





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

https://archive.org/details/gtu_32400002908436

THE FRIEND

V. 72 - 73

1914-15



FOR HONOLULU, 1914

Resolved:

I.

That every hatchet be buried, and that the genuine spirit of hospitality for which this Territory is famous still be sustained among our own people, and toward the stranger within our gates. There is nothing beyond this standard.

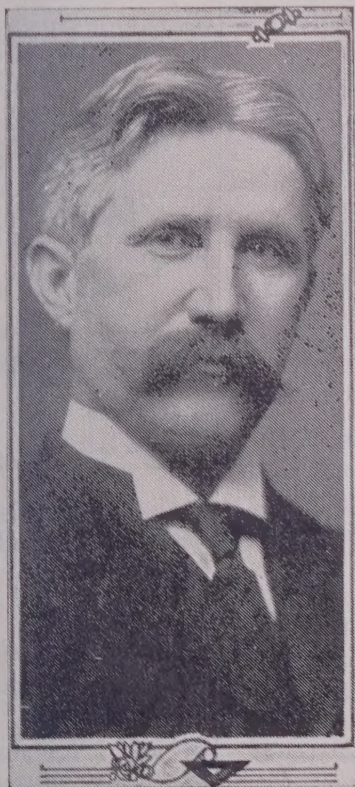
II.

That every hammer be buried and that every soul become an advance agent of the commercial and material growth of this Territory to which it is entitled, and that our place on the map be so enlarged as to conform to our importance in the world's work.

III.

That every skeleton be buried, and that our ideal climate, our dazzling natural scenery, of land and sea, our unselfish, unparalleled and unbounded hospitality and spirit of good-fellowship be surpassed only by the seductive charms of a community where the boys and girls will see and know nothing less beautiful in our social and moral conditions than the natural beauty in our island home.

Written for The Friend by Mr. McCarn.



HON. JEFF McCARN,
United States District Attorney
for Hawaii.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**For & Merchant
Streets: Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents.
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Etna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.

Citizens Insurance Company

London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,

Babcock & Wilcox Company

Greens Fuel Economizer Company

Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

*

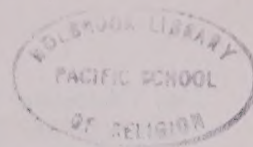
Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.

*

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

*

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.



THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, JANUARY, 1914

No. 1

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick.....Perley L. Horne

F. W. Damon.....Theodore Richards

Paul Super.....Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole.....Vaughan MacCaughy

William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Christmas 1913.



HE hard times only ad-
ded to its joys. They
reduced the material
side of Christmas and
gave more space for
its spiritual observance.
Ten years ago the first
Christmas eve passed in Honolulu with
its rowdyish noise was a horror. To
call it heathenish would have been a
slur upon heathenism. Much of the
rougher features of the evening have
gone though somewhat of the discord-
ant still remains. But thanks to the
public spirit of Miss Jane Winne and
of the daily press which so earnestly
backed her endeavor, the city saw the
best Christmas eve it has known for
decades. Next year the new regime of
music ought to be in the ascendant. If
the movement be engineered early en-
ough, there is no reason why Honolulu
should not have the most unique and
attractive observance of the eve of our
Lord's birth in Christendom. The weary
merchants might welcome a concerted
effort to close all the stores at six

o'clock. The early part of the evening
might well be surrendered to the chil-
dren with the entire residential por-
tion of the city reached by bands of
scholars singing Christmas carols. At
half past eight or nine the singing so-
cieties and the church choirs might gather
upon the steps of the Capitol and lead the
citizens in some of the simple grand
chorales that celebrate the birth of the
Christ. The daily papers would gladly
print the words and music from time to
time weeks before Christmas, so that the
choruses at least would be familiar to
all. After a few such celebrations Christ-
mas eve would come to be synonymous
with all that is melodious and inspiring
and ere long the entire population would
on that night give itself up to the very
spirit of harmony. Before the impres-
sion made by the singing of last De-
cember 24 fades, would it not be well
for each of our higher schools, each
church and choral society to appoint a
representative to serve as a Committee
on Christmas Eve Singing under the
leadership of Miss Jane Winne, who as
the head of the Musical Department of
the Public Schools is the logical chair-
man. Our climate lends itself so
graciously to such a fete that in a few
years Honolulu's Christmas Eve would
become known the world over for its
rare charm.



Other Features.

It was good to see the public spirit
manifested by the billboard corporation
in helping to center the thought of the
city upon the religious significance of
Christmas by displaying the beautiful
poster of the Nativity. The appeal to
the soul through the eye is one of great
power as the moving picture has so
signally proved. The bringing of re-
ligion into every day life and making
it real is the most characteristic feature
of the present day experience. The ap-
pearance of this poster with the simple
appeal of its subdued coloring and the
homely story of the first Christmas eve
told the tale of business interpenetrated
with higher considerations than those of
mere profit. This spirit was certainly in
the ascendant throughout the entire holi-
day season. The chaste decorations in

most of the shops, the note of reverence
in the Christmas celebrations for the
young and the remarkably impressive
church services of the week testified to
the deepening hold of religion upon com-
munity life. Slowly the drama is com-
ing back to its own in the public wor-
ship of God. It is impossible for the
historian and the lover of human nature
in all its world wide significance to for-
get that religion is the mother of the
drama. The old Greek tragedies were
the mightiest sermons ever uttered in
ancient Athens. When Christ came,
he loved to live out his teaching. In
fact he was a consummate actor. He not
only spoke but he enacted truth so suc-
cessfully that his life is to this day a
surer index to his mission than even his
words. The modern drama grew out
of the miracle plays of the Christian
church. It is impossible for the Church
any longer to hide from itself the truth
that in the pure drama it has one of the
mightiest agencies ever conceived for
public instruction in religion and for in-
spiration to noble living. For the enact-
ment of truth is essential in human na-
ture. The Church should no longer
neglect its dramatic duty. All this was
emphasized in the little one act play
written by Mr. James A. Wilder and
staged in Central Union Chapel at the
Bible School Christmas Festival. It
had to be repeated for the old folks on
Friday of Christmas week. Central
Union is fortunate in having such a
genius in histrionic power as Mr. Wild-
er for such work as this. The play was
beautiful in itself, it made one strong
spiritual appeal and was as solemnly
inspiring as great eloquence or as mighty
music. A church with such catholic
spirit, progressive vitality and breadth of
vision as this one has, should find a way to
constitute such a man as Mr. Wilder its
minister of dramatics to give from time to
time great representations of truth upon
its stage. Many a soul filled by God with
histrionic power would be held to the
service of humanity in a large way by
the proper development of the dramatic
element in church work. We live on
the very verge of a mighty age when
music and the drama will play a far
wider part in the life of the Church
than the past has ever dreamed possible.

That Obnoxious Saloon.

Why did the License Commission grant permission to Mr. Clifford Kimball to open a saloon just outside of the United States reservation at Leilehua? Why did the Oahu Railway, controlled as it is by Christian men, lease land for the purpose? These are hard nuts to crack in this age of temperance progress. There seems to have been a mistake made by somebody in quoting General Funston as in favor of the saloon. He is unalterably opposed to the use of intoxicants. In behalf of this saloon the prevalence of speak-easies in Leilehua is urged, also the character of the establishment under model control and with mild beers as the sole beverage for sale. Everything is to be orderly, no drunkenness, no social evil, almost prayermeetingly in quietude. We have heard these pleas before. A good Bishop tried the semi-religious saloon business once in New York. He soon sold out. Of course the temperance army of this Territory must fight this saloon tooth and nail. We hope to see it knocked out. Perhaps Uncle Sam will help. He will be asked to lend his aid. It may even be that some terrible crime, alcohol brewed, will shock those, who are responsible for the existence of this saloon, into consciousness of the nature of the demon-making poison it is to dispense. We hope for no such calamity; but that go this saloon will some day we firmly believe. In this genial clime there is no need for bitterness in warfare against such colossal ills as drunkenness and lust. We must remember as we align ourselves on one side or the other that the Greatest of men said "Neither do I condemn thee". We do not all see eye to eye in these battles, and often brother faces brother in the combat. But for all that the fight must go to the finish and may the right win.

Consul General Eitaki.

Japan has treated Honolulu well in sending official representatives here. Within our remembrance all have been men of fine official character. Hon. Hisakichi Eitaki, who recently left for a higher appointment, it is said, was one of the best Consul Generals Hawaii has had. He knew how to meet Americans socially and in this part of his service he was splendidly reinforced by Mrs. Eitaki, whose graciousness impressed all who met her. Mr. Eitaki represented his Government well. The interests of Japan were his first concern and he won the respect of every backboned American here by his exhibition of *Yamato Damashii*. But he knew and practised the truth that the ideal

representative must be faithful to the genius and the real interests of the people to whom he is sent. Mr. Eitaki excelled here. He tried to lead his countrymen resident in this Territory to understand the American spirit and to live in harmony therewith. One of the most delicate questions in Hawaii has reference to the Japanese language schools. These are now of two kinds, the Buddhist or religious schools and the Independent or non-sectarian schools. It has often been charged that the Buddhist schools are reactionary and tend to foster an anti-American spirit in Japanese children. We do not know whether this is true today or not, probably not we are inclined to believe. But the independent schools are without question run in the spirit of full harmony with American institutions. While it is not clear that those maintained by Buddhist agencies are equally friendly. Those who support the independent schools realize that Japanese children born here are American citizens and they want them to become as passionately patriotic in their allegiance to the stars and stripes as the typical Japanese is to the banner of the rising sun. There are questions between these two orders of schools that make the work of a Consul General not at all easy. Mr. Eitaki took hold of these questions with rare public spirit and was pressing them to a very happy solution. We therefore regret his recall. It seems as though the Imperial Government would have done well to continue him until he had completed his important task. Honolulu will follow Mr. and Mrs. Eitaki with best wishes for advancement and enlarging success.

The Korean Trials.

There can be no question that this paper is a most devoted friend to Japan. Occasionally our friendship has seemed to some of our readers altogether too partial. True friendship sometimes necessitates saying painful things. Many months ago reference was made in these columns to the infamous conspiracy cases in Korea with the hope that the protests being voiced by American periodicals, conspicuously friendly to Japan, might help influence the higher authorities of that Empire to repair the errors made by subordinate officials and thus clear Japanese reputation for justice of the clouds that had begun to obscure it. One of the best friends Japan ever had, the late Dr. D. C. Greene, took us to task for speaking before the final adjudication, but shortly before his death even his pen was moved in protest. Now that the highest court in the Empire has set its seal upon the entire proceedings by affirming the conviction of six of the

accused men, the case is closed. It is with the deepest regret that we are compelled to agree with those who pronounce the result a travesty, which leaves the Government of Japan convicted of condoning the most serious crimes against justice. It has been clearly proved that in Korea the authorities made use of tortures inconceivably brutal to extort confessions from many of the accused. These tortures were in some cases so unspeakable that they cannot be detailed in print. Testimony has been gathered and published in Japan which shows that the police in Korea commonly employ excessive torture to compel confessions. In these conspiracy cases the police formed their own theory and then suggested its details in questions to the unhappy persons who were so frightfully used that they finally gave affirmative replies thereto. The Seoul Court of Appeals, which conducted the retrial, rejected these so-called confessions as worthless. Nothing has been done by the Japanese Government to investigate the charges of torture or to bring to justice the men who administered these brutalities. Indeed there are dark hints that even in Japan torture is at times applied to accused persons. The administration of justice in Korea has been convicted of woeful incompetence, yet nothing has been done to reform it. The six men, whose conviction has been finally sustained by the Supreme Court, were found guilty without permitting their counsel to call witnesses who there is little doubt would have completely established their innocence. It is impossible too strongly to condemn the entire system of administering justice that prevails in Korea. No more forcible statement need be sought than the words of the distinguished Japanese jurist Dr. Egi "Under the present system, the judges form facts at their own discretion and force them as the acts of the accused. No matter whether there be any evidence or confession establishing these facts, the judges seem to be acting on the principle that the judges have the right to recognize or deny facts * * * * So long as the present system obtains, justice will find it impossible to maintain its dignity, and reasonable judgments cannot be hoped for." Before an indictment like this, the injustice of the famous Dreyfus case pales in enormity. The entire story of these conspiracy trials, lightened only by the honorable conduct of Judge Suzuki of the Seoul Court of Appeals, is a sickening tale of horror. Fortunately for the honor of Japan there are a few patriotic voices being raised in protest among her people. That these are not more is due perhaps to the fact that in matters of administering justice the bulk

of the nation seems still dwelling not in the modern world, but in the feudal days of the Tokugawa regime. The question is frequently asked whether the modernization of Japan is not after all a thin veneer. We do not believe it to be so, and we expect ere long to see a vindication of our faith in this neighbor nation evidenced to all the world by a repudiation of the reactionary and unworthy administration of Governor General Terauchi in Korea, by the reform of judicial procedure there and in Japan itself, by the erection of safeguards to protect the rights of accused persons, by exposure and punishment of the officials who have made such brutal use of torture in criminal investigation and by the entire abandonment of this relic of barbarism. Fortunately for Japan fearless men like Dr. Albertus Pieters and Dr. Dunlop are found among the missionaries who have proved their exalted friendship for the Empire by telling the truth to the world. THE FRIEND believes that some day Japan will honor these men as France honors the patriotic course pursued by Zola in the days of Dreyfus. All enduring nations like individuals make mistakes and like them they achieve nobler character by acknowledging their errors, abandoning them and making due reparation. We feel sure that such will be the sequel of this unfortunate incident when the conscience of the great people who form the noble aggregate, well called Dar Nippon, shall have been thoroly aroused.



The New Superintendent.

THE FRIEND welcomes Dr. John W. Wadman to the position of Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. With his assistant, Mr. George W. Paty, who has rendered such effective service as agent, he will, we believe, push the crusade for saloon abolishment forward rapidly. His work will be largely educational and directed toward the creation of public opinion opposed to alcohol thruout the Territory. The schools will be one great objective point. But he will not neglect adults. Fortunately in Mr. McCarn he has the ablest possible coadjutor for law enforcement. The campaign at Washington for Federal prohibition of the liquor traffic in Hawaii will be prosecuted with vigor. If this be not immediately secured, it is possible that the bill for the prevention of the sale of intoxicants within five miles of a military post may be passed. At all events everything possible to worry the liquor men into surrender will be done and Hawaii is fortunate in having so gracious, so resourceful, so energetic and so popular a fighter at the head

of its temperance forces as Dr. Wadman.



An Old Fight Renewed.

The announcement by Mr. McCarn that he intends to give no quarter to lawbreakers who have violated the Edmunds Act and the law against prize fighting is welcome news to the lovers of law and order in Honolulu. Some years ago the then existing Ministerial Union of this city used every resource to induce the United States District Attorney to enforce the law against prize-fighting. He flatly refused. Washington was appealed to, but a lover of the prize ring was then President and he turned a deaf ear to the petitioners. Since then the abuse has flourished and the disregard of the law by those whose sworn duty it was to enforce it has helped decrease respect for law in this community. To have a District Attorney without solicitation declare that law is a vital thing and that he, having sworn to prosecute violators thereof, will live up to his oath even tho an institution so well established in Honolulu as the prize ring and its backers suffer, seems like the proclamation of a new evangel. THE FRIEND believes Mr. McCarn means what he says. When it comes to the Edmunds Act he has a tougher job on his hands than with the anti-prize fight statute. To tackle notorious cases among people of no social prominence is easy. Will he be as uncompromising if he should stumble upon some higher ups? We hope and pray that he may. Honolulu needs nothing so much as a revival of religion. The city will never get it until it witnesses an awakening of the consciousness of sin. That consciousness can be aroused in no way more thoroly than by uncompromizing, impartial enforcement of law. Let Mr. McCarn fearlessly and without favor prosecute violators of the white slave, Edmunds and anti-prize fight laws and he will have done more to make possible a true revival of religion than all the evangelists who have visited Honolulu for a dozen years past. In this noble crusade in which he has embarked THE FRIEND wishes Mr. McCarn to know that it will stand by him with all the power it possesses. We commend this fearless official to the prayers of all true lovers of Honolulu and of all backboned Christians everywhere. He will need all the spiritual backing that can be given him.



What Is a Christian.

Phillips Brooks once said, "What! you say, the man who imperfectly understands Christ, who doesn't know anything about his divinity, who denies the

great doctrines of the Church regarding him—is he a Christian? Certainly he is, my friends. There is no other test than this—the following of Jesus Christ. I cannot sympathize with any feeling that desires to make the name of Christian a narrower name. I would know any man as a Christian, rejoice to know any man as a Christian whom Jesus would recognize as a Christian, and Jesus Christ, I am sure, in those old days recognized his followers, even if they came after him with the blindest sight." These were noble words and they help explain the wonderful influence of the great disciple of Jesus Christ who uttered them. They carry the very essence of the spirit of the Master. Suppose our churches were all to adopt this principle, that of recognizing as Christians those who follow Jesus Christ. At once all credal barriers would vanish. Christian unity would suddenly become not only possible but certain. Large numbers of men and women of the most exalted character now outside would seek church membership. The world would be stirred to its depths. Is it not then the duty of every disciple of Jesus to cultivate the habit of looking at other men with the question in mind "are you not following Christ"? Differences concerned with the mere statement of a man's faith have no bearing upon such a mental attitude. Every Christian making this his practice would gain the power to see in other people evidences that they are trying to act in accordance with Jesus' principles of life. The very habit of looking for good things in others would react upon the spirit of those so regarded and help them to be at their best. Furthermore, is it not both the duty and privilege of every Church to do away with every other condition of membership except the purpose of the candidate to follow Jesus Christ? We believe this to be the next great reform in the Christian Church. Hence the adoption of the new Confession of Faith by the National Council of the Congregational Churches of America in place of the former creed is the most hopeful forward step taken by any communion in many decades if not in several centuries. It is a mighty evidence of the "Back to the Christ" movement. Already Conferences, Associations and Churches are beginning to follow the example of the National Council and are substituting for creeds this simple confession. It is to be hoped that this great movement may extend to Hawaii and embrace every Church connected with our Evangelical Association.

D. S.

The Defense of the Saloon

By E. V. WILCOX

IN view of the ever increasing activity and success of the anti-saloon movement, it may be worth while to examine briefly some of the arguments which are brought forward in favor of the saloon.

We are told that prohibition is an impossibility. But prohibition is, of course, no more an impossibility than any other civic improvement, such as the establishment of parks and the building of good streets. It is not a question of possibility, but merely one of desire. Do the voters of a town prefer to have the town full of saloons? If so, the saloons will remain. If not, the saloon will go.

"The saloon is the poor man's club." Well, it's a very poor club. The saloon is headquarters for the criminals, procurers, habitual drunkards and other undesirables. So long as cities prefer to have the human desire for amusement capitalized by private interests rather than to provide municipal play-halls and play-grounds, just so long will we have these alcoholic clubs.

"If men can't have alcohol they will find something worse". This relegates the old Puritan doctrine of original depravity into the small brevier notices down among the advertisements. In their anti-opium campaign the long-suffering Chinese are far in advance of us in this regard. Reduced to plain English, the argument means simply that man is determined to bring himself to as low a state of depravity as possible. If any one wishes so to believe, he is welcome to his belief.

We are told that to make it impossible for a man to obtain alcoholic drinks is to take away his liberty in the pursuit of grief, poverty and beastliness. Does the doctrine of free-will hang upon the thread of a man's power of choice among the brands of whisky? I fear that the bank accounts of distillers furnish an unsafe guide in the labyrinth of metaphysics.

"Business will be killed if we close the saloons". What business except the saloons and their branch houses of prostitution? The most conspicuous fact to be observed on the mainland today is that dry towns, as compared with saloon towns, are cleaner, more thrifty and enterprising and more desirable in every way. The purely economic damage caused by saloons in any town is a thousand times the sum of their license fees. A large percentage of crime, accidents and poverty comes as a direct result of drinking alcohol. The prices which merchants charge us include enough to make good to them the bad credit carried on their books for those who spend

the most of their money in saloons. In other words the community pays the grocery bills for those who support the saloon keepers. Hospitals and private homes contain thousands of human wrecks produced by alcohol. If it were not so pathetic it would be amusing to view the complacency with which some of us consider that the license fees pay for the fearful economic loss caused by the saloon.

Writers tell us that the literature of the world would be the loser if it were deprived of the drinking songs, poems popularly supposed to have been written in a drunken state, and the numerous jokes concerning intoxication. In the homes where these drunkards belong, however, the other members of the family are often unable to see the humor of the situation in the flood of profane, obscene and abusive words, even when chastened by the pinching grip of poverty.

But perhaps physicians are the greatest offenders against society in encouraging the use of alcoholic drinks. Too many of them have lent the weight of their authority to the use of alcohol as a preventive and curative of disease. And they do this in the face of the fact that there is a long list of diseases directly caused by alcohol, in the face of the fact that every shred of experimental evidence shows that alcohol instead of preventing disease actually predisposes the individual to disease, and in the face of the fact that the use of alcohol even in small quantities lessens the chances of recovery from any disease. Too many physicians recommend alcohol as a stimulant, while in fact it weakens and depresses every function of the mind and body. Alcohol is not a stimulant in any sense. The loosened tongue, and hysterical talk and actions are merely evidence of a loss of control and of mental irresponsibility. Much of this blubbering is the result of auto-suggestion. Many persons think that they must talk in a silly manner if they have had a few drinks of whiskey. Such action is, in their opinion, traditionally correct. In a careful series of experiments carried on by Professor Munsterberg, when the subject did not know that he was receiving alcohol, no exhilaration or stimulation was observed, but merely a gradual and increasing stupor. In these experiments the physical strength was lowered to the extent of 10-15 per cent, even by minute quantities of alcohol, and all mental activities were slower and irregular. As a result of his long continued experiments, Prof. Munsterberg concludes that no scientist can honestly hold any other opinion of the drink habit than that alcohol should never be taken internally.

Exchange Lecturer

♦♦♦

Dr. Shosuke Sato, the second exchange lecturer from the Empire of Japan to the Republic of America, was entertained in Honolulu on Dec. 23.

He was greeted by a number of Americans who had received cards of introduction from Rev. G. M. Rowland, D.D., of Sapporo, who for seventeen years has been a next door neighbor to Dr. Sato and who regards it as rare good fortune to have a man of such sterling worth represent the newest and best things of Japan to the Universities of America. Dr. Sato is a man of real erudition and of staunch Christian character. He was a classmate and personal friend of President Wilson at Johns Hopkins.

At a banquet given in his honor by Japanese and Americans, at the Union Grill, Prof. M. M. Scott spoke of the unparalleled advance made by the Japanese nation and the high service which Dr. Sato had rendered in this progress, and Dr. Sato, who was once a pupil of Prof. Scott, replied that progress was in no small measure due to the educational system of which Prof. Scott was one of the honored founders, and that for the service which Prof. Scott had thus rendered to the nation, his name would be forever enshrined in the grateful memory of the Japanese.

Dr. Sato is Director of the Agricultural College of the Northeastern Imperial University, and is under appointment, as cabled from Washington, to lecture at the universities of Virginia, North Carolina, Johns Hopkins, Brown, Columbia, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Some of the subjects on which Dr. Sato will be prepared to speak are:

1. From Old Feudalism to New Imperialism;
2. Local Autonomy and Constitutional Government;
3. Finance: Its Past and Present;
4. Agricultural Credit and Rural Sociology;
5. A Comparative Economic Retrospect of Agriculture in Great Britain and Japan;
6. Social Reforms and Changes from The Restoration.
7. The Educational System and Religious Movements.

It is hoped that this mission will be fruitful in promoting mutual international intelligence and understanding.

F. S. S.

♦♦♦

Rev. John W. Wadman, territorial representative of the Anti-Saloon League, and Rev. Henry P. Judd, superintendent of Sunday School work under the Hawaiian Board, have planned a joint

tour of Kauai for this month. Mr. Wadman will talk on temperance issues in the public schools, having been granted the privilege by Superintendent of Schools Gibson. He will be introduced to the teachers and school authorities through the medium of a letter sent out by Mr. Gibson. He will also distribute temperance literature, paving the way for a series of stereopticon lectures at a later date. Mr. Judd will address audiences in the churches making his usual plea for the advancement of Sunday School work. At a later date they will visit Maui and Hawaii.



THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

For the "touch and go" people who want to get a comprehensive glimpse of what is doing in these islands, as well as for the people in the islands, Thrum's Annual keeps up to the standard of use-

fulness which forty years of service has won for it in this community.

The issue for 1914, now out, celebrates its Fortieth Anniversary and is more than usually suggestive of the progress of the islands. Illustrations accompany three of the articles, namely "Moanalua Horticultural Gardens," "Honolulu Sixty Years Ago" and "Railroading in Hilo."

The article on the "Sage of Puna-hou," a memorial appreciation of William DeWitt Alexander, LL.D., will be valued not only by his many personal friends, but in the wide field where through his reputation as a scientist and historian, his name has been coupled with that of Hawaii.

We would suggest, for added convenience, that the year date be printed in bold type on the back edge of the book.

TO POST MASTERS IN U. S. A.

It is quite unnecessary to attach customs tags to parcels sent to Hawaii. Do you not know that we annexed you some sixteen years ago?



THIRD ANNUAL COUNCIL.

The Kauai Japanese Churches hold their third annual meeting of the Men and Religion Forward Movement on January 4, at Waimea. The Council Chairman is Rev. T. Oho. Chinese and Hawaiian Christians are also represented on the program, Rev. J. A. Akina being invited to preach a sermon and officiate at the Communion. Baptism will be administered by Rev. K. Shiraishi. The subject for discussion will be New Plans for the New Year. Social attractions will be provided in the reception and a following dinner. F. S. S.

THE TREE THAT CHANGED ITS MIND

YOU all know that beautiful walk up the mountain side to the grove of balsam-firs. Well just where the trail strikes off to the right, near the middle of the grove, is the place where I was born. I never moved from my birth-place till the day of which I am about to tell.

I grew up in the midst of many pines, and it was through no virtue of my own, but just because my Mother Nature had been so kind and gentle to me, I became the most beautiful of them all. Life was sweet the year around, for in Summer the birds came and sang in my branches, and in the Autumn the high winds danced with me while I shook my head in wild delight. But best of all I liked the winter time. I would stretch out my hands to catch the snowflakes, till my arms were loaded down with the sparkling jewels and then when they were touched by the morning sun, I scattered them down in crystal showers around my feet, and tossed my arms and clapped my hands in glee. It seemed to me I never was so beautiful as when I wore my gown of downy white, but I knew that when I shook it off I soon would have another.

Then came that dreadful day, almost the worst I ever knew. Three men came up the trail and stopped and looked at me. "There's a beauty, let's take that," they said, and for a moment poised a cruel ax in the air; then "whiz" went the ax and "ouch" said I. Again they struck; again I screamed, but all in vain. They gathered me up and carried me down from my happy forest home, to such a place as I never had dreamed could be. It was all people, and wagons and strange things called houses and stores. And there they left me, in front of a store, to be handled and gazed at and talked about by all the passers by. Never shall I forget that awful day, but the end was not yet. Again I was dragged away, and cruel nails were driven into my feet and I was set up in a dark and lonely house, and the door was closed; the wind outside was calling me to dance and the dear little snowflakes were trying their best to reach my arms, but some cruel spirit beat them away. Oh, why could I not go back to my mountain home!

At last the sky glowed red, and dear old Sunshine kissed me with the words, "Did you not know that this is Merry Christmas Day, when each is glad to give his best for other

people's joy?" and ere he finished speaking, I heard the tramp of feet, of people bringing baskets filled with gifts and toys and oranges, candies and popcorn, and tinsel,—gold and silver and garnet. They fairly loaded me with gifts. At night the children came, faces laughing, eyes a-sparkling, heads a-bobbing, feet a-dancing and fingers full of mischief, and all admiring me. And none, I know, was half so happy as I, with my bright display of colors and my twinkling lights.

But what means this! they are stripping me of my beauty and giving my treasures away! I was just about to cry out when I saw the glad excitement in the children's faces, and someone was reading:

"And when they saw the young child . . . they opened their treasures and presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense and myrrh."

So this is the meaning of Christmas! thought I; and now for the first I experienced a strange joy,—a joy I had never known before,—the joy of making others glad. Yes, this was better even than my frolicsome life on the hills, and sweeter than being laden with gifts.

And thus the day was ended, but not so with my trials; the worst was yet before me. They cast me out as a broken branch, to wither away in the snow. Was this to be my reward? Had I lived and grown beautiful and given myself up for this? How long I lay neglected I cannot say,—till, on a bitter day when, driven by the freezing storm the children came home crying and wringing their hands in pain.

"I know just the thing," said mother, and rushing out she snapped my branches and threw them into the fire. Did it hurt? Oh, I never felt such pain in my life, even when they slashed me with the ax and took me from my mountain home. I blazed and turned into ashes in the cruel fire. But look! the children's tears were dried, and again I saw their faces laughing, eyes a-sparkling, heads a-bobbing, feet a-dancing and fingers full of mischief, all because the Christmas tree had given itself for them.

It was then that I changed my mind. I am glad I gave myself for them, no matter what it cost; for, it may be selfish, but do you know, I'd rather live on in the memory of those dear children than be the most beautiful tree in the world.

REDDUCS KNARF.

The Other Side

ADDING FUEL TO FLAMES.

TWO months ago we nearly committed ourselves not to talk Sex or Sex hygiene. Now we find ourselves in a harrowing situation seeing we would take the other side of the Public Dance propaganda. If there is any other element than sex in this problem, we have not been informed about it. Curiously enough, the good people who advocate Sex Hygiene education (and they are all good people whom the writer knows) rarely can be lured into talking "Dancing" from the Sex point of view. They will talk "sex education" in almost any other connection. The writer cannot avoid the conclusion that they refuse to discuss the two topics together because they are almost uniformly in favor of social dancing and the relation of the subjects is not pleasant to contemplate. Complain of the tendency of the dance, the excitement, the position, the atmosphere, etc., and one is silenced and humiliated by the retort, "Your mind is diseased. No pure-minded person regards such rot. I prefer not to discuss the matter with you." To complete the utter rout of the objector the superior person has but to haughtily withdraw, having had the conclusive last word.

Still your social dancer is having a hard time of it, and it looks as though he must stand to his guns, not against the former objector so much (the "Bible" Christian) as against the mad riot of his own kind. The dance has "evolved" considerably in the last thirty years. Then there was a little of the square dance, but it soon gave way to the "round" kind, which included the waltz, polka, schottische, etc. Any one who is willing to talk "sex"—and talk it "way down to the ground"—does not have to ask why the square dance had to go, and why the Folk dances will not come in to stay. But the waltz and the jerky ugly two-step even have lost their "punch" (to quote the society papers—which derived the term from sporting columns) and now we have what the writer recently at a Commencement dinner openly called the "animal dances." He got his term from the daily papers all over the East, but particularly from the London Times which gave a page in a May issue to the alarming increase of the "bunny hug", "tango", and "turkey trot", which had swept over London society. Any candid person seeing these dances when untrammelled by unfriendly critical eyes, freely admits that the "animal" is the uppermost thing about them. We said "untrammelled by

unfriendly critical eyes," for the tango, like its author *can* be decorous. This is suggested by an incident of the last summer. A Catholic bishop in France (*France, mind you!*) had interdicted the tango as indecent. An American young woman of the flock protested and asked permission to bring a male friend and "show" the Bishop how the dance had been maligned. After the "demonstration" the Bishop expressed himself as delighted and removed all the ban. The paper did not state that he bestowed his apostolic benediction, as did Bishop Potter to the New York saloon.

Banned at Atlantic City, frowned on at Newport, put under heavy fines even at Santa Cruz, because of their vicious tendencies and criminal results, the writer has yet seen them freely indulged in by students in the best colleges of the land and finally make their way into all grades of society. This is the dance as it is today. To be sure some have tried to stem the flood in the dance itself. In Berkeley, while we were there, a sort of "denaturized" tango was proposed by society leaders. They brought a pair of professional "tangoists" way from the East to show them how to get rid of some of the objectionable features. But it had to be sadly admitted in the morning papers that the expurgated kind seemed to lack "the punch."

(Sex-hygienists, please muse on what this "punch" is, but don't publish your findings.)

Now we are getting to Honolulu, and our subject.

Honolulu has had a good part of this sort of dance for some time. Parents have been considerably worried by the "ragging" of their children, and well they might be. Some have even planned to send their children away, others have already done so, though not avowedly on the above pretext. We fear the children will hardly escape the contagion away, *if they persist in dancing.*

What is the way out? "Give public city dances" say some. Of course you must forbid "ragging". "But dancing is dancing" says Mayor Fern—with some show of reason. Practically there will be no fine distinction drawn. They think that in this is a chance for supervision; lurking evil-will driven out into the light. "For the evils of Democracy, more democracy", quote not a few. This looks most alluring, but one would hardly claim "For the evils of hell, more hell." However this is the logic of the license system, regulation of the social evil, etc.

It is "adding fuel to the flames" say we. They tell us that the Chicago public dance halls have shut up many of the worse kind, but they admit that their

accommodations are crowded already and the demand increases.

More "fuel" then? Meanwhile let us not deny that the flames are burning fiercely. Another generation will tell the story if we have eyes to read it rightly.

May Christ the Head keep the church from having a part in this iniquity. Any such meretricious forsaking of His expressed commands commits her to the added responsibility of sinking still yet lower into shame those out of the world which it is her Divine commission to save and warn.

Meanwhile there *is* a remedy, and keeping clear of evil entanglements is only the negative part of the Churches' business. The positive side need not be restated: to do so would appear to affront Christian intelligence. And yet can it be in this Christmas season that men forget that His name "shall be called Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins"?

And the way is the way of the cross.
—T. R.

♦♦♦

JOHN GEDDIE

and the

NEW HEBRIDES MISSION.

PERSONAL reminiscences of John Geddies, the founder of the stricken New Hebrides Mission, were related by Daniel Logan in a timely and interesting article in the Christmas number of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. Mr. Logan disproves the statement that the New Hebrides Mission is an English institution, declaring it to be a "Bluenose" missionary enterprise, with some Australian, Scotch and English co-operation. Geddies, the writer states, spent some time in Honolulu on his way out to his post sixty-six years ago. In conclusion he says:

"After seven weeks in Honolulu the Geddies found passage in a vessel bound for the Navigators Islands (Samoa), and on October 17 arrived at Pangopango—written thus phonetically by Patterson. This is now the United States naval station officially called Pago Pago. Geddies had studied the Hawaiian language while in Honolulu thus putting himself in the way of catching on to conversation in the Polynesian dialects south. He writes that whereas owing to murders of whites by natives, vessels formerly would not anchor at Tutuila island, now the inhabitants with few exceptions, had embraced Christianity. At Pangopango they embarked on the missionary vessel John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, on May 27, 1848, for the New Hebrides. They took up their station on Aneiteum.

"The story of Geddies' work there is

too long even to sketch here. Suffice it to say that when he died in Geelong, where he had been taken when struck down with his last illness in 1872, a beautiful monument to his memory was erected in Geelong cemetery, the inscription on which in Aneiteumese contains this succinct record: "When he landed in 1848 there were no Christians here, and when he left in 1872 there were no heathen."

"In 1864-66 Geddie paid a visit to his home country, where he astonished the missionary board by proposing, at the start, to make a tour of the churches on behalf of the cause so close to his heart and life, which he did. The writer well recollects hearing him preach on that occasion, and noting his striking appearance, like that of a dried mummy from the southern tropic sun.

"Other detachments of Bluenose missionaries followed Geddie to the New Hebrides. One of them was a school-mate of mine, when he was a big fellow and I a tiny shaver, and I remember when sitting on the bench in front of him one day, he was teasing me relentlessly. I crushed him finally, as I thought, with the taunt, 'Huh' you are going to be a minister.' This was Rev. J. W. McKenzie, whom I hoped to have seen passing through Honolulu within the past year, having read that he had retired on account of age.

"Another who came close to my young life was a Mr. Morrison, who preached in my father's house shortly before leaving for the New Hebrides. The big living room and adjacent apartments were jammed with the congregation, and I sat on the doorstep watching the fireflies, yet I recall that I thought the sermon a very fine one. Its text was in the Songs of Solomon, something like this one: "My beloved came into my garden." Also I attended various designation services with my folks when bands were being sent out one of which included a Mr. and Mrs. Gordon going to take the place of their brother and sister on Erromanga island who had been treacherously murdered. There was heroism for you. And it was a martyr's fate that the second Gordon invited, for his career was also cut short by the murderous tomahawk.

"Most interesting of all to me, perhaps, was the departure of the mission vessel Dayspring, for in connection with it I was a 'bloated' shipowner, having at least 12 1-2 cents invested in the craft. Our family went on board of her on the Pictou marine railway, where she was being painted. The hen coops cluttering the deck, with their vocal tenants, form the most tenacious feature of the visit in my memory excepting perhaps the beautiful name board on the stern, which contained the scripture, 'Whereby the Dayspring from on high hath visited us.'"

"The Better Part"

By E. S. GOODHUE.

"Beautiful eyes are those"
Which pity and love express;
Out of whose orbs a yearning goes
Toward the widowed and fatherless.

Beautiful lips are those
Which utter no word of hate;
From which only kindness flows—
Where love and loving wait!

Beautiful forms are those,
Which bend over sin and shame;
Meeting the jeers of foes,
Facing the cries of blame.

"Beautiful hands are those",
Which labor with loving zeal,
Lessening the wrongs and woes
So many so keenly feel.

Such eyes and hands belong
To a beautiful, noble heart
Which, tender as it is strong,—
Has chosen "the better part."

REPORT OF FINAL PAYMENT ON HOME FOR KONA JAPANESE EVANGELIST.

(WORK BEGUN IN 1911.)

Cost.

One acre of land given, (value \$200.00)
Clearing land\$ 60.00
Stone walls 30.00
House, gates, tank, etc 960.00

Total cost\$1050.00

Gifts, Etc.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox..\$ 152.00
Mr. W. R. Castle..... 100.00
Mrs. M. E. Alexander..... 100.00
Mrs. R. B. Baker..... 100.00
Rummage Sale, Central Kona. 115.00
Four Friends 181.45
Lecture in 1912 by Rev. A. S. Baker .. 34.25
Lecture in 1913 by Rev. T. Okumura . 23.30
Mrs. R. M. Allen 25.00
Mr. P. C. Jones..... 20.00
Mr. L. S. Aungst..... 16.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Fujioka.... 20.00
Mr. S. Toyohara..... 10.00
Mr. M. Tokujiro..... 10.00
Mr. M. Okamura 10.00
Mr. K. Mukaida 10.00
Mr. R. Seki..... 10.00
Mr. S. Aoki 10.00

Dr. H. S. Hayashi..... 10.00
Mr. S. Yaju 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Conant... 6.00
Mrs. E. C. Greenwell..... 10.00
Mr. W. H. Greenwell..... 10.00
Mr. F. N. Greenwell..... 5.00
Mr. C. G. Baker..... 5.00
Mr. Anderson 5.00
Mr. H. F. Wuehrmann..... 5.00
Mr. J. G. Smith..... 5.00
Mr. R. V. Woods 5.00
Mr. R. Wallace..... 5.00
Mrs. Averill 3.00
Miss E. H. Paris 3.00
Miss C. J. Harrison..... 3.00
Rev. D. D. Wallace..... 2.00
Mr. R. Wassman..... 2.00
Mr. F. K. Akana 2.00
12 people, \$1.00 each..... 12.00

Total\$1050.00

Of the above amount, the Kona Japanese gave \$95.00, collected \$64.00 given by others, and sold the tickets for the two lectures; making \$216.55 raised by their efforts.

ALBERT S. BAKER,
Agent.

"My Hawaiian Christmas Trees" is the title of an attractive holiday booklet from the Midget press, which brought greeting to the friends of Dr. J. F. Cowan throughout the territory. As fragrant and spicy as the trees themselves are the verses to "My Cinnamon Tree", "My Kona Coffee Tree" and "My Bridal Wreath Tree". They must be very near neighbors indeed to have become so much a part of the life of the Manse. One can almost see them peeping in at the windows, helping to write sermons and casting leafy shadows through the back door, completely erasing the lines of care from the face of the little kitchen maid. "My Giant Leaf Banana", "My Royal Palm" and "My Conical Cypress Trees" complete the composite picture in verse.

LEPER CHRISTMAS

The usual "thank you" letter has not been received, but when it arrives in due course of time, we hope it will say the Leper Christmas was as happy as in previous years. From all sources, including the balance from last year, \$125.59 was received. The major gift this year was an Estey organ for the new church which cost \$102. The bill for the usual supply of candies and apples was \$11.50, leaving a balance of \$16.09.

Central Union News

THE month of December was an unusually busy month at Central Union, with more than the ordinary number of interesting events, as the following schedule will show:

SUNDAY, DEC. 7—

- 11 A. M. Communion Service and Reception of Members.
- 4 P. M. International Service in honor of the officers and Crew of the Japanese Cruiser Izumo.
- 6:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor Reunion with addresses by former members.
- 7:30 P. M. Oahu College Night; with address by President P. L. Horne, of Kamehameha Schools.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14—

- 11 A. M. Hawaiian Board Sunday with addresses from five pastors from the other Islands.
- 6:30 P. M. Union Christian Endeavor Meeting. Address by Miss Mabel Bosher on her visit to the Southland.
- 7:30 P. M. Address by the Associate Minister on "A Month in the Metropolis", continuing "Impressions on the Way."

TUESDAY, DEC. 16—

- 6 P. M. Men's League Reception and Supper with Hon. Jeff McCarn as guest of honor.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17—

- 7:30 P. M. Annual Church Meeting for the election of officers.

SUNDAY, DEC. 21—

- 11 A. M.—Special Christmas Service with sermon by the minister.
- 7:30 P. M.—Christmas Cantata, "The Morn of Glory" by the choir.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23—

- 7:00 P. M. Christmas Entertainment of the Central Union Bible School.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26—

- 8 P. M. Repetition of Christmas Entertainment, for the General Public.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28—

- 11 A. M. Regular Church Service. Address by the Associate Minister on "The New Confession of Faith."
- 7:30 P. M. Christmas Cantata (repeated by request).

Several of these events deserve special mention.

The International Service on Sunday afternoon, December 7, was the suggestion of the Japanese pastors of the city, and largely planned by them, although the Inter-Church Federation joined with them in extending the invitation to the officers and crew of the Japanese Cruiser Izumo, and in carrying out the program. Dr. Scudder, pastor of Central Union, and President of the Inter-Church Federation, gave the principal address, and other parts were taken by Dr. Wadman, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in the Islands, Rev. Motokawa, pastor of the Methodist Japanese Church and by Rev. O. H. Gulick, of the Hawaiian Board.

It was indeed a most appropriate thing for the Christian forces of the city to do, to give these men, at the first American port at which they touch on their cruise, an invitation to attend a religious service specially conducted for them. Two hundred and seventy-seven officers and men in the crew accepted the invitation and were present at the service, and a number of them took pains to express their very great appreciation of this courtesy shown them.

Hawaiian Board Sunday is always full of interest. This year it was particularly so from the fact that we were privileged to hear from the men themselves who are carrying on the mission work on the different islands, as agents of the Hawaiian Board. Nothing can take the place of first hand knowledge, and this these men have, and in the eight minutes allotted to each, they packed a surprising amount of most interesting information as well as a number of very helpful suggestions.

The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

"A Unifying Influence," Rev. R. B. Dodge, pastor Union Church, Wailuku, Maui.

"Providing Leadership," Dr. J. F. Cowan, pastor Union Church, Kohala, Hawaii.

"Our Filipino Mission," Rev. J. M. Lydgate, pastor Union Church, Lihue, Kauai.

"A Year in Hawaii," Rev. A. C. Bowditch, pastor of Makawao Union Church, Paia, Maui.

"Reasons for Giving," Rev. A. S. Baker, pastor Kealahou Union Church, Kona, Hawaii.

Space will not permit a detailed report of these addresses. They were all excellent. They fairly bristled with interesting facts and a wholesome optimism characterized every one of them.

We hope the Board will find it possible to repeat this performance again some time, and bring the men right from the field to Honolulu to tell the people

here what is going on in the Islands and what the actual needs are.

The collection for the Hawaiian Board, taken the following Sunday, shows that these men did not plead their cause in vain. \$186.90 in cash and \$894.00 in pledges, or a total of \$1080.90 was Central Union's response, and it should be stated this does not represent the full amount of the support which this church gives to the Hawaiian Board. Many of the larger and regular givers do not sign cards each year.

The Men's League Reception and Supper given as a welcome to Hon. Jeff McCarn, the new United States District Attorney for Hawaii, on Tuesday evening, December 16, broke all former records in the number of men present. Two hundred and five men sat down to supper together in the Parish House—the largest number yet entertained by the League, and a most representative body of men it was. On account of the special occasion invitations had been sent to some of the leading men in the other churches of the city, quite a number of whom accepted.

Prior to the supper an informal reception was held in the Church Parlors, giving to all present an opportunity to meet Mr. McCarn, and bid him welcome to Honolulu.

After the usual business of the League had been disposed of, Mr. George R. Carter, chairman of the Men's League, in a speech vibrant with hearty good will and wishes, introduced Mr. McCarn, who gave an address that will not soon be forgotten. He spoke in appreciative terms of the beauty of the city and the great hospitality of the people, and then in plain and unmistakable words declared his purpose to do his full duty both as public official and as private citizen here in Honolulu. He assured the League that it could count on him in every movement and every measure that makes for a clean and righteously conducted city.

His address, while given with great earnestness, sparkled throughout with genuine humor so that his auditors were constantly breaking out in applause and laughter.

To use a slang expression, Mr. McCarn certainly "made a hit" with the men who heard him that evening. Everybody felt that here is a man come among us who is going to exert a tremendous influence in the cause of good citizenship in the Territory.

Welcome, thrice welcome, Mr. McCarn, and the Blessing of God be upon you as you take up your work among us.

Christmas Sunday would be incomplete without the special musical program which the choir gives on that Sun-

day instead of the usual evening service. This year the program consisted of a Christmas Cantata by Fred W. Peace, given in fourteen parts, and consisting of solos, duets, semi-choruses and choruses.

The choir never sung better and much credit is due Mr. Ingalls, to whose faithful work as director the excellent rendition of this Cantata is largely due.

The following is the present personnel of the choir: Mr. Arthur B. Ingalls, organist and director; sopranos, Mrs. Bruce McV. Mackall, Mrs. Charles L. Hall; Altos, Mrs. Walter M. Kendall, Mrs. Chester J. Hunn; tenors, Mr. A. F. Wall, Mr. J. A. Hill; basses, Mr. Geo. A. Brown, Dr. S. D. Barnes.

The requests for a repetition of the Cantata were so numerous and so urgent that the full program was repeated on the following Sunday evening, December 28, to a larger audience than were present at the first rendition, which is the best proof possible that the work of Central Union Choir is greatly enjoyed not only by those who hear it regularly, but by the general public as well.

♦♦♦

Save Some Hawaiian Periodicals

W. D. Westervelt.

The Hawaiian Board wants the following copies of THE FRIEND to complete a set:

1884—Sept., Oct., Nov.

1885—July, Aug., Sept., Oct.

1886—June.

1887—April, June.

1896—Aug., Dec.

1898—Sept.

1899—Jan., Feb., March, April, June, Sept., Nov., Dec.

1900—April, Aug., Sept., Nov.

The above numbers will make a complete file from 1884 to the beginning of 1914. The attempt to secure this set shows how difficult it is now to get complete files of any of the Hawaiian publications. Search was made through a large pile of duplicates in the Hawaiian Board, the Historical Society, the Cousins Society and some individual piles of old papers.

Another periodical is in need of missing numbers. There is no complete file of *The Paradise of the Pacific* in existence so far as the people of Honolulu are aware. The years from 1892 to 1901 are incomplete in the Historical Library, the Oahu College Library, the Government Archives and the Kamehameha Museum Library as well as the libraries of two or three individuals, although all these parties have almost complete sets.

The early papers published in the Hawaiian language, such as *The Kuokoa*,

and *The Auokoa*, which contain much Hawaiian history, are very incomplete.

When Mrs. W. F. Allen passed away recently I was called in by the friends to look over some books for the Historical Society. I found a pile of copies of *The Paradise of the Pacific* and THE FRIEND, which it had been proposed to burn, but they were sent to the Historical Society and have been of great value in filling out incomplete years for various libraries as well as for the set now needed.

The Historical Society of Honolulu has a large fire-proof room in the new Carnegie building for the Honolulu Public Library. This is a good place to which to send any Hawaiian papers or magazines to be sorted over for permanent preservation and distribution to other organizations. Don't burn anything except the daily papers. Send in *The Mid-Pacific*, *The Paradise of the Pacific* and especially THE FRIEND.

♦♦♦

INFORMATION BUREAU.

A free information bureau has been opened at Alakea wharf by the Japanese Y. M. C. A. At the head of the Wai-kiki stairway, and overhanging the freight way, they have built a little room, equipped it with a telephone and with free pamphlets for the guidance of sightseers. The Secretary, Mr. Matsuzawa, who has a good command of English, has given generous information to many in English as well as in Japanese, and has put them in communication with friends in the city. He will be on duty at the stand about the time of incoming vessels and cordially offers to respond by phone to inquiries as to the time of the docking of the boats. The phone number is 1898.

♦♦♦

ORNAMENTAL HIBISCUS IN HAWAII.

Under this title a beautifully illustrated bulletin was issued in December by the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. The subject matter prepared jointly by E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge, and V. S. Holt, assistant in horticulture, includes methods of culture, directions for hybridizing and descriptions of various hybrids. As the last word on scientific hibiscus propagation, the little book will find many interested readers. Sixteen illustrations, notably true in form and color are the work of Mabel Owens Wilcox.

♦♦♦

Dr. Justin Emerson and Mrs. Emerson are renewing old time acquaintances in Honolulu. Dr. Emerson visited here briefly thirty-seven years ago while Mrs. Emerson returns after an absence of fifty years.

FRIENDSHIP!

The following is from one who, during his travels, has missed THE FRIEND with its news of beautiful Hawaii. Now that he has reached his abiding place we can assure him of a regular visit of a Friend from the islands.

At Sea, near Port Said,

Dear "Friend."

October 8, 1913.

It is some time since I have seen you "face to face," but I suppose I have been such a wanderer for the past few months that you could not catch me! Not that there is any very special reason why you should even think of me. I am merely one of those who for several years was glad to greet the mail that brought you to me; and I am also one of those many to fall deeply in love with your beautiful home—the *Paradise of the Pacific*—and glad to follow your efforts for cleansing and keeping clean that home.

On my way from India, last fall, I spent fifteen very happy days in the Island under your "sphere of influence," since which time I have been in various parts of our great country, and am now on the way to my beloved India, where I hope again soon to take up the best of all work—helping one's fellows to know Him who can help them to be "men."

And how goes your crusade against those Powers which militate against that same work in Honolulu? How I would like to step into the "settlement" and see how it is getting on under its enthusiastic leader. And I wonder about the movement against intemperance and vice, and the efforts to help those in the grip of the White Plague. I long also to know about the efforts to build up the people of the Islands along purely "religious" lines—for you do not confine your efforts to "secular" uplift, do you?

So I hope soon to see you again, and keep in touch with all that is going on in "Paradise"! Aloha! E. C. SCUDDER.

of Vellore, India.

♦♦♦

ASIA AT THE DOOR

Is the subject of a recent book by Mr. K. Kawakami, who was studying conditions in these islands a few months ago. Mr. Kawakami has spent much time in America studying sociological questions, and is the author of a previous book on American-Japanese Relations. The book is an interpretation of the Orient to the Occident, and is written in a style which is both generous and fascinating.

♦♦♦

W. R. Castle Jr., of Harvard University, is writing a biography of his grandfather, Samuel N. Castle. He has applied to the Cousins Society for historical data. It is expected that Mr. Castle will visit Hawaii next summer.

The Recent Sunday School Conference

A FORWARD STEP in Sunday School work was taken when the first annual conference for Sunday School workers was held in the early part of November. One of the weaknesses of organized work in Honolulu has been the failure to bring together the teachers and officers of the schools to consider seriously the problems that are common to all the Sunday Schools of the city. With the purpose of gathering together these workers, and of discussing subjects that are vital to our work, the conferences were planned. They were held in the Central Union Church Parish House on November 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th, with afternoon and evening sessions on these four days. In view of the fact that many workers are not yet acquainted with the idea of a Sunday School Institute, the attendance may be regarded as satisfactory. There were more than a hundred different persons present, representing twelve Sunday Schools, at the various sessions.

Honolulu is fortunate in having within its borders several teachers of marked ability, who are making a success in the Sunday Schools with which they are associated. The program as presented could not have been as effective as it was if these teachers had not responded cheerfully and faithfully to the invitation to assist in making the Conference a possibility by their preparing thoroughly and presenting enthusiastically the addresses and papers assigned them by the director of the conferences.

Although intended primarily for those actually teaching classes in the Sunday Schools, there was much of interest and value to any Christian worker and any friend of the cause of religious education. It was fitting that on the first day of the conference the subject of "Child Study" should have been under consideration. This important topic is being more and more studied by teachers and parents. It was discussed in an able manner by Mr. V. MacCaughey and Mr. C. T. Fitts.

The second day's meetings brought forth two helpful papers on "Bible Study." Rev. H. W. Chamberlain treated the theme from the standpoint of studying the Bible for culture, and Rev. J. L. Hopwood from the viewpoint of studying it for spiritual power. The evening's addresses were first on "Some Essentials of Teaching" by Miss Macdonald and second, "Some Laws of Teaching" by Mr. P. Super.

The third day was devoted to the consideration of some problems that face all teachers. In the afternoon Mrs. May Wilcox spoke of "Securing Interest and Attention" and she was followed by Mr. P. L. Horne on "The Art of

Questioning." The evening's program consisted of, first, an address by Mr. T. Richards on "Bible Reading and Confidant Teaching" and second, a black-board talk by Mrs. L. G. Marshall on "Illustrating the Lesson."

For the last day of the conference, Rev. Frank S. Scudder began with an address on "Teaching Reverence and Respect" and then Rev. John P. Erdman followed with a talk on "Duties of Leadership." In the evening Dr. Doremus Scudder discussed "Evangelism in the Sunday School," and Rev. Henry P. Judd gave the closing address, taking for his subject, "The Opportunity of the Sunday School."

It is hoped that several of these papers and addresses will be printed in *THE FRIEND* from time to time, that others may know of some of the good things that were said at the conference and that a larger audience may be inspired to more faithful work in the Sunday School than was able to be present at the recent conference. —H. P. Judd.



THE ART OF QUESTIONING.*

Teaching a class in Sunday School does not differ materially from teaching a class in the day school. The subject matter is different. The teaching must be more intensive, for, at the most, only one hour a week can be spent with the class, and usually not over thirty minutes in the conduct of the lesson. In this very limited time, much must be done: a quick, yet thorough review of the lessons already studied, the dominating idea, running through the course of lessons, brought out; the fundamental truths found in each lesson emphasized; the lesson facts given by the pupils, and the general adaptation made of the thoughts of the lesson to the life of today. Far more important still is the study each teacher makes during the lesson period of the pupils, with a word here and a suggestion there to help the individual. Finally, the pupils themselves are unconsciously using the time in estimating the teacher.

The Sunday Atmosphere.

"The chief purpose of the Sunday School is to use Biblical truths for the production and development of Christian character." Naturally, the text book is the Bible. And the Bible represents in many ways the manifestation of the working of God through nature and through man to emphasize His righteousness, His power, His wonderful laws, His fundamental truths, and His all-including love. The Sunday School is the child of the church, the chief training school for membership in the church. More, the teaching in the Sunday School will quite likely be the chief if not the only training in Biblical truth that many of the children will receive. Fortunately, some parents send their children to the Sunday

School, who do not by precept or example teach religious truths in the home. So the Sunday School has a very serious task, a great work for the Kingdom of God in the world.

Fortunately also, the surroundings of the child and the spirit of the day are on the whole helpful. Parents co-operate consciously and unconsciously in many ways. The child is dressed in his Sunday clothes and he usually thinks of his Sunday garments as his best. His body is usually cleaner than on the week-day. Most of the respectable stores and places of business are closed. An air of Sabbath rest is around the child. These silent influences do much to prepare the heart of the pupils for the teaching. Then there is the in-born feeling of reverence and respect for the church buildings. An unconscious quiet prevails, an air of expectation, a certain yearning in the hearts of all of us,—old and young,—for the better things of life. This subtle influence tends to prepare the way for the lesson. Then the opening exercises—the general meeting together, all help.

The Preparation of the Teacher.

I have read that "what constitutes a teacher is the passion to make scholars." Applied to the Sunday School, I should amend simply, "what constitutes a Sunday School teacher is the passion to make scholars of the truths of the Bible." The preparation of the teacher is of very great importance in the successful teaching of the lesson. Often any one who can be secured is drafted into service. No graver mistake is made often than the commonly expressed statement to some one being urged to teach. "You can do it all right. The questions are all there. You know enough of the subject matter in general. Won't you help us out?" No public or private day school teacher would be considered from that point of view. By the very same reasoning no Sunday School teacher should be selected in this way. Willingness to teach, or being unwilling to refuse the request to teach, and an earned Christian character are not the only equipment needed. Love of children, a knowledge of the child mind and the child-life or at least a capacity and desire to learn these things through observation and study, and finally, a willingness to stay with the class week after week to work out the great problem of the class, all these are fully as important in the equipment of the teacher.

I know the difficulty of getting teachers, especially the getting of good teachers. But this paper is not discussing that question. I am supposing that the teachers are at hand. Given the teachers, the Sunday School has a right to expect each teacher to come regularly and to come prepared for the work—with a carefully outlined lesson in mind,—with a wide range of questions already thought out, ready to be asked.

(Continued in the February issue.)

* Paper by P. L. Horne.

1843

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

1913

The first Seamen's paper in the United States. The FRIEND now revives the old feature. Any items of interest to seamen and the "waterfront" will be found in these columns.

HENRY ALLEN, Editor

The phases of the moon for this month are as follows:

First quarter, January 4th at 7 A. M., C. S. I.
Full Moon, January 11th at 11 P. M., C. S. I.
Last quarter, January 18th at 6 P. M., C. S. I.
New Moon, January 26th at 1 A. M., C. S. I.

♦ ♦ ♦

The earth will reach its point nearest to the sun for the year on January 3rd.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mercury and Venus will be quite near the sun and will not be visible at any time in January.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mars will be in a very good position for observation, rising in the eastern horizon before sunset.

♦ ♦ ♦

Jupiter will pass the sun on January 20th; it will therefore not be visible at any time during the month.

♦ ♦ ♦

Saturn will rise about two hours before Mars, and will be well up in the sky at sunset. It will be in the Constellation Taurus, not far from the Pleiades.

♦ ♦ ♦

Uranus will be visible in the southwest at sunset, beginning of this month.

♦ ♦ ♦

Neptune, January 17th, will rise before sunset; because of its north declination will be in a favorable position for observation, short distance south of the bright stars, Castor and Pollux.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE OUTWARD BOUNDER.

LOOK on him there, a man of manful aspect, something of the cheerfulness of pride still lingering in him. A free air of graceful stoicism, of easy silent dignity sits well on him. In his heart, could we reach it, lie elements of generosity, self-sacrificing justice, true human valor. Can we not save him—can he not help us to save him? Bare of back, empty of stomach, nigh desperate of heart, and none to help him. God knows the task will be hard; but no noble task was easy. Will some kind philanthropist or kind hearted people of this city look into this, and do something for the "Outward Bounder" that sleeps in our parks and lumber yards with nothing to cover him but the canopy of heaven for a blanket. I have usually drank pretty deep of the bitter cup of the "Outward Bounder" than whom there is no more forlorn, miserable creature on earth, no one but the much-abused boarding master will have anything to do with him, and that worthy is generally careful to let him know he is but a hanger-on, a dependent on sufferance for a meal, and that his presence on shore is an outrage. As for sailors' homes, I have hardly patience to speak of them.

An "Outward Bounder," that is a man whose money is exhausted and who is living upon the credit of his prospective advance of pay—is unknown at the "home" though he be footsore and weary with "looking for a ship." When his money is done, out in the street he must go, if haply he may find a speculative boarding master to receive him, or a Rooming Camp No. 2. Some of our shipping ports have "bunk houses" or "straw houses" or, as it is grandiloquently termed, the "Destitute Seaman's Asylum," where for a season he will be fed on the refuse from the "Home," and sheltered from the weather.

The galling thing about the whole affair is that the "Sailors' Homes" figure in certain official circles as a charity, which must be partly supported by outside contributions. It may be a charitable institution, but it certainly is not so to the sailor who pays fully for everything he receives. The charity is bestowed upon a far different class of people to Merchant Jack. This is the only seaport town in the world that has not got a "Sailors' Rest" for seamen along the water front, and run on lines for seamen only. Some place where the "Outward Bounder" could pass away his hours whilst on shore, and a rendezvous, not for the plug hat and claw hammer coat "would-be sailor", but for the sons of neptune, who fight the storms of the deep in all latitudes, and who at present are wishing they were on the lee side of a belaying pin, in any old wagon homeward bound, rather than in the port of Honolulu.

♦ ♦ ♦

A CRYING NEED.

One thing constantly remarked by many new-comers to Honolulu is the total absence of public lavatories in the different public parks and playgrounds of the city. This aptly applies to Aala Park, it being the one mostly used by the youths of the city as a public playground and always drawing the largest attendance at band concerts, not to mention other public gatherings frequently occurring there.

A lavatory erected in any portion of the park would not in any way mar its beauty and would do away with the numerous cases of indecent exposure which are continually occurring along the fence bordering the Ewa side of the

park. This not only creates unsanitary conditions, but also those which might produce immoral effects as the lanais of the houses behind the fence are often occupied by young women and children. Also the benches most occupied in Aala Park are those placed within but a few feet of this fence.

A public lavatory would mitigate, if not do away with these conditions, and we think it is time the Park Commissioners or those in authority took some steps in the matter.

In conjunction with the above it might be remarked that on all wharfs of Honolulu but one, there is a total lack of lavatories for the use of ladies. This refers to the wharfs at which the ocean liners are docked.

♦ ♦ ♦

Little credence is given the announcement that a direct steamer service between Honolulu and Los Angeles is to be inaugurated with the opening of the Panama Canal. In local shipping circles it is generally understood that the Matson Navigation Company have in view the renewal of the charter for the Honolulu, but that vessel it is believed, will ply between San Francisco and one or two island ports.

♦ ♦ ♦

The report was current in Australian shipping circles that the Niagara would be taken off the "All Red Route" for the purpose of making at least one special trip to England by way of the Panama Canal.

♦

William Roth purchased the steamer James MaKee, the schooner Sailor Boy, and the launch Carrie, sold under foreclosure of a marine and chattle mortgage, late the property of the Miller Salvage Company.

♦

Among the 185 Asiatics aboard the Nile when she cleared for the Far East, it is said that 100 were deported at the instance of the U. S. Government.

♦

Captain Cochrain is succeeded in the command of the Thetis by Captain Brown, who has been in command of the Revenue Cutter Algonquim, which for some time past has been stationed at Porto Rico.

The S. S. Karnak, with fertilizer material for discharge at Honolulu, sailed from Hamburg and Antwerp by way of Leith, with a large general cargo. The Karnak is scheduled to proceed to British Columbia following the unloading of her freight at Honolulu.

❖

In carrying on the present campaign against smoking on Territorial wharves, Special Officer Calvert placed Captain James Gregory, master of the Inter-Island steamer Kinau, under arrest. The skipper was released with a suspended sentence.

❖

A new blade to the propeller and repairs to the shaft were included in the general overhauling of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer Patterson, which has left the Inter-Island floating drydock, Hoolana, expecting to make a cruise along the coasts of Maui and Oahu.

❖

The Oahu Shipping Company, which was recently organized in Honolulu, will begin business on January 1st, with a capital of \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$2,000,000. The officers of the corporation are Stanford B. Dole, president; F. B. McStocker, secretary; James B. Castle, treasurer, and Eben P. Low, manager.

❖

It is reported that a British steamer is at Ocean Island taking a shipment of phosphate rock destined for Honolulu.

❖

PLEASED WITH SUBMARINE BELLS.

Successful experiments with submarine signaling bells on the coast and especially at the sandheads light, have led to the ordering of a new series of these aids to navigation by the Department of Victoria. They will be used along the British Columbia coast where there is the most risk during foggy weather. Their installation will lead to better equipment of many ships in these waters with the apparatus to receive the sound signals.

❖❖❖

INDEX FOR 1913

Crowded out of the December issue, the index for 1913 is included in this. Mention was made of this last month, but a red pencil mark in your December number to remind you may be of service in later years, when you are looking for the Index.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

By Geo. W. Paty.

A FEW DAYS AGO I noticed an article in *The Advertiser* about the thrifty condition of business in Honolulu. There has been 1,500,000 dollars spent on the erection or alterations of buildings in the past year. Quite a magnificent sum! And there was \$1,500,000 spent for Booze in 1913, in Oahu. Quite a coincidence—\$1,500,000 spent for building up the community and \$1,500,000 spent for pulling down the same community; but money paid for booze does not begin to pay the Booze Bill. Who pays for the support of the families who are without food, or clothes because the man who ought to support it has spent all for drink? Ask the Associated Charities. Why pays for the men who are continually being sent to jail to sober up? Ask the County Jailer. Who pays for the keep of those who have committed crimes while under the influence of liquor? Ask High Sheriff Henry. Who supports the widows and orphans made such by the death of the husband and father as a direct result of the use of liquor? Ask the churches and the philanthropists of the community.

❖

A PROPHECY.

It is said of William Lloyd Garrison that, for years he closed all of his speeches against slavery with the sentence: "It is wrong, it must go", and at last, he walked out one bright morning, looked over a new world, then cast his eyes like a great eagle, up to the skies and shouted, "It was wrong: hallelujah! it has gone!"

"Out yonder I see America, redeemed, standing as an evangel among the nations of the earth, a land from whose shores have been banished the still, the brewery and the bar; and with them their awful brood, crime, pauperism, traffic in women, the social evil and lunacy, a land most of whose prisons have been turned into granaries, banks and music halls; a land whose sons and daughters are born sound, sane, sober and with a Godward trend; a land whose redeemed people shall be the brightest crown of freedom's glorious coronets; a land whose sound, sane, sober, cultured, happy home-life will be a greater protectorate than a thousand dreadnoughts of the seas. In this land of Tomorrow, whose dawn is glinting the hills today, there are some now living who will look out over a new earth, and up into fairer skies, and shout, "It was wrong, hallelujah, it has gone!"

—Rev. W. L. Pickard, D.D. of Georgia.

The Lincoln-Lee pins have arrived and they are fine. They are now on sale for \$1.00 per hundred, or a cent a piece. Every one who signed the pledge ought to wear one.

❖

A lady in England took her emaciated daughter to a physician and asked him to prescribe for her. "Two glasses of Claret a day," he said. The lady was a little hard of hearing; she returned a few days later. The daughter was much better and the doctor said, "I guess I gave her the right prescription." "Yes," said the mother, "I gave her two carrots a day as you prescribed." If carrots were always used where claret was ordered the results might be more beneficial.

❖❖❖

Horror Versus Harmony

Beyond earshot of the deafening din of Christmas eve in down-town districts, and away from the atmosphere of confetti and feather ticklers, an open-air concert at which ye olden tyme Christmas carols might be sung, is a possibility for next Christmas. The plan, as suggested by Miss Jane Winne, has been received with enthusiasm, and indications point to a more perfect unfolding of the eleventh hour plan which was carried out this year.

Distance was the greatest obstacle in the way of carolers in their first program of Christmas music. To go about on foot added to the picturesqueness of the occasion, but it was found impossible to cover the desired amount of territory, a fact which strengthens the argument in favor of a centralized program. Larger and better choruses would be a natural sequence of this arrangement. It has been suggested that the Executive Building would be an ideal place for such a concert.

The program as carried out in different parts of the city this year follows:

KALIHI.

Kalihiwaena School Ground—7 o'clock.

Illuminated tree.

Tableaux and colors by school children.

Violin selections, Mrs. A. B. Ingalls.

Carols, Kamehameha girls.

Carols, Kamehameha boys.

Carols, mixed quartet, Mrs. John Erdman in charge.

PALAMA.

Settlement Playgrounds—7:30.

Illuminated tree.

Carols by children of the settlement.

Carols, Normal School girls.

Carols, mixed quartet, Mrs. Erdman in charge.

Carols, male quartet, Mr. Akana, leader.

BERETANIA STREET AND PUNAHOU

Carols sung from 7 to 7:30 o'clock by Normal School girls, male quartet (Mr. Akana) Boys' Club from Y.M.C.A., led by Mr. Jackson.

NUUANU DISTRICT.

Normal School girls, chaperoned by Miss Winne, Miss Sturgeon, Miss Jane Winne.

EMMA STREET DISTRICT.

Normal School girls, chaperoned by Miss Dean and Miss Cunningham; Y. M. C. A. Boys' Club.

BERETANIA STREET AND PUNAHOU DISTRICT.

Y. W. C. A. group led by Mrs. Elsa Howard.

Y.M.C.A. Clubs.

Mixed quartet, led by Mrs. Erdman.

KAIMUKI DISTRICT.

A large group of Liliuokalani School children, chaperoned by Miss Needham, Mrs. King and Mr. Saylor, sang carols at the Leahi Home and at the homes of the sick in the late afternoon. A group from Honolulu School for Boys, led by Mr. Correthers, caroled through the district in the evening.

MIXED DOUBLE QUARTET.

Mr. Reginald Carter organized a mixed double quartet which sung at various hospitals and hotels, including the beach hotels. It was the plan to have all hospitals and sanitoriums visited by at least one group of carolers.

MOANA DISTRICT.

Carols by the girls of Kawaiahao Seminary and by the boys of Mills School.



CASH OFFER.

At the rate of \$5 per year we will pay for the following numbers of THE FRIEND which are needed to complete a file:

1884—Sept., Oct., Nov.

1885—July, Aug., Sept., Oct.

1886—June.

1887—April, June.

1896—Aug., Dec.

1898—Sept.

1899—Jan., Feb., Mar., April, June, Sept., Nov., Dec.

1900—April, Aug., Sept., Nov.

If these numbers are in your possession and you wish to dispose of them, please let us hear from you at once.



He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

Christmas In Mission Church and School

"W. M. K. S. T."

WHEN the pupils of Central Union Bible School were told that these initials stood for the title of the play which Mr. James A. Wilder had written for their Christmas entertainment, their imaginations produced all manners of titles, but it is safe to say that no one hit upon the right combination—"Wharf-rats Motherless Knights of the Square Table." Those who came Tuesday and Friday nights, December 23rd and 28th, expecting a stereotyped Sunday School entertainment were surprised—but not disappointed.

In this short play which opened the Bible School program, Mr. Wilder presented a most appealing study of boy life through three "wharf-rats" loyal to their "gang" and especially to a fourth sick member. The action takes place on Christmas Eve, down on the waterfront of a big Northern city, a very unexpected setting. The parts of the four boys were taken by Misses Ruth Farrington, Inez Gibson, Dorothy Hoogs; Mrs. Alice Hayward appeared as the "Mission Lady," while Mr. Wilder himself was the big-hearted policeman.

In this miniature drama Mr. Wilder achieved a notable success, producing an effect cameo-like in distinctness and charm of coloring. Humor and pathos blended in its lines and the lesson of loyalty which they brought out touched young and old alike. His actors seconded him splendidly and every detail of the presentation was admirably worked out. Mr. Ingalls at the church organ and a chorus of Kawaiahao Seminary girls furnished appropriate incidental music.

After the play a beautiful tableau of the "Manger Scene" was shown with Miss Alameda Townsend as Mary, Mr. Harold Dillingham as Joseph, and Marion Forbes, Miriam Mackall, and Louise Erdman as cherubs.

Following the tableau the Bible School, class by class, brought their gifts for the children of the settlements and piled them upon the platform. One class of boys marched up, each with a bag of flour on his shoulder, another section gave canned goods. A large assortment of useful gifts and toys was received and some gifts of money. The exercises closed with the presentation of candy boxes to the pupils of the school and the benediction by Dr. Scudder.

—R. A. Benedict.

MAKIKI JAPANESE CHURCH.

Those present at the Christmas exercises of the Makiki Japanese Church were emphatic in their expressions of appreciation. It was an entertainment that showed careful preparation, and brought all members of the school into action, some of them several times over. There were two original Bible representations of high order. One of these was a conference of three Kings in excited yet dignified conference over the wonderful star on which they are focusing their spy glass, and their decision to undertake the journey in search of the child of prophecy. Another was the description of the prayermeeting described in Acts 12:12-17, under the title of "Rhoda", acted out by three young girls in a most fascinating argument around a tea table.



KAKAAKO CHURCH.

At Kakaako, Mr. and Mrs. Sakai, and their zealous adherents had the church well filled with children and parents, to take part in the well varied program. One of the teachers is a young girl, Miss Teru Furubayashi, who joined the school as a little child when it was opened seven years ago, and who now trains her own class for its Christmas exercises. Two classes repeated the Ten Commandments, one class in Japanese and another in English, and Santa Claus called attention to the fact that the Christ Child brought a new conception of religion, changing it from negative to positive teaching; that the Old Testament religion said "Thou shalt not, thou shalt not," but Christ said "Thou shalt love God," "Thou shalt love thy neighbor" and this is the religion for us.

—F. S. S.



KAULUWELA MISSION.

Several hundred aspirants to Honolulu's "best citizenship" reside in the region of Kauluwela Mission. How do they know that there is room in the ranks? Because a no less important personage than Hawaii's new district attorney, Mr. Jefferson McCarn, told them so, and instead of dreaming of becoming presidents and emperors and foreign ministers these bright young Americans now have their heads full of plans to be just ordinary citizens, but good citizens—the best Honolulu can produce.

Mr. McCarn had intended to be "just plain audience", but his presence discovered, he was induced to say a few words to the children. It is doubtful if he was ever more enthusiastically received by a non-partisan gathering.

Under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Cooper a varied program of drills, recitations and instrumental numbers was carried out, the appearance of Santa Claus at the conclusion being the signal for much wholesome merriment. Bright red apples and sacks of candy were given to the children who had been faithful in their attendance at Sunday School.



PORTUGUESE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The children of the Portuguese Protestant Church have a new conception of the joys of Christmas. Instead of being recipients this year, they saved their pennies for others less fortunate, and after several weeks of self-denial, which doubtless might be spelled in terms of pink soda water and ice cream cones, they proudly counted the total, something like \$80. Then the older people of the church were appealed to and the amount increased to \$105. This was devoted to the children in the Kauikeolani Hospital.



PORTO RICAN CHRISTMAS.

Although "In Excelsis Gloria", the latin words of the old Christmas hymn were all "by word of mouth" which they were able to understand, two bands of Porto Rican immigrants beheld with sparkling eyes the Christmas trees decorated in their honor by the pupils of the Normal department of Kawaiahao Sunday School, and listened with rapt attention to the programs of music and literary numbers which formed the entertainment of the evening. Tears streamed down the weather-beaten faces of bent men and women and toil-worn hands clasped closer the chubby forms of black-eyed children. Music hath charms truly, even if the words are lost and it be but a message of melody. After the musical and literary numbers candies were distributed, and with each sack a "Merry Christmas" was offered in English.

The Jachin division of the Sunday School played host at Kauluwela, while the Boaz aggregation took charge at the Makiki Mission.



KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY.

Long rows of happy faces lined the tables in Kawaiahao Seminary dining room the evening before the exodus for island homes. After a special Christmas dinner, students and faculty repaired to the assembly hall where friends had gathered to witness the Christmas play. A tree laden with gifts was later disclosed to view. It was a happy evening and will live long in the memory of Kawaiahao girls.

MILLS SCHOOL.

One hundred boys away from home, and eighty more who are identified with the school life of Mills, made merry in the big assembly hall Tuesday evening, December 23, just before the closing of school for the holidays. A play given by the younger boys was followed by a program of games and a general good time. The presence of Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson in the building created a cheery home atmosphere which warmed many youthful hearts.



GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Sparkling with wit and bubbling over with happiness and good cheer, the Christmas Eve entertainment at the Girls' Industrial School brought joy to the hearts of all who beheld. A skit, partaking of the nature of a musical comedy, included in its cast a large number of girls, who, bright eyed and vivacious, were letter-perfect in each line. A tree and general distribution of gifts concluded the evening's entertainment.



KAKAAKO MISSION.

Two hundred and fifty children were fairly on tip-toe with excitement when Santa Claus with bulging pack, appeared at Kakaako Mission on Christmas Eve. And two hundred and fifty hearts were made happy when the pack was finally unloaded and it was found that each boy and girl had been remembered. A program of tableaux, recitations and Christmas carols preceded the jingle of bells which heralded the approach of the Seasonal Saint.



KAWAIAHAO SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Even Santa Claus feels out of sorts sometimes. How the jolly old Saint went on a strike one Christmas, righteously indignant at the growing ingratitude of boys and girls, how the children planned to give him a party, expressing the love of "all the children in the world" in the gift of one of their own number, a tiny flaxen haired child, who twined dimpled arms around his neck and whispered messages of endearment, and how, finally, he was brought to see that the real happiness of Christmas is in the giving,—this was the story told in a charming two act play by a Kawaiahao Seminary cast, at Kawaiahao Church on the evening of December 18. The occasion was the annual Christmas entertainment of the Sunday School. Preceding and following the play was a varied program of psalms and musical numbers, the various classes of the Sunday School taking part. Special mention is due the choral numbers furnished by the Girls' Industrial School. At the

conclusion of the entertainment one of Santa Claus' Hawaiian understudies, assisted by the various teachers and officers of the Sunday School, distributed the gifts. As usual Mrs. May Wilcox was the inspiration for the entertainment. Many say it was the best in the history of the Sunday School. The beautiful fir tree given by Mrs. Holloway for this occasion did service at later entertainments at the Girls' Industrial School and at Kawaiahao Seminary.



BERETANIA SETTLEMENT.

A program which embraced the various departments of the work presided over by Mrs. E. MacKenzie, Mr. R. H. Leach and Mr. Spencer Bowen at Beretania Settlement, was given on the evening of December 23. The entertainment was singularly attractive in its various phases, and brought to a successful close several weeks of preparation. An outline of the program follows:

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM.

1. Chorus, "Christmas Is Here",...School
2. Invocation Mr. Lo
3. Rec. "Bells of Christmas"...Kim Chow
4. Songs, "Rock the Cradle", "Little Hands are Clapping" Primary
5. Rec. "Twinkling Stars"...Two Little Boys
6. Chorus, "Ring Ye Bells of Christmas", School
7. Rec. "The Meaning of Christmas",...
..... Two Little Girls
8. "Framed in Wreaths of Evergreen"...
..... Primary
9. Christmas Text, Story and Song...School
10. Rec. "Everywhere Christmas Tonight"
..... Joseph Li
11. "Stars for the Wreath",.....
..... Miss Borgensen's Class
12. "Little Fishermen"
.....Mr. Chun Lum's Class
13. "Grand Was the Song".....
.....Miss Haley's Class and School
1. Rec. "No Room in the Inn",.....
..... Ah Towe Young
15. "Holy Night".....Young Men B. A. C.
16. Song and Drill.....The Try Brigade
17. The Triple Cord.....Six Young Ladies
18. "We wish you all a Merry Christmas"
.....King Arthur's Pages
19. "Rainy Day Sunbeams".....
.....Miss MacWilliams' Class
20. "Little Lights".....Mrs. Leach's Class
21. Sash and Bell, Song and Drill.....
.....Miss Haley's Class
22. Little Tots say Good-night.....Primary
23. Tableau Elsie Wong
24. Candy.



NUUANU JAPANESE CHURCH.

So arranged that American visitors might enter into its enjoyment, the program at the Nuuanu Street Japanese

Church was a unique combination of occidental and oriental expression. Mr. M. Ogawa was the chairman announcing in both Japanese and English the following numbers:

1. Hymn Congregation
2. Scripture Reading.....Mr. Y. Kitagawa
3. Prayer.....Mr. I. Ishimura
4. Address Rev. Hori
5. Song (English)..... School
6. Opening Address, (English).....
..... Miss Y. Kusaka
7. Song "C" Class
8. Recitation "F" Class
9. Song Children
10. Recitation "E" Class
11. Song (English)..... Children
12. Recitation "E" Class
13. Song Choir
14. Recitation, Bethlehem....."E" Class
15. Recitation "C" Class
16. Solo Miss Y. Kusaka
17. Dialogue (English) A. B. C. Class
18. Male Quartet
19. Recitation "D" Class
20. Song (English)
21. Story Miss T. Kimura
22. Male Quartet
23. Christmas Dialogue
24. Song (Star of Bethlehem).... Students
25. Prayer.



Men Working For Men

By Paul Super

A BACKWARD LOOK.

AS we look back over the year just closed and check up department by department we are more than pleased, and very grateful, for real progress has been made. Our extensive and our intensive development have both been of a very satisfying sort. Let us see what results the year has brought us:

1. A much larger membership. We closed 1912 with 1174 men and boys in the Association. We closed 1913 with the goodly number of 1553, the increase having been in the men's department. This is a large group of men, a big field, our first responsibility, and a fine opportunity.

2. More educational work. During the summer and fall of 1912 we enrolled 263 students in educational work. The record for 1913 reached 334. This increase was made in spite of the fact that fees were considerably raised, in one class from \$5 to \$25. The raise in price has had the result of dignifying the work in the eyes of the students, and the class last mentioned draws more students now than when the fee was but \$5. The work for machine shop apprentices was especially strengthened, and is now one of our best pieces of educational work.

Educational clubs have received

especial attention this year, and interest a superior class of men. The Alexander Hamilton Club of thirty business men, the Magazine Club of ten men, the Spanish Club of thirteen, and the German Club of seven have done fine work. The Chess Club is both social and educational.

Regular chapel exercises in connection with the night school have been a success, a majority of the men in the classes Thursday night attending the meetings, 15 minutes long.

BETTER EXTENSION WORK.

The Association's responsibility extends beyond its own walls, and our field includes others than those who can afford the fees of membership. We have done more this year to discharge this obligation than we have ever been able to do before. Regular meetings have been held each week for some time in the Honolulu Iron Works, Catton-Neill & Co. shops, the Central Fire Station, and Oahu Prison, while occasional meetings have been held in the Manoa Church, Boys' Industrial School, Kalihi Church, Kakaako and Kauluwela Missions and Ewa Plantation. We have always been made very welcome at these places. The last regular meeting established was at Central Fire Station, where a fine group of men are interested in a study of the life of Christ.

BOYS' CLUBS.

One of our most gratifying advances is that in the work for boys in the less favored portions of the city. The addition of Glenn E. Jackson to the force as Boys' Extension Secretary put this work on a new basis. Mr. Jackson is doing splendid work with these boys. In addition to the clubs in Kakaako and Kauluwela, he has developed good work at the Korean School, the Boys' Field, and coached the High School football team, thus getting a hold on the boys of that institution. This department has now the most promising outlook it has had in years.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

Every department of the Association has now greater religious value than it has ever had. Mr. Killam's work as Religious Work Secretary has resulted in the establishment of a real Bible Study department in the men's side of the building, enrolling a hundred men, while the secretaries of the boys' department have enlisted considerably over 100 boys in Bible classes. Systematic personal work is leading men into decisions for the Christian life, and these are being gradually related to the churches. The year has meant much growth along these lines, which are of course fundamental.

O LUSO.

As a specimen of fine work that Honolulu can produce in the line of the printers' art, the Christmas edition of *O Luso* is worthy of especial mention. The Redactor e Gerente, or in plain English, the editor in chief, M. G. Santos, who has recently been placed in charge of the paper, deserves credit for the idea to which the *Advertiser* press has given such artistic expression.

The edition displays in a series of well illustrated articles the progress which has been made by the Portuguese of Hawaii, and the prospects ahead for this very thrifty element of our population. Mr. Santos was for several years the pastor of one of the Portuguese Churches of the Hawaiian Board, at Paia, Maui, and for a short time pastor of the Hilo Portuguese Church.



TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

November 21, 1913, to December 20, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 351.20
Beretania Settlement	577.40
Bills Payable	2000.00
Chinese Work	66.50
Coan Land	143.75
Educational—Social Work.....	50.00
English-Portuguese Work	225.00
Filipino Evangelist	45.00
Hawaii General Fund	86.00
Investment Account	25.00
Invested Funds	276.00
Japanese Work	201.00
Kauai General Fund	36.55
Kalihi Settlement	784.21
Kalaupapa Building Fund	749.75
Maui General Fund	113.00
Molokai General Fund	14.00
Ministerial Relief Fund	14.25
Oahu General Fund	1058.64
Office Expense	51.00
	<hr/>
	\$6868.25

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 65.50
Beretania Settlement	231.00
Chinese Work	\$33.50
Salaries ..	353.00
	<hr/>
	386.50
Coan Land	100.00
Educational-Social Work	\$450.00
Salaries	250.00
	<hr/>
	700.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$66.25
Salaries	927.00
	<hr/>
	993.25
Filipino Evangelist	36.50
General Fund	\$46.02
Salaries	463.00
	<hr/>
	509.02
Hawaii General Fund .....	.05
Hawaiian Work—Salaries	710.50
Hyde Property	44.60

Japanese Work	\$151.65	
Salaries	857.00	1008.65
Kalihi Settlement		485.58
Lahainaluna Educational Fund ...		59.00
Oahu General Fund		52.50
Office Expense		30.12
Preachers' Training Fund		25.00
Real Estate Account		133.35
Sunday School Work		167.00

\$5738.12

Excess of Receipts over Exp.....\$1130.13

Overdraft on December 20, 1913..\$2469.17

—T. R.

◆◆◆

INDEX.

Of General Subjects Treated in 1913.

	Page.
Alapai Plaza, Transformation of—Ima	
Comeback	36
Alexander, William DeWitt—D. S. and	
Rev. W. Fear	56, 61
Armstrong Memorial Unveiled at Punahou	
Architectural Riddles—Malihini	62
Asiatic Institute—D. S.	257
As Ithers See Us—W. G. Landes	152
Association Concordia—D. S.	159
Baldwin, Henry Perrine	176
Balkan War, Horror of—Anna B. Thomas	
April Peace Supplement	162
Below Mason and Dixon's Line—Miss M.	
E. Boshier	186
Beretania Play Grounds—D. S.	224
Beretania Settlement—W. Spencer Bowen	
Bethel, Reminiscences of the Old—S. B.	
Dole	256
Bible Lands, Impressions of—A. E. Larimer	
.....	183
Bible Study and Community Extension—	
L. R. Killam	59
Birds, D. S., N. B. Emerson, Robert Catton	
.....	151, 177, 185
Black Jar, The Old—Miss M. A. Chamberlain	
.....	211
Boy Scouts of Hawaii—J. A. Wilder	109
Bread Fruit Tree, Legend of the—W. D. W.	
.....	42
Brodie, Rev. Dr. A. M.	152, 205
Chamberlain, Mrs. Jerusha	261
Chamberlain, Miss M. A.—M. S. A.	207
Charter, The New—D. S.	55
Child Culture Program—A. A. E.	9
Children's Day and Home Festival Communion—A. A. E.	136
Christianity, The New—D. S.	151
China, Brother Tommy In—T. Anderson.	
Hawaii's Gift to—D. S.	57
How Sun Would Save	11
Pastor Price On	210, 228
Plastic, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Wickes	
and	202
President Wilson and—D. S.	205
Chinese Mission at Close Range—Mrs. E.	
B. Waterhouse	80
Clark, Alba Kittredge—O. H. G.	226
Corda Frates—F. S. S.	86
Creeds—D. S.	11
Damon, Father, Personal Reminiscences	
of—W. T. Brigham	177
Dances—D. S.	248
Delving Into Records—O. H. G.	
Eliot, Ex-Pres., Statement of, p. 70. Slip	
of—D. S.	106
Farewell, A—T. Kajiro	188
Ferns of Hawaii—J. F. Rock	28
Field Reports, Digest of—W. B. O.	85
Fifty Years in One Pulpit	157

Fifty Years in Wedlock—E. L. Dillingham		257
Flies Encore—D. S.		200
Friend, The, Its Relation of Christianity		
—D. S.		
Its relation to the Liquor Question—		
W. D. W.		
New Home of		
Three Score Years and Ten—T. R.		
Wars of—F. S. S.		
Gardens and Fences—Jeanette P. Gignoux		32
Gilmore, John W., A Successful Builder—		
D. S.		4
Glass-bottomed Boat—A. F. Griffiths		39
Go to Church—D. S.		248
Gronna Bill, The Original—G. W. Paty		254
Gulick, Rev. Dr. Sidney L.—D. S.		177
Rev. Wm. H.—D. S.		105
Hawaiian Board, Proposed Building		
Hawaii Cousins, Annual Meeting—M. S. A.		116
Hay, The Passing of Mrs. Joseph—O. H. G.		134
Hereafter, New Testament Forecast of		
Sermon—D. S.		81
Hibiscus, The Breeding of—A. Gartley		26
Hilo Boarding School—L. C. Lyman		259
Honolulu Beautiful, Outdoor Circle Number, February, 1913.		
Honolulu Beautiful, What it means to		
School Children, articles by several		
pupils		87—89
Household Religion—C. F. Dole		138
Inter Church Federation, The—A. A. E.		59
Japan, Our Nation's Duty to, Peace Day		
Sermon, D. S.		130
Japano-American Situation—D. S.		105
.....		130, 175, 199
Japano-American Situation—Kanzo Uchimura		
.....		137
Japanese Girls Homes—13, 229; Mrs. J. T.		
Gulick		201
Japanese, Lord's Prayer in—F. S. S.		15
Jubilee, Memorial Address—W. B. O.		180
Kingsbury, Judge—D. S.		5
Korea, Crime Against Justice in—D. S.		4
Korean Conspiracy Case—D. S.		56
Landmarks, About—F. S. S.		12
Laymen, Hawaiian—J. P. E.		12
Laymen, Japanese—F. S. S.		252
Legislature of 1913—D. S.		103
Lend a Hand—S. D. Gordon		83
Lent, A lively—D. S.		79
Maemae Church and S. S., New—Mrs. B.		
F. Dillingham		132
Maria Rosa, Who Killed—O. H. G.		133
McCarn, Hon. Jeff—D. S.		248
Men and Religion Forward Movement—		
D. S., P. L. H., P. S., C. F. Loomis, T.		
Hori, J. A. Rath		6, 55, 58—60
Mid-Pacific Institute—D. S.		176
Miniature Hague Conferences—F. S. S.		10
Missionary Tea, Progressive		137
Missionary Trio, A Famous (Gulick)		
Cover illustration, May, 1913.		
Moanalua, Antoinette J. Foster		25
Mott, John, Visit and Recommendations—		
P. S.		115
Music Contest, Interisland—F. S. S.		182
National Council, The—A. A. E.		
Nauru, New and Old—P. A. Delaporte, 107,		
Not Spicy Enough—M. Kakehi		129
Opium Cloud, The—D. S.		80
Palace Square, Scheme for Replanting—		
David Haughs		33
Palms for Hawaii—E. V. Wilcox		37
Panaryan, The—D. S.		247
Pankhurst, Mrs.—D. S.		249
Peace Day Program—S. S. Myrick, April		
Supplement		
Peaceful Invasion, A—D. S.		127
Petition to Peresident Wilson, June Cover		
Petition, Ament the—D. S., Ph. Weaver,		
E. W. P. St. George, V. S. Clarke,		
Vaughan MacCaughy		153—156
Philippine Mission, Our—W. B. O.		227
Philippines, Governor-General of the—D.		
S.		225
Philippines, Gov. Gen'l of the—D. S.		225
Pinkham, Lucius C.—D. S.		175

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest PriceOn Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL
CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

YAT LOY COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnishings,
Etc.

12 to 16 King St., near Nuuanu.

P. O. Box 809.

Phone 3122

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its
furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to
the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Plants, Feeding—J. W. G.....	64
Play Grounds—D. S.....	224
Praiseworthy Venture, A—E. V. W.....	111
Presidents, Religion of.....	94
Progressive Party Birthday, D. S.....	199
Prophet in San Francisco—A. A. E.....	156
Public Schools, Increasing Superstition? —A. S. Baker.....	133
Poetry—	
Because of You—A. C. M.....	236
The Old Bethel and Its Chaplain, Mrs. Frear.....	11
For Now and Coming Time—P. H. Dodge.....	201
Home to My Islands—P. H. Dodge.....	61
New Year Blessing on a Child—Mrs. Frear.....	134
A Prayer—C. G. Burnham.....	5
The Prodigal—Theodocia Garrison.....	158
A Suggestion.....	112
Wisdom of God—E. V. Wilcox.....	128
Revivals—W. A. Sunday.....	3
Rider, Phares W.—D. S.....	7
Seamen's Page, Reopening of—D. S.....	3
Sensible Christmas—D. S.....	34
Shark, Punished at Waikiki—W. D. W.....	68
Social Reform, The Church in—D. S.....	53
Streets, Roads, and Public Places in Europe—W. R. Castle.....	136
Sunday School Association Party, World's Thoman, Mrs. Talks—E. V. W.....	163
Tsuda, Miss—Katherine E. B. Cox.....	246
Vacation Schools—P. S.....	92
Vancouver Doctrine—D. S.....	161
Vocational Guidance—P. S.....	164
Walluku's New Organ.....	32
War, The Price of, Prize Peace Essay— Miss Shirley B. Foster.....	86
Wars of The Friend—F. S. S.....	110
Water Meters—F. J. Lowrey.....	
Wickersham, Visit of Atty. Gen'l—E. V. W.....	
Work, The Ennobling Influence of—S. P. Sterritt.....	

EVENTS. November.

24. Dr. H. V. Murray elected president of the Medical Society of Hawaii.
25. Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President and Mrs. Wilson, married at the White House to Mr. Francis B. Sayre.
27. Thanksgiving Day.
28. Oahu Shipping Co. incorporated..... Consul General Eitaki summoned to Tokio.
29. The Senate today confirmed Hon. L. E. Pinkham for Governor of Hawaii.
29. Roman Catholic Church holds fair in Bishop Park for benefit of Punahou Chapel.

December.

1. E. Faxon Bishop elected President of Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association... Consul Woo Huan, of China, arrives in Honolulu.

4. Banquet closes 33rd annual meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association..... Merchants' Association vote 29 to 3 in favor of consolidation with Chamber of Commerce to form "Greater Honolulu Chamber of Commerce."
4. Congressman Miller arrives on Transport Logan.
5. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw re-elected for her eighth consecutive term as President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.... College men's night at the Y. M. C. A.... Japanese cruiser Idzumo arrives en route to Mexico.
7. Honolulu society welcomes naval visitors from Japanese cruiser Idzumo.
11. Dr. T. A. Jaggar delivers important lecture at Library of Hawaii on "Volcano" and the work now being done at Kilauea.... A. K. Ozawa accepts chairmanship of Japanese committee in Mid-Pacific Carnival.
14. Hon. Jeff McCarn, United States District Attorney for Hawaii, arrives.
16. Cardinal Rampolla, Vice Chancellor of Holy See, dies at the Vatican.... Hon. Jeff McCarn, guest of honor of Men's League of Central Union Church, delivers stirring address, pledging himself to support clean citizenship in Hawaii.
18. War Department issues order transferring Generals Funston and Macomb from Hawaii.
19. Founders' Day at the Kamehameha School. Exercises are held at the Mausoleum in memory of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop.
21. Farewell concert given Consul-General Eitaki.... 1913 Corn crop for Parker Ranch totals 3000 tons.
22. Consul General Eitaki departs for Japan. The famous painting "Mona Lisa", which disappeared from National Museum at Paris over two years ago has been returned.
23. Mr. Ella Flagg Young again made the head of Chicago School system.
24. Christmas Eve celebrated throughout city by the singing of carols.

MARRIAGES.

- Grounds-Miller—In Honolulu, November 25, Arthur Grounds and Miss Lily Miller.
- Tyler-Magoon—In Honolulu, December 3, Lieut. Orville N. Tyler and Miss Emelen Magoon.
- Magoon-Carroll—In Honolulu, December 3, John Henry Magoon and Miss Juliet Carroll.
- Sakaki-Hibino—In Honolulu, December 3, Rev. Chinjiro Sakaki and Miss Kano Hibino.
- Kahn-Strauch—In Honolulu, December 8, Sigmund Kahn and Miss Alice Alexandria Strauch.
- Notcheff-Greenwell—In Dresden, Germany, December 9, 1913, Jordain Notcheff and

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE
Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'F'G. CO., LTD.

Dealers in

CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and Trimming.

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU
P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers' Tasmanian Jam and Finest Rurenwatte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678. Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been complimented upon the up-to-date appearance of our store—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

**Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery**

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Flows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

Miss Christina Margaret Greenwell of
Kealekekua, Hawaii.

Paris-Pratt—In Honolulu, December 17, 1913,

Robert Paris and Miss Josephine Pratt.
Claycomb-Quarles—In Honolulu, December
20 George F. Claycomb and Miss Helen
V. Quarles.

Seu-Ching—In Honolulu, December 22, 1913,
Harry Von Seu and Miss San Yin
Ching.



DEATHS.

Rosehill—In Honolulu, November 24, Capt.
Andrew Rosehill; aged 63 years.

Faria—In Honolulu, November 27, Manuel
G. Faria.

Hasslocher—In Honolulu, November 30,
Mrs. Charlotte C. von Hasslocher; aged
79 years, 8 months.

Montano—In Honolulu, December 1, An-
drew A. Montano.

Cook—In Honolulu, December 4, Miss Em-
ma Cook; aged 67 years.

McCallum—In Honolulu, December 5, 1913,
Henry McCallum; aged 73 years.

Hawes—In Honolulu, December 6, Alexander
G. Hawes; aged 80 years.

Goetz—In Honolulu, December 11, William
H. Goetz.

Love—In Wailuku, Maui, December 12, Jas.
Love; aged 74 years.

Davis—In Honolulu, December 13, Mrs.
Sarah Davis; aged 84 years.

Pihea—In Honolulu, December 14, 1913, Iona
Pihea, for fifty years a prominent mem-
ber of Kawaiahao Church.

Beaman—In Honolulu, December 13, Engin-
eer Steven K. Beaman of Pearl Harbor.

McWayne—In Honolulu, December 15, 1913,
Mrs. Arvilla McWayne; aged 85 years.

Lyman—In Hilo, Hawaii, December 15, Mrs.
Henry Lyman.

Cropp—In Krenigstein, Germany, December
17, Anton Cropp, former manager Koloa
Sugar Co.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

**THE
YOKOHAMA
SPECIE
BANK, LTD**

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
Y. AKAI, Manager.

PELOUBET'S NOTES and
C. E. DAILY COMPAN-
IONS for 1914 now on hand.
Also a new assortment of Christ-
mas cards and booklets.

HAWAIIAN BOARD
BOOK ROOMS,
Cor. Merchant and Alakea.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.

179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Ship-
ments to any part of
the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and
Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates,
Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios,
etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare
Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



HOW TO CORRESPOND WITH YOUR
FRIENDS ON THE MAINLAND,—SEND
THEM A COPY OF THE FRIEND EACH
MONTH.

MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.



Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.



TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's
Toggery



CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS



The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride



ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing



137 and 139 King Street.
Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S

**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**



DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

**E. R. BATH
PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroege, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Pianola Pianos and Orchestrells. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

NALTHER TABLETS

A Remedy for Various Diseases Arising From a Disordered Condition of the Digestive Organs.

Nalther Tablets Do Not Contain Opium, Narcotics, Mercury or Other Mineral Drugs.

Experience proves that the ingredients of Nalther Tablets—rhubarb, senna, aloes, spearmint, capsicum, licorice, pennyroyal, mandrake—act simultaneously upon the stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys.

Nalther Tablets are a remedy for the following diseases: Biliousness, bladder troubles, catarrhal affections, children's diseases, cholera, coated tongue, constipation, costiveness, debility and diarrhoea.

Dose for Adults: 3 Tablets the first night, followed each succeeding night by 1, which dose may be increased to 2 or 3.

For Children: The first dose should be 1 Tablet at bedtime, followed by ½, which may be increased to 1 full Tablet.

For Sale by S. YASUDA, P. O. Box 122, Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii. The only authorized agent for Nalther Tablets in the Territory. —Price per Box, \$1.50.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs

Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete

line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda
Water Works Co.
LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese
Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO
Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.
HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

* **SAYEGUSA** *
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
courteous treatment have been the
factors which have made us "The
Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
ware has added materially to the
success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Ha-
waiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co.,
Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co.,
Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar
Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co.,
Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co.,
Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co.,
Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works,
Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop Presi-
dent; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and
Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Rich-
ard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor;
C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A.
Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,
LIMITED.

**SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.**

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial &
Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation
Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar
Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plan-
tation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M.
Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd
vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-presi-
dent; E. E. Paxton, secretary; J. Waterhouse,
treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle,
G. N. Wilcox.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delinea-
tor" and all the "Butterick" Pub-
lications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect
Embalming School of San Francisco,
Cal., also of The Renouard Training
School for Embalmers of New York.
And a Licensed Embalmer for the
State of New York; also a member
of the State Funeral Directors'
Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

THE FRIEND

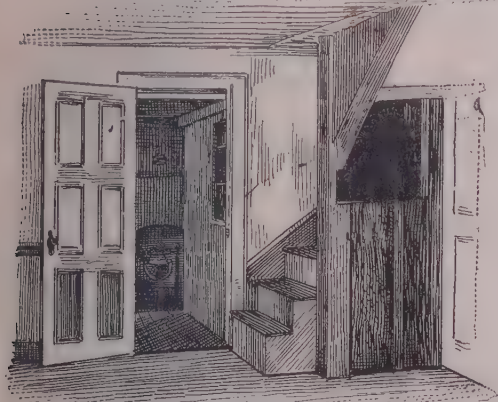
HONOLULU

February, 1914

HAWAII



THE OLD MISSION HOUSE



The steep & narrow stair



The Old Fireplace

FRIEND CARNIVAL PLANS



Missionary Past of the Islands to be Displayed
in Feature Program at the Old Mission House.



Missionary Museum---
Loan Exhibition.

Missionary Scenes
Under Direction of Mr. Jas. Wilder.



PLAN ENDORSED BY COUSIN'S SOCIETY

See page 33.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**For & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents.
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, FEBRUARY, 1914.

No. 2.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.... Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Perley L. Horne
F. W. Damon	Theodore Richards
Paul Super	Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole	Vaughan MacCaughy
William D. Westervelt.	

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

The Campaign.

WITH the advent of 1914 the "Go To Church" movement in Honolulu began in earnest. Its chief feature has lain in getting before the people the claims of religion. In doing this it has been using modern methods. There can be no doubt that if the man were in the body today who said "The sons of this age are for their own generation wiser than the sons of the light," he would advertise as no church or modern minister has yet thought of doing. He who scourged the hucksters out of the temple and rode into Jerusalem like a king at the head of a singing procession knew how to get his message into the ears of the populace. The greatest bugbear to the spread of Christianity is conventionalism. Not a few excellent people passing Central Union Church and seeing a sign board announcing in a most restrained way the next evening's service more or less dislike it.

Why? Is it because we have so cultivated the keep-it-quiet-spirit in religious expression that making a genuinely public announcement of religion cuts across the grain? But the hand of the Church is being forced by the inexorable logic of events and tho the sons of light rarely catch up to the sons of the age, they often have to follow their lead as Jesus suggested a generation behind hand. Certainly the Christian forces of the United States are waking up on the question of getting their wares before the eyes of men by persistent advertising. A year ago Baltimore led off in a systematic campaign in the columns of the News. On Saturday the 20th of December it took six solid pages to tell the people of that city what the churches wished them to know. It was well-put information. Other cities have followed the example of Baltimore. Towards the end of last year St. Louis opened a like campaign under the auspices of the Church Federation. About the same time the Secretary of the Federated Churches of Cleveland journeyed all the way to the Maryland capital to make a thoro investigation of the movement on the ground inasmuch as the Lake City had raised a large sum of money to advertise religion there. Already Honolulu is being stirred by the appeal to the eye in newspaper, on sign board and at car front. The brief reminder "Go To Church Tonight" on the trolley is being cited by practical business men as one of the most potent suggestions in their experience. Meantime the half page space in the dailies is getting hold of men's consciences with rare force. The committee is doing brilliant work with these announcements. The question is, will the churches meet this campaign of advertising by a corresponding welcome and an enthusiastic endeavor to make their services winsome and helpful?

Retrenchment.

The above question has been rather doubtfully answered by cuts in church

budgets. Honolulu had no trouble in oversubscribing by a large percentage stock for the carnival. A mere occasion of jollification finds our community open handed to a remarkable degree notwithstanding the hard times. The press also has for some weeks been heralding the news of larger shipments of automobiles than ever before. There seems money enough for some things. The man on the street is asking the question, "Do these advertising Christians mean business? There is plenty of cash in our community for fun. Why not for keeping church worship and activity up to date?" The challenge is one that must be met. One answer to this query is "The church ought to set the community the example of living frugally when hard times come. It should be brave enough to cut and encourage all others to keep within their incomes." There are evidently two sides to the question. Meantime the man whose motto is "Cut Charity Last" and who maintains or advances his contributions for religious purposes by reducing his personal luxuries or pleasures is solving the perplexing conundrums that hedge in this problem of retrenchment. One thing is certain, the Church is the last place at which a progressive community can afford to begin its cutting.

❖

A Great Anniversary.

We have just received copies of the *Dnyanodaya*, the widely known and ably conducted Christian journal published in Bombay in connection with the work of the American Board and edited by Rev. Robert E. Hume. These contain in both the Marathi and English languages full accounts of the centenary of American Missions in British India. The first mission planted by the American Board was located at Bombay. Here the work has progressed beyond all expectations and the anniversary exercises were most impressive and inspiring. The British Government, distinguished busi-

ness men, Christian and non-Christian native leaders, representatives from the missions of other churches, vast throngs of Hindu Christians and a deputation from the American Board headed by President Capen, united to give rare significance to the various sessions, America's share in the Christianizing of India forms one of the greatest chapters in the history of modern international altruism. Our country has during the past century contributed more than 40,000 missionaries to India, and has expended some sixty-five millions of dollars thereupon. The churches connected with American Missions there number 830,000 members. 76 hospitals and 143 dispensaries treating annually one million patients, 13 colleges and a vast network of primary, secondary, industrial and theological schools with 195,000 pupils represent some of the more superficial features of the work now being maintained. History has nothing to show like this record of international brotherhood. After leaving India President Capen who is accompanied by his wife and daughter expect to continue their tour to China and Japan and will remain a short time in Hawaii. Their coming will be made the occasion here for several important missionary rallies.



The Sansar.

Occasionally our office is favored with copies of this enterprising Hindustani journal published in Victoria, British Columbia. It shows with what suspicion not to say injustice citizens of the British Empire who hail from India are being treated by their Canadian fellow nationals. Many of the immigrants are Sikhs, members of one of the noblest races in Hindustan. Their people have been consistently loyal to Great Britain and saved the day for the British in the Sepoy rebellion. They are the best fighting men of Southern Asia. Their religion has many points of similarity with Christianity. Ethnologically they are at least partly Aryan, hence akin to the Canadians who are showing so little of the spirit of Christ in their cruel treatment of these distant relatives of theirs. In the United States where at the South the Negro is defrauded of his rights as a brother man, on our Pacific Coast which dictates to our Nation the policy of Asiatic exclusion, in Australasia where the Briton is even more unfraternal, throughout South Africa where

Asiatics and Africans are treated with studied injustice, and now in British America, Christianity is flouted in practice by men who claim to represent it. We hope for better things later on. How will a juster and kindlier spirit come? Must it be thru the development of qualities in Asiatic and African that shall compel by force of character and by industrial prowess equitable treatment from the now dominant Anglo-Saxon? Or is the white man going to yield to Christ and rise to the opportunity of proving his manliness by living according to his faith? In other words is it to be thru the principle of struggle for life or thru that of struggle for the life, the larger life, of others? There is no question which of these two is the principle championed by the Christ. An increasing number of us Anglo-Saxons are giving ourselves for the dominance of this Christ principle of struggle for the life of others in the future evolution of man on this planet. God speed the Sansar in its fight for brotherhood in British Columbia.



Progressive Paia.

Good news comes from Maui. Paia Union, technically known as the Makawao Foreign Church has decided to erect a "Community House" next door to its present home. The establishment of a High School at Hamakuaapoko has helped hasten this decision. A large group of young people who formerly were sent to Punahou are now able to fit for college while living at home. This is one of the best things that has happened in a long time for family life and consequently for the church in Central Maui. These young people feel the need of a social center and as is so often the case with the best reforms, the principle of "a little child shall lead them" has prevailed. For their elders have long known that such a center would be a great addition to community life. Central Maui, like several other country sections, retains much of the charm of old time Island life. One can scarcely imagine a healthier or happier way to live than that which characterizes these rural communities. Here home enjoys its privileges unchallenged by rivals which flourish in cities, and the church finds its rarest opportunities. Out of country churches have come a very large proportion of Christian leaders. Anything which broadens the life of a rural

church, gives it a deeper hold upon the hearts of its people and brings its influence to bear more widely upon their experiences is a distinct advance. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish and the entire Central Maui community for which they are laboring upon this new addition to their plant.



Tramping.

No winter season within experience has been more favorable for mountain climbing than that of the present year. The weather has been glorious with just enough rain to keep the foliage in finest condition minus discomfort to walkers. Both the Trail and Mountain Club and the Promotion Committee have been busy multiplying facilities for larger enjoyment of the greatest winter mountaineering in the northern hemisphere. In our mountains there is a limit to the extensive cutting of trails because of their menace to the forests. Hence the policy of keeping a few more important trails well cleared is being strictly followed. A map showing these and indicating the location of a number of ridge trails is being prepared. The Promotion Committee has had many markers made which, with the map, will enable even greenhorns to find their way about without guides. No one ignorant of the ground should go tramping alone upon our mountains unless care is taken to keep to well defined trails. Lives have been lost by neglecting this precaution. Volunteer guides are increasing in number, and at the Promotion Committee headquarters arrangements for their service may be made by tourists at any time. They are not of course always available. The Department of Water Works which is compelled by the Health Board to safeguard the purity of the water supply is co-operating with the Trail and Mountain Club in locating trails and trampers are urged to be very careful not to foul any of the water courses. The mountains of Oahu and of the other Islands are destined to become one of the great playgrounds of America. Ere long tourists who love outdoors will be attracted to this Territory in very large numbers because of the unusual attractions of the kind of climbing possible here. There can be no comparison between mountaineering in Switzerland and in Hawaii because the sport in the two countries is so dissimilar. Each has its own peculiar feat-

ures that render it *sui generis*. Both make unlimited demands upon endurance, while each has its own fascination.



Missionary Nations.

During the past two years articles of great interest by Dean C. Worcester for twelve years Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines have appeared in the *National Geographic Magazine*. These have told rather in a casual way some of the wonderful achievements of our Government there. The record makes no attempt at exhaustiveness, yet it reveals welfare work of the very highest order. Roads, hospitals, sanitation for interior villages, schools, industrial training, inculcation of ideas of justice, enforcement of justice and cultivation of athletics are some of the blessings bestowed by our nation upon the peoples of the many races which inhabit the archipelago. We have a right to be proud of these achievements. They are in fact the story of a nation's missionary operations. We have had nothing to gain from our acquisition of the Philippines. Because of that fact there are thousands of little Americans who have never had any patience with our Government for holding on to them. One of our great national parties has seemingly small interest in the giant task of fully preparing the peoples of the Philippines for self government. Its slogan has been the granting of speedy independence to the Islands. The missionary opportunity and our nation's splendid handling of it during the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft have not made large appeal to the advocates of this policy of haste. President Wilson who has been one of the spokesmen therefor has been experimenting along the line of his party's theory rather cautiously, and it is too early to say with what result. It is altogether likely that his appointees to office, being intelligent men, will be convinced by what they see on the ground that their party's declared purpose is impossible of achievement and that enlightened statesmanship as well as good common sense call for a continued vigorous prosecution of the same missionary methods that for a decade and a half have been conferring upon the Philippine peoples such remarkable blessings. If so they will only swell the membership of the band of converts, who, visiting the Philippines for arguments to condemn the policy of Roosevelt and Taft, have returned its ardent

champions. The truth of the matter lies with Kipling's conception of the White Man's Burden. The Anglo-Saxon conscience will not allow a nation that it dominates to prove false to its duty of *noblesse oblige*. The backward peoples who by the force of circumstances have been brought under the care or protection of Great Britain and America demand of these privileged nations their best. That they must give them. That they are giving them. How far this process is to extend in the case of America it is impossible to fortell. Certainly our nation cannot forever shun its responsibility to the Central American States. We may not relish our missionary duty, but we shall not be able to shirk it. We who have the blessings of civilization must by God's law share them. This law of brotherhood will yet have its way in the story of our Nation's relations with Eastern Asia as well as in the history of our administration of the trust imposed by God upon us in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.



Further Injustice

"Steadily month by month the Wilson administration at Washington is making for itself a sinister record in the realm of brotherhood. The title Democratic is proving a farcical misnomer. The party evidently cares little about the deep hostility it is arousing in the hearts of 10,000,000 colored citizens by its studied policy of insult to the negro race. In the South with disfranchisement to make it supreme the Democratic party conceives its course both popular and safe. But it falls to realize that the negro of the North may easily figure as the deciding factor in political contests. To the negro as a foe it is now adding the citizen of Asiatic extraction. To deny the right of American-born Japanese to travel from Hawaii to the mainland by refusing to accept as evidence of citizenship certificates of birth on American soil issued by our territorial authorities is a monstrous usurpation of authority by President Wilson's secretary of labor. It is as unjust as it is arrogant. Such decisions by mere cabinet officers make one wonder to what extremes the tyranny of the executive is to be permitted to reach before bounds are set to it. The courts seem to be the last resort in cases of this nature.

"Doubtless the administration believes that its hostile attitude toward Asiatics will be popular among workmen and will bring in more votes than those of the negroes whom it is antagonizing, but all such calculations based upon a radical injustice are sure in the end to prove fallacious. If met by opponents with a plea to the consciousness of justice in every man, such a policy as that of President Wilson in its appeal to race prejudice is

certain to issue in defeat. To our Japanese fellow citizens in Hawaii upon whom this blow dealt by our president falls with an effect almost tragic because of their real devotion to their country and the plight in which it leaves them, virtually marooned upon these islands, the Friend extends its deepest sympathy. Our advice to them is to prove their rare fitness for exercising the high prerogatives of American citizenship by refraining from intemperate language, by a dignified self-respecting appeal to the conscience of the nation and by quiet duty doing. Such conduct will bring them hosts of friends.

"If possible to have the injustice of this hostile ruling of Secretary Wilson reviewed by the Supreme Court of the nation, we urge upon them the wisdom of submitting the question to our highest national tribunal and we appeal to large-hearted men of wealth in Honolulu to furnish funds for this purpose. We trust that the Japanese press in Hawaii will also treat this question with self-restraint and freedom from all bitterness. It is pre-eminently a time which calls upon the Japanese for such exhibition of qualities lacking in the Washington government, that the contrast will make the deepest impression upon all in America who love justice. Such a course will do more to convince our countrymen of the fitness of Japanese to be entrusted with the privilege of the franchise than any other possible plea.

"Our nation needs to be made ashamed of the race hatred exhibited last year in Sacramento and now at Washington. The adoption by Japan of the policy of high-minded appeal to the sense of justice inherent in all men is certain to win. Meantime we Americans who long to see Jesus Christ crowned king of mankind, who believe in the principles of world-wide humanity upon which our nation was founded, who have faith in the conscience and common sense of the American people and know both that they will some day see the truth and that seeing it they have manliness enough to do it, have the high duty of never ceasing to plead for justice and brotherhood until America shall hear and grant our petition. We are glad to testify by personal knowledge that this extreme ruling by Secretary Wilson, denying to our Japanese fellow citizens the right to travel freely from one end of their country to the other, has already succeeded in raising up new friends for the principle of treating Asiatics on equal terms with Europeans in granting franchise privileges. Let the good work go on. And let Japanese residents in Hawaii not allow Secretary Wilson's ruling to discourage them in continuing to take out for their children certificates of American birth. It may be that one object of this procedure at Washington is the hope of creating among Japanese resident in America a disinclination to claim for their children born on our soil the rights of citizenship. This ruling should stimulate all the more the determination of Japanese here and on the mainland courteously, lawfully, quietly and yet firmly to insist upon every right to which they or their children are entitled."

D. S.

Joel Bean

FOR some weeks each day had borne him almost imperceptibly nearer his freedom, for his fine body which had served so long and faithfully could not at once let go his spirit. Serenely expectant, yet with tender patience, he waited the slow dissolving of ties that bound him to his good servant of eighty-eight years.

Each afternoon he watched from his couch on the porch of his daughter's hill-side home the sun slip into the sea, and the glory of its afterglow on tropic waters and sky. Those he loved best

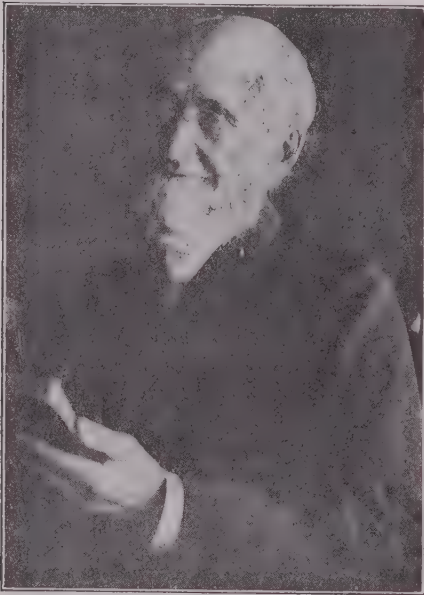


Photo by Caroline H. Gurrey.

were by him, tending his every bodily need, in self-forgetting love able to enter into his peace, so that for him there might be no sadness of farewell. Conscious almost to the end, at last release came in sleep—Sunday, January eleventh.

As the day lengthened towards sundown, we gathered that same afternoon, some because they loved this Honolulu home, which in its unconscious ministration of strength and peace to all who enter it, breathes its ancestral faith. Some came because in the last few years during which he has visited at times in Honolulu, they had learned to love him for himself; and still others, whose friendship held across a half century, to that first visit, when with wife and tiny child he came, a blessing alike to toiling missionaries and their charges.

The hush of a Friends' Meeting rested upon us all, that silence which enfolds each restless or burdened heart and

brings a spiritual awareness which is also peace, a silence in which our separate selves draw nearer together, as they draw nearer God. There was the reading of his favorite passages from the closing chapters of Revelation, of Whittier's *At Last*, parts of which he repeated just before he slept, and a few tender personal words as the day waned to the sunset. In his death Joel Bean was a friend, in every sense of that universal word. A few years ago, he wrote lines in memory of a loved neighbor:

"The summit where his armor fell
Bathed in the upper air,
O'er western slope and ocean swell
Looked out on sunsets fair.

Beloved of every class and creed,
Amid the sin and strife
He walked an "Israelite indeed,"
A lofty, stainless life.

His fellow men 'twas his to serve
With mind and heart and will,
Our souls with stronger faith to nerve,
With larger hope to fill."

It reads like a prophecy of what we would say of him, were ours his gift of utterance.
Agnes C. Weaver.



That candy and soft drink carts in the immediate vicinity of school buildings are detrimental to the health of the children, and in a number of ways are a public nuisance, is a fact upon which Honolulu mothers would be justified in basing a strong complaint. Much of the candy, while toothsome and alluring to the eye, is manifestly unwholesome. Certainly its condition is not improved by its proximity to the dust-swept street. There is no attempt apparently to sterilize drinking glasses or the mouths of soda water bottles.

It is generally conceded that sweets between meals are not wholesome, yet the candy vendor reaps his richest harvest during the periods of recess.

The presence of the candy cart destroys the democracy of the school. It is divided at once into two groups—the boy with a nickel and the boy without a nickel. One suffers through what is to him real privation, the other has a mysterious "headache" and is absent from school two or three days of the month.

It is a pleasure to report that Principal Davis has placed a ban upon candy carts in the vicinity of the Royal School. We wish that there might be a more general co-operation in this matter. E. V. W.

Child Labor

The procession of working children in America, if placed twelve feet apart in single file, would reach from San Francisco to Boston and thence to New Orleans. To shorten the procession until it dwindles and disappears, the National Child Labor Committee says it needs to have 10,000 members or one for each half mile of these children.

The last number of the Child Labor Bulletin gives not only several articles of general interest, and the Annual Report of the National Child Labor Committee, but also a brief review of the Committee's plans for the future.

First and foremost an absolute fourteen year limit for all gainful occupations without exemptions must be fixed in all states. At the same time, in order to make the legal age limit an established fact, and a sufficient protection to the child, every state law needs to be amended in some point concerning work permits.

It is of next importance to regulate the work of all minors by a limit of hours, a 16 or 18 year limit for dangerous trades and by medical inspection of minors at work. The Committee says that no minor should be allowed as a night messenger, and points out that only seven states have fixed a 21 year limit for this work. Reference is made to the need of discussing the opinion of educators and social workers that there is no gainful occupation which a child under 16 years can enter without harm.

A special plea for more members of the National Child Labor Committee is based on the need for taking up with greater emphasis the matter of administration and enforcement of child labor laws and other subjects closely related to child labor, such as industrial education and the problem of the needy families whose children are forbidden to work.

—V. MacC.



The bad economy of tuberculosis continually finds new illustration. It is said the disease cost the state of Connecticut \$1,000,000 last year in direct expenditure, not taking account at all of indirect loss by lack of efficiency. Breathe deeply, brethren! Breathe deeply, support the tuberculosis campaign and be thankful that you bought Red Cross seals during the Christmas season.

❖ ❖ OAHU PRISON AS A REFORMATORY ❖ ❖

Interview with High Sheriff Wm. Henry

“OAHU PRISON as a reformatory?” Sheriff Henry laid down his pen and smiled.

“Yes, it might be considered in that light, and curiously enough statistics which I have recently been compiling testify to this fact.

“In the fifteen years of my association with the prison there have been but seventeen prisoners who have been re-committed. This number against the 1614 who were received here from January 1, 1899 to December 31, 1913. This figure represents the criminal prisoners. There have, of course, been many instances of the recommitment of those sent here on petty charges.

“You say perhaps a number have died or moved away after their release. That is true of course, though in either case the number is comparatively small. We keep pretty close tab on those who have gone out and much the larger per cent are still in the territory. I find them everywhere, doing various classes of work. Sometimes their pasts are unknown or mercifully forgotten, and they are holding positions of trust. Such a discovery is always a pleasure to me.

“There are a great many things which conspire to a man's getting into prison; it is an easy thing to get in, but much harder to get out. A nervous, high-strung individual, may, on the impulse of the moment, commit an assault. The act is committed through what is only fair to consider an insurmountable birthright, a quick temper and the resulting rush of blood to the head. Much the larger per cent of crime is caused by liquor. Also there are many cases of jealousy, especially among the Japanese. These acts are committed under the impulse of the moment. The screw loose somewhere in the mental or physical make-up of these men makes the tragedies, the practically hopeless tragedies of their lives; though there may never have been one hour when they were criminal through deliberate intention. Then there are those whose crimes are simply the result of circumstances and of circumstances not of their own making.

There are really few perpetual criminals. In some instances boys sent several times to the reform school volun-

tarily go into a career of crime, but these are greatly in the minority.

“The system of patrol, judiciously used, is a grand thing. I worked through several sessions of the legislature to make this effective in Hawaii. It is the wives and mothers who are virtually the sufferers, and often when the head of the family is removed even the necessities of life are hard to obtain. When it is a man's first offense I have thought it wise that he be allowed to work under the eyes of the law, for his family rather than for the Territory. This system keeps a man away from bad influences as he knows that if he breaks

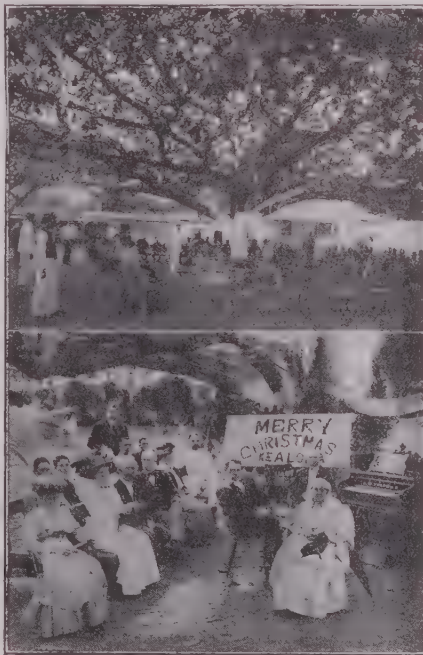
“Another thing that I have found pleasure in assisting to bring into effect is the law passed during the last session of the legislature which allows the prisoner \$5 at the expiration of his sentence. Previously he was turned loose on the streets practically a beggar, or face to face with the necessity of stealing. The law provides a suit of clothes most suitable for him in the line of work he proposes to follow.

“Flogging was indulged in to a great extent prior to my connection with the prison. I have never seen good results obtained from this method of punishment and it is now practically abolished. As far as possible it is much better to appeal directly to the honor of a man. If physical punishment is deemed necessary it should be in modified form. Generally it is better to give prisoners a chance to become normal minded and to instruct them in what is expected of them than to use brutality. The man in authority practically places himself on a level with a prisoner during his vile moments by using brutality upon him.

“With our cosmopolitan population we have found nobody keener to a sense of justice than prisoners. We have to see to it that the scales of justice are as evenly balanced as possible. Otherwise a lacking in this regard would be noticed much quicker with our population than on the outside world.

“There are many cases having a most touching human appeal. The hardest sights with which we have to contend are those men up for execution. Then the sadness of so many families is indeed a hard thing to contemplate. The destitution of a prisoners' wife means not only poverty, but heart-break, disgrace and despair.

“For thirteen years we have had the daily example of a Japanese woman's undying devotion to her husband. The man was sentenced on a charge of second-degree murder to life imprisonment. At first the wife pleaded day after day to be allowed to see him, or at least to leave some bit of food or reading matter. Finally her coming grew to be a matter of course and we have permitted it as a study more than anything else. We have tried to determine among ourselves just what motive lies back of her



SCENES IN THE PRISON YARD. Upper picture shows historic tree under which Christmas services have been held for many years. Mr. John Martin is the moving spirit in these services. His face appears in the lower picture, just under the “A” in “Christmas.”

the laws governing patrol he will be brought back.

“I have also done away with the lock-step in marching. This form of discipline is unnatural in the extreme and practically deforms the victim. It does not seem right that when a man has paid his penalty to society he be branded for all time. His peculiar gait might not be associated with the prison by some, but anyone familiar with the old form of discipline would easily recognize it.

devotion; whether it is really love, whether threatening influences have been brought to bear, or whether she played a part in the crime and this is her way of making peace with her God. The man was recently moved from the jail to the hospital. His condition has been pronounced critical, and day and night the faithful wife has hovered at his side. Only the other day she came here to plead with me to use my influence in effecting a pardon that the man might die outside of prison walls. Considering the thirteen years already served and the man's critical condition, I would not be averse to giving him his liberty.

"Do I consider the religious services held at the prison a helpful influence? I most certainly do. There are a number of prominent people in Honolulu who give most generously of their time and talents. We also have from time to time visiting men of national reputation. It would be impossible to estimate the scope of these influences. First thing after breakfast every Sunday morning is the Filipino service. This continues for thirty minutes, and is followed by services in Korean and Chinese. All are in the mother tongue. Then comes Mr. John Martin's general service, for so many years an inspiring feature of prison life. This gathering from 11 to 12 is under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and is followed by a Catholic meeting under the direction of Father Valentine. A Japanese service ends the day. A special woman's meeting is conducted by different leaders in the afternoon. These all have a softening influence and start a new train of thought in the minds of the inmates."

292 was the highest number of prisoners in Oahu Prison at any time during the period reached on June 30, 1913, and the lowest was on July 18, 1912, with 244. The total per cent of nationalities follows:

Hawaiian males	18.15	5-73
Hawaiian females	68	36-73
Japanese males	18.49	23-73
Chinese males	16.95	65-73
Korean males	6.84	68-73
Other nationalities, males...	44.86	22-73

—E. V. W.



EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

A sandblast treatment of the rusty cornice of the Executive Building would improve its appearance. The "inside of the cup" has been beautified. Why not the outside as well.

Cultivating Peace

During the past two years many lectures have been delivered in these islands by prominent Japanese, who spending a day in Honolulu, instead of using their time for sightseeing, have used it as an opportunity for conference with prominent Japanese and Americans, and when possible, for public lectures. Some have stopped over a steamer, engaging in a busy lecturing campaign; one, at least, Prof. Shiga, toured the islands, reaching large crowds of Japanese wherever he went.

The question has naturally arisen, what are these men saying? Are they advocating loyalty to Japan? Are they trying to hinder the process of Americanization? On the contrary, these gentlemen are doing for us distinguished service in cultivating among their fellow-countrymen the highest ideals of international friendship, and urging upon them the importance of embracing broader conceptions of their relation to the rest of humanity, amalgamating with the people among whom they live, endeavoring to acquire their language and customs. They point out the fact that by bringing up their children as American citizens they will promote a better understanding between Americans and Japanese and redeem Japan from the reputation of desiring to foster a spirit of narrow nationalism. They have urged them to give no heed to the sensational reports frequently circulated in the yellow press, assuring them that the governments of Japan and America always have been and always must be the best of friends and that the difficulties that arise between them will always be settled by diplomacy, and that the speedy adjustment of difficulties will be facilitated if those who are resident in America prove by quietness of temper and diligence in business that their presence is a true benefit to the country.

These addresses, from the viewpoint of their broadminded statesmanship and high ethical and international ideals, have not only reflected great credit upon Japan, but have set an example which other nations might well imitate for the cultivation of international brotherhood.

The men engaged in this educational propaganda are among the most prominent in the Government, in educational institutions, Christian ministry, and Peace organizations. Among them are Rev. Dr. Ebina of Tokyo; Prof. S. Shiga of Waseda University; Dr. I. Nitobe, Exchange Lecturer for 1913, well known also as the author of "Bushido, the Soul of Japan"; Hon. S. Shimada, who went especially to comfort and steady the Japanese of the Coast at the time of the Anti-alien land-law agitation; Hon. S.

Ebara, representing the Seiyu or Constitutional party; Hon. A. Hattori representing the Kokumin or National party; Rev. K. Ibuka, President of the Meiji Gakuin, representing the Student Y. M. C. A.; Dr. J. Soyeda, of the Nichibei Doshikai, or Japan-American One Aim Society; Rev. H. Kozaki, representing Sunday Schools; President Naruse of the Woman's University, representing the Association Concordia, and Dr. S. Sato, Exchange Lecturer for 1914.¹ All these men represent the definite attempt of the Japanese people, through various organizations, to foster the spirit of peace and brotherhood, and to counsel patience in the times of racial stress.

Up to the present time these various lecturers have come and gone without any definite concerted program. They have represented, rather, the uncrystallized sentiment, the sober sense of the Japanese people. Now there are signs abroad that these various agencies are each beginning to recognize the value of the service that is being rendered by the other, and that before long they may do still more effective work by taking counsel together. We shall not be surprised to hear soon that these representatives of Government, of Education, of Religion, and of Societies of International Fellowship have come together and mapped out a plan whereby this great public propaganda may be carried out in a systematic and efficient manner.

Owing to the difficulty of free intercommunication of ideas where languages are so variant as the English and Japanese, this great movement goes on among us without our fully appreciating its significance. Such addresses as have been reported suffer not only from careless translation but from failure of the reporter to catch the spirit of the speaker. But we can testify to the very high service being done by these men in the ideals they are setting forth among their fellow countrymen.

The latest of those passing through on this errand was Rev. K. Tsunashima, one of the leaders in Christian thought and activities in Japan. He is the pastor of the Bancho Congregational Church in Tokyo, and goes to visit churches and Y. M. C. A. organizations in America with the view of interpreting to them the character and ideals of the Japanese people.

Americans who live in the Orient come to admire many of the customs and ideals of the East and to wish that America might be as ready to acknowledge that there are things worth learning and worth cultivating from the Orient, as Japan has been to seek and incorporate into her life the best out of the Occident. A hearty welcome should

be accorded to these prophets of friendship and peace, not merely from the spirit of courtesy, but that we may encourage them on their errand; and when we are favored by the visit of those capable of addressing us in the English tongue, the opportunity to exchange ideas and to catch their point of view should not be lost.

F. S. S.



TOUR OF KAUAI.

Rev. J. W. Wadman and Rev. H. P. Judd made a tour of Kauai in January in the interests of temperance and religious education. They spoke in thirteen out of the seventeen public schools of the island, having as their subject moral improvement and better citizenship. The principals and teachers of the schools received them everywhere most cordially and co-operated with them in making their tour a success.

The annual meeting of the Kauai Teachers' Association took place at Elele while they were on the island, and they were given the opportunity of addressing the gathering.

The monthly meeting of the Waimea Literary Club afforded Mr. Wadman the privilege of speaking on the topic "Social Conditions in Honolulu," with special reference to the gambling and liquor evils.

Every evening during their tour meetings were held in various churches. In addition to services in the Waimea Chinese Church, Kapaa Japanese and Lihue Union Church, they spoke in the Hawaiian churches at Waimea, Hanapepe, Koloa, Lihue, Kapaa, Anahola, Hanalei and Heana, thus reaching pastors, church members and Sunday School officers, teachers and pupils. Not only were ways pointed out whereby Sunday Schools could be improved and made more efficient in uplifting the community, but a higher moral tone, especially in regard to the drink evil, was urged upon everyone. The benefit of abstinence and the curse of liquor were made clear in all the addresses.

Judging from the opinion of some of the leaders of church work on Kauai, much good will result from the campaign and much of the seed that was sown will bring forth a harvest.

Early in February Messrs. Wadman and Judd started out for a tour of Maui, planning to get in touch with the public schools, churches and Sunday Schools of Maui in their campaign for temperance and religious education.

Friend Carnival Plans

RELIGIOUSLY, commercially and socially it is a far cry from the stringent days of early missionary endeavor to the Hawaii of the present. Less than one hundred years ago the first missionaries came, a sturdy band of New Englanders, weak in numbers but strong in purpose and unflinching in devotion to the cause of Christianity. The half has never been told of the hardships of those first years; the insults of reigning chiefs, the perils of the Tabu System and other forms of native superstition, the filth, the ignorance, the arid waste of volcanic deposit, the merciless glare of a tropical sun, and the heartbreak of severed ties. To these brave apostles does Hawaii owe not only her place upon the civilized map, but her very life blood, her beauty and her power.

In an attempt to mirror, in part, the early missionary life of the islands, THE FRIEND will give a series of entertainments at the Old Mission House, beginning Tuesday, February 17, and continuing four days. This will be a part of the official Floral Parade program, and is advertised as such. The purpose is to familiarize the tourist with various phases of missionary life in Hawaii, and to advance generally the cause of missions. The idea was unanimously approved at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cousins Society, and the enthusiasm with which individual members are lending their support is prophetic of a most successful venture.

There are thirty-seven families now in the islands who are direct descendants of as many missionaries, and each group with its various branches has been asked to loan family antiques. These interesting mementoes will tell an eloquent story. All fragile pieces will be put under glass and a watchman will be on hand day and night to insure protection. Each piece will be tagged, and personal information will be given by committees of missionary descendants.

On Friday, the final day of the exhibit, missionary scenes will be given on an out of door stage in the rear of the Mission House. This feature will be under the direction of Mr. James Wilder. Several committees are at work, combining in their efforts to make the affair a complete success.

E. V. W.

ROUTINE.

Don't be utterly discouraged because you have to do the same job over and over again. Nature has been staging sunsets and sunrises for some eons now—yet we remark no deterioration in their quality from year to year.—*Collier's*.



The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else, are comparatively easy to give away; but, when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.—Lowell.

Dr. John L. Dearing, of Yokohama, thinks that the danger between Japan and the United States is not that of war, but of loss of friendship. We have, up to the present, he says, been seeking to help Japan into the family of nations. If we now say "Stop!" we shall create a dividing spirit that will help to turn the hand of the East effectually against the West. If we cannot see in the Japanese brethren, we shall ere long see enemies. America has it within her power to show the spirit of Christ and demonstrate faith in the brotherhood of man.



Hell and destruction are never full; so the eyes of man are never satisfied.

The Other Side

AFTERMATH OF LAST ISSUE.

Apropos of Starting Adult Dancing Classes.

It was told us that even grandmothers had been recently invited to join a class wherein the new dances were taught. Presumably grandfathers were also invited. A clipping handed the editor but recently will interest candidates for this class, if it does no more:

The Journal of the American Medical Association has recently raised its dignified and professional editorial voice in gentle warning: "It seems somewhat late," it says, "to enter a mild protest against the fervor with which the newest 'so-called' dances have been taken up by a public already saturated with various nerve and mind-destroying amusements and caprices. It seems unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the tango, the various waltzes, are being arduously cultivated by callow youth and calloused old age. The problems created by these dances differ according to the age of the participants; for the young the question of morality is paramount; for the old the possibility of too great a strain on a dilated heart or an arterios-clerotic vessel is apparent. The physician will do well

to caution the stiff-jointed, aged patient, who derives too great a pleasure from those—to him—potentially harmful amusements."



What Are the New Dances Like?

In part answer, we present the preceding cut. It is probable that no offense will be taken with the viewpoint of the pictures. They were not the outcome of a prudish slant in the editor's mental makeup. That they are made by a friend of the dances will be evident. These pictures are already in the homes of record users, and any harm that may have been done to young people by looking at them has been done already. Meanwhile, fathers and mothers, you who perhaps are letting modern life shape your children as it will, with no more protest than an occasional sigh, what do you think of them?



lete, and besides our daughters are not our enemies.

As to you Christian fathers, you have red-blood in you, and you expect your sons will not lack in this particular, though you confidently hope that they will be CLEAN MEN. Frankly now, with your knowledge of your own tendencies, are you not proposing an almost insurmountable obstacle to a clean life when you encourage your sons in that sort of personal contact? These are plain words. Does the danger warrant them?

"But", says one, "this cut applies to the new dances only." Nay, nay. With slight modifications of the position of the lady's right arm and the gentleman's left, (partly individual and partly local, —changing from time to time) the posture is the same in practically all dancing at present in vogue. As we said before, there are no more square dances, and the folk dances are interesting only to children and those who would lead in the forlorn hope of reforming social dancing,—using them as an offset.

If you do anything in your own home, it will not be without cost, and you are quite liable to be called "peculiar". Can you stand the pressure? T. R.



Rev. and Mrs. Henry P. Judd and their son, Stuart, are planning to leave on the "Matsonia", April 8th for a six months' vacation trip. Mr. Judd began his work under the Board in the summer of 1908, and now goes to the mainland to enjoy his furlough. They are expecting to go first to Mrs. Judd's former home in Ashville, North Carolina, and then in the middle of May will proceed to Auburn, New York, to attend the Commencement exercises of the Auburn Seminary in that city where Mr. Judd graduated in 1906. After a few weeks in New York and New England visiting friends, they will attend the convention of the International Sunday School Association in Chicago, June 23-30. Returning to North Carolina, they expect to spend the summer in the Old North State, revisiting Mr. Judd's first parish at Allantand, and taking a number of side trips.

About the middle of September they will start for Honolulu and are booked to reach here October 6th per "Manoa."

No Caricature —



When we have gazed on the above (a glance may be enough) it will do no harm to take stock of our sensations. Let us admit, Christian mothers, when we consider our daughters in that posture, that there is a chance for womanly modesty, if only a fighting chance. The practical question is whether there is any good reason why we should throw such odds against them. The old Indian practice of running the gauntlet is obso-

"Samoa" by Rear-Admiral C.B.T. Moore in March Friend

1843

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

1913

The first Seamen's paper in the United States. The FRIEND now revives the old feature. Any items of interest to seamen and the "waterfront" will be found in these columns.

HENRY ALLEN, Editor

PLANETS. NOTES FOR FEBRUARY, 1914.

The Sun will move northward more than 14 degrees during the month, and by the end, will be a little more than 8 degrees south of the Equator.

❖

The phases of the moon are as follows for the month of February:

First quarter, Feb. 3rd at 5 A. M., C. S. T.

Full moon, Feb. 10th at 12 M., C. S. T.

Last quarter, Feb. 17th at 3 A. M., C. S. T.

New moon, Feb. 24th at 6 P. M., C. S. T.

❖

Mercury will be visible in the western sky just after sunset.

❖

Venus will be too close to the Sun throughout the month to be visible.

❖

Mars will move westward during the first part of the month. It will become stationary on February 12th, after which it will begin to move slowly eastward, as it will be quite a distance above the eastern horizon at sunset at the end of the month.

❖

Jupiter by the end of the month will again become visible just before sunrise.

❖

Saturn will become stationary on February 11th, and by the end of the month it will be very near the meridian at sunset.

❖

Neptune will be almost directly south of Castor and Pollux.

❖

Uranus will be too near the Sun for observation during the month.

❖❖❖

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

IN a recent trial in the United States District Court, first officer of the S. S. Hyades, Troel Smith, Charged with assault on a seaman aboard that vessel while on the high seas was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 with costs of court.

This seems to the writer to be a very lenient sentence as the seaman upon whom the assault was committed will be a cripple for life—tuberculosis of the spine having developed as a direct result of the assault.

The address of U. S. District Attorney McCarn was an able one, showing the jury that our seaman gets no redress except through the courts.

The penalty in this case is a fine of \$500, or six months imprisonment, or both. Notwithstanding the efforts of the prosecuting attorney, and the jury finding the accused guilty, the sentence of the court seems inadequate considering the permanent injuries caused by the assault.

In spite of the protection thrown about seamen by the American shipping laws, the tyranny of the quarter-deck is still unmitigated and absolute, and in truth, on far too many merchant ships brutality and injustice are the governing forces.

That mutinies do not occur on half the merchant ships afloat surprises me. Were day laborers compelled to work as long and fare as hard and be treated as cruelly as our sailors, the press of the land would ring with protest, labor leagues would organize to fight for justice and legislative action would be sought to put a stop to further brutality.

In view of the facts submitted before the court in this case it makes it appear there is very little justice for the common seaman in the ports of the United States. Complaint therefore being useless, poor "Jack" seldom appeals from the tyranny of the quarter-deck. Low diet, unclean quarters, kicks, hard labor and hard words he has come to regard as all in the "day's work." His nature becomes changed, his habits degraded, his manliness disappears and the American sailor of today is no longer the "Jolly Jack Tar" of thirty years ago when we Yankees counted ourselves the best men that sailed the seas.

❖❖❖

THE OUTWARD BOUNDER.

A few days after the appearance of the article entitled "The Outward Bounder" in last month's issue of this paper there appeared in *The Commercial Advertiser* a letter signed by "A Seaman", who took the stand that no self-respecting sailor need sleep in our parks, and that a "Sailors' Rest" in which to "herd the outcasts of all nations" has always been detrimental to the welfare of all seamen, causing them to "fall by the wayside and become an addition to the human scrap heap."

There seems to be a lack of knowledge on the part of "A Seaman" in regard to derelicts drifting into our Sailors' Rests in all parts of the world. The writer has "knocked around" the world for some forty years and has never seen a Sailors' Rest that has been detrimental

to the welfare of a sailor, but instead was a rendezvous for the homeward bounder as well as to the outward bounder where, if he's scuttled and breaking up, there may be saved from the wreckage of the past some indication of his manliness and his courage.

In speaking of the Seaman's Institute of Honolulu I would like to ask "A Seaman" what percentage of merchant sailors, if any, ever go to that institute. There is no doubt that the general public of Honolulu is under the impression that the Sailors' Institute is conducted on a charitable basis and not for the plug hat and claw hammer would-be sailor who should be out at Waikiki on a duck farm learning how to put a sheep-shank in a goose's bridle.

"A Seaman" states that the men the writer refers to are men that do the rigging of ships on a bottle of Tokay. Those men can rig a purchase even more easily than a double Spanish burton can pull the cork out of a Tokay bottle and moreover can rig a jury mast or rudder or shear-legs to help a weary brother in distress across the stream. Generally speaking, those men who are down and out are all experienced sailors, and there is no reason why you or I or others should not help them because they have fallen by the wayside. The sprees on shore have ever been the sailor's bane. Rum is and always has been his chief root of evil, despite the incessant work of temperance people among our seamen, despite the "carriage of the shore", keepers of Sailors' Homes, and boarding houses. This refers to institutions of this sort all over the world.

"And lodgings of course, for I never could stand

Them Sailors' Homes for a man is a man;
And a bell for this, and a bell for that,
And a bell to sing, and a bell to pray,
And a bell for this, and a bell for that,
And wipe your feet upon the mat!
And the rules hung up and fined if you're late,

And a chap like a Bobbie shutting the gate.

It isn' reasonable, it isn
They calls it a home, I calls it a prison."
Fo'c's'le Yarns.

♦♦♦

JONAH REALLY HAD A RIVAL.

Tonganoxie, Kas.—To the Star: Some years ago in the struggle of a whaling crew with a whale, one of their number was lost. The whale was towed alongside the ship and cut up. When the stomach was reached the missing seaman was found inside. Life was not extinct and he was resuscitated. He had been in the belly of the whale thirty-six hours. His skin was blotched and discolored from the action of the gastric juice. The French Academy of Science thoroughly investigated the occurrence and pronounced it true. H. U. NEEDHAM.

Extract from *Zion's Ensign*, Dec. 11, 1913.

♦♦♦

THE SEAMEN'S BILL SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Editorial in the N. Y. American, Dec. 30.

The statement by Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, that the passage of the La Follette bill will destroy a property worth \$10,-640,000 is surely worth the consideration of Congress.

It becomes daily more apparent that this bill must be readjusted so that, being fair to both sides, it will have as its chief object the up-building of the shipping industry.

On the one hand, though provisions for the absolute safety of passengers may prove expensive and onerous to ship owners, they must not be left out of the bill at any cost. Whatever the expense, if ship owners cannot guarantee to transport their passengers safely, they had better go out of business and let abler and more intelligent men take their places.

On the other hand, the seamen will be short-sighted indeed if they insist on conditions that will decrease instead of increase the number of American ships in the ocean-carrying trade.

What the seamen want is better wages. The first condition necessary to better wages is an increased demand for workmen.

To impose conditions that would restrict the development of our shipping or destroy what little there is left of the American merchant marine would be an act of blind folly that Congress ought not to permit, no matter by whom it is demanded.

There is no possible doubt that the bill

can be so altered and amended that it will not only increase the business of ship owners, but enable them to employ more seamen and pay better wages, while throwing every known safeguard about the passengers they carry.

Let the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries hear fully both parties at interest in the bill, and redraft it so that seamen will have no complaint of unfair treatment, and shippers like Mr. Austin will have no ground for fear that their slowly built-up business will be annihilated.

A later report by Associated Press cable was as follows:

London, Jan. 21.—Great strides toward providing for adequate safety appliances for vessels at sea were made here yesterday when the conference of delegates representing the principal countries of the world agreed to abide by the finding reached by them. Fourteen nations were represented at the conference and all the delegates signed the result of the discussion held during the convention.

♦

Rev. Mr. Parker, who for many years preached at the floating Episcopal church in New York, was one day asked by an acquaintance, "Mr. Parker, is your church high or low church?"

"That, sir, depends entirely upon the tide," was the neat response.

♦

When does a ship tell a falsehood?
When she lies at the wharf.

♦

What is the military definition of a kiss?

A report at headquarters. The naval definition? Pleasure smack.

♦

Why is a man just imprisoned like a boat full of water?

Because he requires bailing out.

♦

SUNDAY ICE.

Every Sunday morning ice may be seen melting away on the sidewalk in front of business houses. We can not help thinking how much needless Sunday work could be spared to the delivery men in cutting and depositing the ice, if those who make no use of it on that day would countermand their Sunday ice.

Some considerate persons, though requiring ice throughout the seven days, eliminate the Sunday delivery by taking an extra quantity on Saturday. Of course the wagons make their Sunday rounds, but may not the considerate thought lighten the burden of the delivery men as much as the act of relieving them of one item of the daily round.

Book Review

"*The New Testament Period and its Leaders.*" As the butterfly breaks itself free from the chrysalis, which in turn was evolved from the embryo, so Christianity, bursting forth from the Jewish religion, which faith in turn had its roots in rudimentary religion, is the culmination of the long line of the religious history of the race. Religion, hitherto tied up in the limitations of scattered peoples, with provincial characteristics, now separates itself from all that is local, provincial or temporary, and stands forth in its universal aspects, adapted for all mankind, regardless of race, color, or genealogical descent.

The author, Frank T. Lee, D.D., has presented this argument in a remarkably clear, concise and readable manner. Part I, of the book gives the embryo and the chrysalis. Part II shows us the new life, that refuses to be bound by the shreds of the old, irresistibly tearing itself free from all the filaments that tried to bind it down or to restrain it from attaining its perfect freedom.

The character sketches of the Leaders in the New Movement are fascinating reading. Peter, John, Stephen, Barnabas, Paul, and other New Testament characters are introduced and individualized to the mind of the reader in a way that will always add spice to the narratives or references in which these men appear in the Gospels and Epistles.

Incidentally, the perusal of this book leads one to wonder how people could ever have believed that the Jews are cast off because of their imprecation, "His blood be upon us and upon our children." It was the Jews who furnished the first field in which the new plant took root. It was the Jews of the Dispersion, broadened by contact with foreign thought, who formed the all important connecting link between the early Jewish Christians and the Gentile world; and, again, as the names of its leaders demonstrate, the Jews became a most important factor in the promulgation of the Gospel.

The last chapter mentions the particular points in which the ethnic religions have failed to meet the universal need; and, showing the way in which Christianity meets all the tests of a universal religion, it arrives at the practical conclusion that "*then it is the rightful inheritance of mankind*", and the responsibility rests upon those who have experienced its blessings to make it known the world over.

F. S. S.

Central Union News

THE big event of the year at Central Union Church is the Annual Church Supper in January, when the members of the Church and Congregation gather as one large family to hear what the various church societies and affiliated organizations have been doing during the year just closed and to adopt a budget and discuss plans for the New Year.

This year proved no exception to the rule. In some respects the meeting held on Wednesday evening, January 21, surpassed any of its predecessors. In spite of the threatening weather the attendance was larger than usual—over 300 were present; and the keen interest and enthusiasm with which the various reports were received was most gratifying.

If space permitted we should like to publish in full all of the reports. To omit any one of them spoils the complete story of the year's work. To hear them all in rapid-fire succession or to read them through at a sitting can alone give one an adequate conception of the broad scope and far-reaching influence of the work of Central Union Church.

We can, however, only give a brief summary of the reports.

The following table, submitted by Dr. Scudder as a part of his Annual Message, tells an eloquent story. To be able to report nearly two and one-half times as much given to others as it spent on itself is something that any church might well be proud of.

For the Year 1913	Foreign Missions	Home Missions	Am. Missionary Association	Educational	Ministerial Relief	Miscellaneous	Home Expenses
The Church.	5941	26245	837	100	1618	.....	.....
The Trustees	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	16917	.....
Bible School.	250	150	.....	400	12	10	.....
†Missions ..	291	2415	.....	.....	10	151	.....
Women's Soc..	.....	.....	.....	772	102	284	.....
Men's League ..	.....	2400	.....	.....	.....	523	.....
Endeavor Soc.	15	50	.....	25	37	24	.....
Gleaners	77	30	.....	200	.....	5	.....
Total	6574	31290	837	1397	100	1884	17909

†Woman's Board of Missions.
Total spent for self, \$17,909.
Total given to others \$42,082.

Continuing Dr. Scudder said:

"For 1914 may I suggest two watch-words? One of them is *Communion*. During the last year your minister has been treated again and again to a most

delightful experience. Some of you have come freely to the office to talk over grievances or difficulties. Others have as frankly written. I do not know a finer evidence of health in a church than this habit of going directly to the minister when he says or does something you do not like or when you are troubled about something and of talking it over openheartedly with him. It is so infinitely better than nursing the grievance or growling about it to others. It helps your minister to your point of view and you to his. It begets true love. There is something about such communion that does more for the unity of a church than any other one thing I know. Practise this habit of communion and see how much more your church will come to mean to you.

The second watchword is *esprit de corps*. If Christ gave Himself for the Church as Paul declares He did, we surely ought to imitate Him. Collegians who love their *alma mater* feel a peculiar reverence and loyalty because of a certain intangible spirit that characterizes her influence upon them. A church ought to exert even a deeper influence upon its members. It will if the members are a unit in creating a win- some atmosphere about it and in giving it a definite character or spirit. That spirit comes first from making sacrifices for the Church. We must give for its support until we feel it. We must contribute time to its services of worship and to its work. We must acquiesce loyally in the decisions which it makes after full and frank discussion. By putting our best into it we must make it a part of our best self. Just now our city is passing through a most interest- ing stage of development. The idea "United Honolulu" is gripping the minds and hearts of our citizens with a force that grows greater year by year. Out of this movement a fine civic spirit is slowly being born. Why not have an analogous movement in our Church? The ideal of "Together" is the mightiest force a human institution can know. Here in the Church we have God and man together not for self, but for the whole world of fellow men. Rallying under the lead of the Christ as tho we had but a single heart and will in Cen- tral Union Church let us develop a spirit that shall make it a lasting power in every soul that comes in contact with its abounding life."

The Clerk of the Church, Mr. E. T.

Chase, reported that notwithstanding the fact that Central Union dismissed from its membership 54 members to form a part of the newly organized Kalihi Union Church, we have made a net gain of 16 during the year, leaving us a mem- bership on January 1, 1914, of 1125. The total additions during the year were 88, of whom 57 came on confession of faith.

The six affiliated organizations which reported to the mother church were:

- 1. Palama Settlement.
- 2. Kalihi Settlement.
- 3. Portuguese Sunday School.
- 4. Chinese Sunday School.
- 5. Japanese Sunday Schools.
- 6. Nauru and Pleasant Island Mission.

They all submitted reports that show them to be live and prosperous.

The climax of the evening's exercises come with the reports of the Five Strong Aggressive Organizations within the Church itself.

The Christian Endeavor Society by Louise M. Larrabee, President.

The Woman's Board of Missions by Mrs. Theodore Richards, President.

The Women's Society by Mrs. A. L. Andrews, President.

The Men's League by Judge W. L. Whitney, Chairman.

The Bible School, by Prof. Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent.

The Christian Endeavor Society closes the year with 72 members, the largest for many years. Its four departments of work, Sunday Evening Meetings, Philanthropic, Social and Membership, each in charge of a Vice President, are flourishing. The Sunday Evening Meet- ings are well attended, an average of 56 for the year; the Philanthropic Commit- tee conducts one meeting a month at Leahi Home, Kakaako Mission and Beretania Settlement; while through the many pleasant socials, beach parties and tramps a splendid comradeship has been created among the members and the many new-comers of the past year.

...The Woman's Board of Missions, as Mrs. Richard's pointed out in her re- port, does not in its splendid zeal for carrying the gospel to foreign fields, neglect the home field. It is carrying on a most effective work among the Hawaiian's, through its Hawaiian De- partment under Miss Green; among the Chinese, through Mrs. MacKenzie and her helpers at Beretania Settlement; among the Japanese through the gentle

but effective ministry of Miss Gulick; and among the Portuguese through Mrs. Soares, assisted by Mrs. Franquarda.

The Board is contributing at present to the Armenian Orphan Fund, the Ramabai Association of India, Mt. Salinda Station in Africa, and Liu Ching Station in North China.

Mrs. Andrews showed conclusively that *The Women's Society* is most faithfully and successfully living up to its purpose as outlined in its constitution, viz:

"To support the religious work of the Church;

"To further its social interests, and

"To encourage a spirit of benevolence."

The first it does chiefly through the Thursday Morning Bible Class conducted by the Associate Minister, which enrolled last year 125 women in a systematic study of the gospels. Of this class Mrs. Andrews says: "To study the life of the world's greatest teacher, under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Ebersole, has, indeed, been a privilege. No woman could study the Sermon on the Mount, as it has been presented in this class, without receiving a stimulus to life and Character far-reaching in its effect."

In a social way the Society served the Annual Chowder Supper in January. Co-operated with four other churches in serving a luncheon to the World's Sunday School Party in February, two basket luncheons in connection with quarterly meetings of the society, four afternoon "at homes" in the Parish House, three Evening Church Socials, and catered for the Men's League at four of their meetings.

In the way of practical benevolence the Society paid the tuition at Kawaiahao Seminary for three girls and gave entire support to eight other girls in the same school, besides contributing \$91 to the Church "Poor Fund", and paid the board of one of the church girls who could otherwise not have continued in her course at the Normal School.

Judge Whitney's report as chairman of the *Men's League* is so brief and to the point that we print it in its entirety:

"In this day of strenuous life, when the religion of men calls for work as well as worship, outside instrumentalities have to a large extent robbed the church of the activities of its men. To meet this condition in this church and to give an outlet for this desire on the part of its men to show their religion in some concrete form, the Men's League was formed. The last year has been typical of the work of such an

organization. Realizing that this was the year of the Legislature, the League resolved itself into a committee of the whole on needed legislation and the way to get it.

"These are the things we went after:

(1) A Desertion Act; (2) A Bastardy Act; (3) A New Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act; (4) A New and Up-to-the-Minute Charter for Honolulu; (5) An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labor of Females; (6) An Act changing the law in relation to Sexual Intercourse with female children; (7) A Direct Primary Act. (8) The Vice-Injunction Act.

"That was our program, one not to be ashamed of either as to subjects covered or as to size. What did we get? I say 'we'. I mean, that the League, worked together with a good Legislature, the best we have had, a Governor who threw his entire weight in favor of everything that was good, and a helpful attorney-general's office. But we were the largest body back of it and the ones who had taken the burden of seeing that things went. What did we get? We got a first-class Desertion Act, as good as there is anywhere in the United States. We got a equally good Bastardy Act, the first in the Territory and one that was mightily needed.

"We changed the Cruelty to Children Act as we had promised.

"The first 'Hours of Labor' act of the Territory went through, and does very well for a starter.

"The law in regard to the punishment of Sexual Intercourse with female children was changed so as to be of some real good, so as to cover the most dangerous age of the girl.

"A Direct Primary law was passed, promising more for the future, a good step in the right direction.

"We didn't get the new charter, but we did a lot of work in and about it and told a lot of people what we wanted.

"We didn't get the vice-injunction law, but no body in Honolulu will say that we didn't wake up things a bit in that direction, that we didn't tell them a lot of things they didn't know before. I consider it the best work we did.

"So we got all but two of the things we went after, and as to those two we merely withdrew to reform our lines.

"We didn't forget the Big Brother Movement, did more work in that line than ever before. We took up the Men and Religion Movement and did real work. We bore the chief burden of the Paola Day Camp. And a lot of times the pastor found us handy when there were other things that had to be done."

The Bible School report was the last to be submitted. This was put last that it might receive the special emphasis which it deserves. For important as all the other activities of the Church are,

the teaching of religion to the children is our supreme work. Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy presented a comprehensive report, pointing out eight specific lines of progress:

1. Transferring the Opening Exercises into the Church Auditorium.

2. The organization and splendid work done in the Teachers' Training Class taught by Prof. Chas. T. Fitts.

3. The remarkable growth of the Young People's Bible Class conducted by the Associate Minister, having during the year an enrollment of over 100.

4. The larger use of the Bibles by the pupils, with special emphasis on owning and bringing of Bibles to the Bible School.

5. Further progress in grading the school, so that now it compares favorably with the best schools on the mainland.

6. Increased use of illustrative material in teaching, mentioning especially the illustrated Christmas stories by Mrs. Marshall and the memorable Christmas Drama by Mr. James Wilder.

7. A thorough overhauling and reorganization of the library by Miss Richards, of the secretarial records by Mr. Dewitt Alexander, and of the music of the school by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Ingalls.

8. The inauguration of a systematic and scientific census of the constituency of the Church and School, family by family as a basis for increasing the enrollment of the school.

As an evidence of Central Union's present attitude towards the Bible School is the emphatic way in which the suggestion of the Board of Trustees to cut down the appropriation for the Bible School below last year's budget was met. By a unanimous vote the full amount was put back into the budget, thereby saying that whatever else may have to be sacrificed the work of the Bible School should go on unhampered.

A. A. E.



KAUAI CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Christian Workers at Waimea on January 4 was a new illustration of Christian progress as exhibited in this cosmopolitan territory. The alignment of the 244 persons present was as follows:

Japanese	157
Hawaiian	54
Chinese	20
Portuguese ..	3

They decided to inaugurate a monthly meeting of the ministers and evangelists.

Much credit should be given to Rev. K. Shiraishi, who was the prime mover in getting up this, as well as the similar conference in January of last year.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

BY GEO. PATY.

The work of the Anti-Saloon League during the past month has been very active. The trip of the Superintendent to Kauai aroused quite an interest in the cause of temperance and many signed the Lincoln Lee pledges to abstain from intoxicating drinks as a beverage. In visiting one of the public schools the Superintendent was surprised and pleased to see a diagram on the blackboard illustrating the ill effects of alcohol on the stomach. The teacher had been giving a talk on the bad effects of alcohol on the human system. The Superintendent visited 13 out of 17 schools on Kauai. In company with Rev. Henry Judd, Rev. J. W. Wadman will leave on Monday for a trip around Maui.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Gronna Bill which is expected to be brought before Congress soon, will have a very strong support if it comes to a vote in Congress, I have received eighty-five letters from Congressmen and Senators nearly all expressing sympathy with the Bill, and many promising active support.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Liquor License Commission which held a meeting on the 23rd refused to grant Choy On a license for a saloon on the corner of Pauahi and Nuuanu streets. The application of Clifford Kimball, proprietor of the Leilehua saloon, for permission to have music in his saloon, also cards and dominoes and checkers was deferred until the next meeting on February 6. This would be a bad precedent to establish as it would certainly lead to gambling and these privileges are forbidden the local saloons. The corral fence around the saloon is interesting, especially the sub-way under the track. When I saw it on the 28th, it had no outlet or inlet; you had to climb a fence to get in or to get out. I don't see how any man with self-respect could go through the humiliating process necessary to get a drink of beer. But the barrels of empty bottles at the rear bore mute testimony to the fact that many had been willing to climb a fence, and go under the railroad and through the corral for a drink.

♦ ♦ ♦

If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small.

What a Good Judge Thinks of the Friend

Perhaps you are a busy man, and have not time to study up the merits of different papers which really ought to have a claim on your attention.

On a recent visit to this city Judge Selden B. Kingsbury said of THE FRIEND: "It is the best religious newspaper published, I often read it from cover to cover. My appreciation of THE FRIEND is no new thing, but I have thought for some time that it was improving in some respects. In fact, I should hardly know what to suggest by way of improvement if I had a chance to make suggestions. It is a fact that any person who has given attention to the matter must have noticed that, either justly or unjustly, the so-called religious papers have not been regarded as being interesting, fair, or able; but THE FRIEND I would not do without, and I have heard of others who entertain the same opinion with regard to THE FRIEND that I do myself."

This paper is not published to make money, all its income is used to make it more efficient in advocating the welfare of the community. We ask your support for it on this basis.

♦ ♦ ♦

COMMUNITY HOUSEKEEPING.

On this general subject a series of lectures for women is being given under the auspices of the College Club. January 27 Dr. Sinclair spoke on the subject, "Bacteriology—An Aid to Women". Dr. Hobdy on "Child Hygiene", followed on February 3. To the remaining lecture, which is announced for February 10, all women of the city are invited. Mr. D. L. Withington will be the speaker, taking as his subject, "The Rights of Women."

♦ ♦ ♦

"The New Women of Japan," a reprint from *The Outlook* in pamphlet form, accompanies a statement from the American Committee, for Miss Ume Tsuda's School in Tokio, setting forth the need of the school for an endowment fund. The article states that the really wonderful progress which has been made by the women of Japan is typified by the story of Miss Tsuda. A review of her life from the age of seven when she first came to America follows. Letters from Bishop Brent of the Philippines and Mr. John R. Mott further strengthen the appeal for funds.

Men Working For Men

By Paul Super

FATHER AND SON.

The Cleveland Y. M. C. A. has taken up what until now has been an incident of Association work, and made it a leading feature. Call it the Father and Son Movement. Its practical result is to bring fathers and their sons into closer relations as chums. "Father and Son" banquets have been held by many Associations, including ours at Honolulu, but Cleveland workers have greatly enlarged the plan, secured official recognition for it through a proclamation of the mayor of the city calling the attention of fathers to the duty of cultivating the acquaintance of their sons. It has been presented as a good subject for a New Year's resolution. The proclamation of the mayor was the result of a request of a committee of representative men from the Y. M. C. A. asking his co-operation on giving the movement headway.

"Father don't give a darn" said a boy when asked what his father thought about certain things. This is true of too many fathers, and many of those who do care about their sons' problems have not gained the confidence of the boys, or would not have the skill to deal with them. A deeper interest in the boy, the cultivation of his confidence, and the devoting of more time to his companionship are requisites of the proper discharge of the duties of fatherhood. The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. will give some attention to this problem.

♦

OUTINGS.

The Boys' Department is now conducting a series of splendid educational trips for its members. The first of these was a trip on board the U. S. S. Navajo to Pearl Harbor to see Fort Kamehameha, the dry dock, shops, etc. About ninety took this outing, made possible by the kindness of Admiral Moore in extending the use of the ship. On the second outing, 45 boys went to Koko Head to see the great wireless plant and have it explained to them by Manager Slaughter. The third Saturday was an outing to Schofield Barracks to see garrison review, a military spectacle involving some five thousand troops. A special train over the O. R. & L. carried the party down and back, and Col. Kennon made special arrangements for the boys at the Barracks. Mr. Loomis, the Secretary of

the Boys' Department, who is arranging these trips, plans to follow these very successful ones with others.



INTERVIEWS.

The Educational and Religious Work Departments are co-operating in conducting a series of religious interviews with young men. Leading laymen and pastors are chosen to do the interviewing, while the appointments for the interviews are made by Mr. Urice and Mr. Killam. The results have been most gratifying. A large number of those with whom conferences have been held have been more than glad to have some one with whom to discuss the matter of the Christian Life, and in a number of instances the interviews led to a decision to be a Christian and unite with the church. Special Bible Classes are now being organized to meet the particular needs of this group. This campaign will be continued and on the basis of the experience extended thruout the Association.



MILLS SCHOOL.

Mr. Killam and Mr. Heinrichs went out to Mills School the last Monday of January, held a meeting of the boys and organized a student Y. M. C. A. The organization will be a live factor in the cultivation of the religious life of the boys in the school. Mr. Killam will give personal attention to the development of the work.



KOREAN ASSOCIATION.

A similar organization is being developed in the Korean school with the expectation that the work in the Korean School can be used as a center from which to develop Y. M. C. A. work for all of the Koreans in the city. Dr. John R. Mott has been asked to help find a Korean secretary, part of whose expenses will be paid by the Y. M. C. A. and part by the school management. Glenn E. Jackson of the Association staff has been developing Bible study and gymnasium work in the Korean school and is enthusiastic over the prospects.



EMPLOYMENT.

The Association is serving a very important need in the community just now in the matter of finding employment for the many men out of work. Since the first of November, Mr. Larimer has

given a great deal of time to the development of this department. No day passes without men coming in to secure work. While positions are few and hard to find, Mr. Larimer has had unusual success in tying men up to employment. It has been the Association's privilege to help in maintaining an employment bureau for Filipinos, many of whom are now drifting to the city where there is little for them to do.



THURSDAY NIGHT LECTURES.

Last summer a plan was inaugurated of having a lecture in Cooke Hall of the Association building every Thursday night. These soon came to be known as "The Thursday Night Lectures" and are now one of the Association's established features. Many topics have been discussed by experts along different lines, such as economics, exploration, travel, military and naval matters and science.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES.

A series of tournaments and leagues are keeping things going for the men in the physical department. The basket ball league has just finished its games, and the Bible class bowling league just concluded its first series. The annual hand ball tournament ended last week, a new bowling schedule has begun, indoor base ball teams are being organized and the boys are having various kinds of races, such as cross-country and bicycle.



CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

For the third year the Association is taking the leading part in an extensive religious work campaign. Three years ago it was the Christian Extension Movement, last year the Men and Religion Forward Movement and this year the Church Attendance campaign. The Religious Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A. enlarged by representatives from each of the Evangelical Churches is conducting a progressive campaign of advertising and promotion to get people to attend church. The publicity includes newspaper articles, signs on the street cars, bulletin boards on the street and large advertisement in the daily papers.



The Friend file we are endeavoring to complete still lacks the following numbers: July and August, 1885; and August, 1900. We will pay good prices for these.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

December 21, 1913, to January 20, 1914.
RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 336.85
A. M. A.	11.00
Beretania Settlement	206.42
Bills Payable	1500.00
Board Building Fund Inc.	571.70
Chinese Work	42.75
English-Portuguese Work	50.00
Filipino Evangelist	245.00
Hawaii General Fund	136.30
Hyde Property	460.40
Invested Funds (bal. only)	248.29
Japanese Work	836.50
Kohala Girls' School	300.00
Kauai General Fund	55.45
Kalihi Settlement	221.56
Kalaupapa Building Fund	94.70
Lahainaluna Educational Fund....	381.65
Maui General Fund	168.30
Molokai General Fund	40.75
Ministerial Relief Fund	180.00
Oahu General Fund	1298.80
Preachers' Training Fund	200.90
Real Estate Fund	177.15
	<hr/>
	\$7763.97

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	744.80
Beretania Settlement	546.72
Chinese Work	\$ 6.00
Salaries	419.00
	<hr/>
	425.00
Coan Land	250.00
Educa'l-Social Work (Salaries....)	250.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$78.00
Salaries ..	917.00
	<hr/>
	995.00
General Fund	\$143.18
Salaries ..	473.00
	<hr/>
	616.18
Hawaiian Work	\$59.50
Salaries ..	721.25
	<hr/>
	780.75
Hyde Property	395.30
Japanese Work	\$222.75
Salaries ..	1019.00
	<hr/>
	1241.75
Kalihi Settlement	754.29
Kalaupapa Bldg. Fund (Dep. in Bk.)	759.75
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	52.00
Ministerial Relief Fund	80.85
Oahu General Fund	1.00
Office Expense	32.65
Preachers' Training Fund	29.60
Real Estate Fund	50.00
Sunday School Work	241.90
	<hr/>
	\$8247.54
Excess of Exp. over receipts.....	\$ 483.57
Overdraft on January 20, 1914.....	\$2952.74
	—T. R.



A new definition of genius has been given by Thomas Edison, to wit: "Genius is 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration.

From Dr. Brodie

Our readers will be glad to know that Dr. Brodie was thinking of them in the midst of his Christmas duties, and sent the following meditation for publication in THE FRIEND. We know that we speak for a multitude when we take this opportunity to represent them, in sending the greetings of Honolulu people to Dr. and Mrs. Brodie.

NO ROOM IN THE INN.

Luke 2:7. *"She laid Him in a manger because there was no room for them in the inn."*

The story is familiar. The decree had gone forth that all should be taxed. Joseph and Mary had made their way from Nazareth to the home town of Bethlehem to be enrolled. Already the kahn or inn was crowded. They were assigned quarters in the cattle shed of the inn. When the Christ child was born they laid Him in a manger, a humble cradle, while the angels told the story to the watching shepherds on the hills.

This story has fired the imagination of the genius of the world. The Poet in song, the Orator in speech, the Painter on canvas, the Sculptor in marble, and the man of letters in prose has told and retold a thousand times the sublime story of the coming of the Christ.

Doubtless we have, many a time, envied the shepherds the sight and the song of the angels and the vision of the babe in the manger and the wise men their opportunity to worship and present gifts; but we need not. They were at the twilight. We are at the noon tide of His power who came "to seek and save the lost." Back of the adoring Magi, back of the worshiping shepherds, back of the angel's solo and song was the infinite purpose of the Eternal Father who "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish but have everlasting life.

The coming of the Babe of Bethlehem introduced no new element into life. No new principle was enunciated. All was here and had been from the beginning. Jesus taught men to see and to realize aright the things the Father had already given. Jesus taught men to glorify the commonplace. Vast centuries before Morse and Edison there was as much electricity as today. Men did not know how to harness it and make it serve. These men and others have taught us how. Many another man has seen and disturbed the home of the field mouse.

When the plow boy Bobby Burns turned up the tiny home of the mouse he immortalized it in song, in these words, "The best laid plans of mice and men Gang aft aglee

And leave us naught but grief and pain
For promised joy."

Millions of men in the fall have seen the wild birds southward take their flight. This movement of the feathery tribe had for them no other meaning than the seeking of a shelter from winter storms. Bryant saw such a flight and wrote,

"He who from zone to zone
Guides through boundless sky thy certain flight

In the long way that I must tread alone
Will guide my steps aright."

Jesus came to glorify the commonplace, to teach men they were the children of God and to act as such. He came to reinstate the divine in the human, to transform the natural man into the spiritual man by teaching him obedience to the divine law. Jesus came to supplement our weakness by His strength, to give wisdom to the foolish, sight to the blind and understanding to the slow of heart, that we might comprehend the length and breadth and height and depth and fathom the fullness of life, getting the best out of the present and be prepared for the best in the world to come.

Yet most of us are as blind to see and as dull to understanding as were the keepers of the inn. Had they only known would they not have prepared for Him the best room. What regret, what remorse must have been their's when they learned that they had turned away the Lord and giver of life, the long looked for Messiah, the King of glory. They had said "no room."

This Christmas time lays emphasis not on the Christian religion which may mean denominations and ritual and rules, but on the religion of Jesus which means living in the presence of and in obedience to the Father and seeing the supreme purpose of life, as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus. At the threshold of a new year this same babe of Bethlehem in the person of Jesus knocks at the door of your life. Have you any room for Him who desires to lift up and glorify your life? He desires you to think aright, to live aright, to love and serve aright, in all the coming days by the might and love He will afford. Will you not begin now? Will you go away tonight saying as the foolish of old, "no room, no room", or will you gladly say,

"Come quickly in thou heavenly guest
Nor ever hence remove,
And sup with me and let the feast
Be everlasting love."

ANDREW MELROSE BRODIE.



Rev. and Mrs. Albert Erdman of Orient, Long Island, are renewing acquaintances in Honolulu during an extended visit with their son, Rev. John P. Erdman. Rev. Erdman was pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, N. J., for thirty-eight years, and is now pastor emeritus of that church. He and Mrs. Erdman visited in Honolulu soon after resigning from the active ministry seven years ago.



The Art of Questioning

(Continued from January Issue.)

Demands on the Teacher.

As individuals, we like to live our own lives, and we are delighted if we can pass them without too much concern for others. But the very restraint of being a teacher forbids that to some extent. The occupation of being a teacher makes one enter constantly into the lives of his pupils,—no matter how seemingly unattractive these lives may be. To him each one is a mind and heart, interesting because he is before the teacher as a pupil. As is the clay or the rough granite to the sculptor, so is the pupil to his teacher. To help fashion these young lives demands much care and thought. Not only must the teacher grasp for himself the truths that becomes his from his reading and study, but also he must comprehend intuitively the weaknesses and capacities of the mind before him so that by suggestion and apt questions he may lodge the truths in each mind in such a way as to meet the particular need of each pupil. How to do this must be the great study.

Somehow the teacher needs to carry himself back to his boyhood comprehension to see the condition of the mind of his pupil, who is perhaps getting the truth for the first time. To put one's self in the place of the pupil or to get the pupil's point of view, is one of the hardest duties of the teacher in preparing himself for the lesson. We get into our way of thinking, we reach definite conclusions, our view of the subject seems to us so obvious that we may entirely misunderstand the line of thought of our pupils and may give to them attributes they never possessed. This is especially true of the teaching that depends too much upon the explanatory method. Analysis by the pupil assisted by adroit questioning often lays bare the mind of the pupil and gives the teacher his opportunity. This leads me to the observation that no teaching of a lesson is complete in a day. Fortunate the teacher if he succeeds in a year in instilling

an additional truth into the minds of even a part of the class.

Unwise Questioning.

To adjust our teaching to the comprehension of the pupils is thus very important. Frequently to the teacher a large question presents itself and he gives it to his class. The suddenness of the question, the importance of it, simply overwhelms the pupil and at best, a weak answer is given. How apt we are to forget that the question we ask is already worked out in our own mind while the pupil is often asked to consider it for the first time.

Again, teachers often ask question after question, as they come to mind, without order or arrangement or consecutive thought, with the expectation that the class will sort out and arrange and remember the truths thus clumsily brought out. Teachers forget, too, that pupils are not as eager to receive these truths as we are to impart them. The average pupil thinks there are many other considerations far more important than the particular subject in hand.

A Definite Plan.

The teacher needs to determine before he enters the class, just what points he wants to emphasize. And all questions will ordinarily be formulated with this in mind. The wise teacher may not always follow the line of questioning previously decided upon. The developing of the lesson, the answers of the pupils may make the teacher change his whole plan. But the essential point is that the teacher have a definite plan, whether it is used or not.

One of the hardest problems for the teacher is the choice of questions. The most obvious questions are the ones usually asked and naturally are the ones that do the least good. Fully as important then is the determining what questions *not* to ask. All I am saying implies that the teacher must have the very broadest comprehension of his subject. The teacher who teaches up to the limit of his knowledge, courts failure. The teacher who does not have to restrain himself, to keep back more than he gives out, runs a greater risk. If the teacher can give his pupils the impression that he is constantly choosing from his much preparation,

what he will emphasize, by a certain subtle influence, that teacher carries his pupils far more easily than the one who obviously talks himself out each Sunday and has really given his class all he had.

We read in Holy Writ that our Great Teacher spent thirty years of His life in preparation for the three short years of active teaching. Is it then too much to ask that those who are trying to teach others should imitate His example, at least to the extent of giving careful preparation for each lesson?

Conducting the Class.

Each teacher has his own method. Here is a suggestion. After greeting the class, all bow their heads for a very brief prayer. The closed eyes of the teacher and the words of a prayer bring immediate quiet. The teacher gets a better hold of himself, the pupils are at once in a better frame of mind. The subject of the lesson is announced. One to ten minutes may be spent in asking review questions. Rarely, if ever, ask the review questions given. So far as possible, avoid all questions that can be answered by a simple yes or no. The object is to get the pupil to express himself. After the review, the regular printed questions of the lesson may be taken up. I feel that these questions should be asked, for the teacher must always take it for granted that the pupil has prepared the lesson. If the teacher does not ask the printed questions, the pupils may naturally conclude that it is a waste of time to study the lesson, and will trust to general knowledge to supply the answer.

But the questions given are only a few of those the teacher should ask. The subject matter must be first secured. Then should follow questions to bring out the central idea of the lesson and the relation of the one in hand to the previous lesson. Time should always be taken to emphasize some important truth and to bring it into relation with the life of today.

The best teachers make their pupils do most of the talking. My tendency is to talk too much. The thought the pupil expresses is worth far more to the pupil than the thought he gets from another. That is, if

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

YAT LOY COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnish-
ings, Etc.

12 to 16 King St., near Nuuanu.

P. O. Box 809.

Phone 3122

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

you can get your pupil to find the real meat of the lesson he will carry away with him something that is worth having. A danger arises sometimes from allowing the pupils to talk too much. To find the happy mean requires skill. Ordinarily, however, the pupils need urging rather than restraint.

(To be continued.)

The Ewa Japanese Church sent a Christmas gift of \$18 for the work of the Hawaiian Board. At the Christmas

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
Y. AKAI, Manager.

J. E. ROCHA

THE TAILOR
Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.

PAUAAH STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street
Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been complimented upon the up-to-date appearance of our store—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

entertainment of this church 130 children were present and received recognition, to the delight of the many parents who accompanied them.

♦♦♦

A DAILY CONVENIENCE.

Messrs. Lewers & Cooke Ltd., have put a multitude of people under daily obligation to them by their gift of a neat convenient engagement and memorandum booklet for 1914. Nothing has been more in evidence as a daily convenience in the years past than this indispensable little companion of the busy man.

♦♦♦

EVENTS.

25. Malihini Christmas Tree a pronounced success....Acting-Governor Mott-Smith grants parole to twenty-five convicts.
27. Judge McCarn places ban on prize-fighting.
29. Bar Association formed in Hilo to promote professional good fellowship.
30. Governor Lucien E. Pinkham arrives. Given warm welcome by local organizations and by the public.
31. Elks' Charity Ball opens new ArmoryGov. Pinkham holds first meeting with his official family.

January.

1. New Year's Day generally observed... Y. M. C. A. gives welcome to the public....First regimental organization dissolved and two battalions and three separate companies are formed.
2. Democratic dinner to Gov. Pinkham.
3. Heaviest surf at Haliewa reported for years.
4. Brig.-Gen. J. J. Pershing greeted by many friends on his arrival today en route to Coast to assume command of the Eighth Brigade at the Presidio.
5. Sugar Factors estimate of the 1914 crop places the output at 466,150 tons.
6. W. R. Farrington elected President of the Ad Club.
7. Tag day for Mid-Pacific Carnival, nearly \$40,000 raised for Carnival fund.
- 6-9. Special evening service in Central Union Church observing week of prayer....The seven great powers of the world spent in 1913 for warships \$797,948,900.
8. Annual meeting of Philatelic Society held, W. C. Parke elected President.
14. Volcano of Ontake on the Island of Sakurajima, in Japan, in eruption. Death and destruction overwhelm district of Kogoshima.
13. Admiral Count Ito, hero of Japan, dies at his home in Tokyo....Heavy wind does much damage in the city.
14. Judges Whitney, Robinson and Mathewman recommended by Gov. Pinkham for reappointment.

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the

TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'FG. CO., LTD.

Dealers in

CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

* * * *

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured
and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and
Trimming.

* * * *

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU

P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

**Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery**

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's

HONOLULU, T. H.

16. Annual meeting of Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association at the Dorothy Castle Kindergarten.
17. Prof. T. A. Jaggar will visit the volcano at Kogoshima.
19. Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to proceed at once to Mexican frontier. . . . Mrs. G. M. Robertson celebrates her 90th birthday.
21. Annual meeting of the Central Union Church. Reports read. Budget for 1914 voted. . . . University Club gives farewell reception to Gen. Funston. Gronna bill introduced into Congress.
23. Gen. Funston leaves for the Coast.

MARRIAGES.

Brodie-Hofgaard—In Waimea, Kauai, December 27, 1913, Alexander Brodie and Miss Gertrude Hofgaard.

Martin-Gillen—In Honolulu, December 30, 1913, Captain Carl Anson Martin and Miss Agnes Gillen.

Hosmer-Irwin—In Newton Center, Mass., December 30, 1913, Ralph Sheldon Hosmer and Miss Jessie Nash Irwin.

Berry-Kellner—In Honolulu, January 1, 1914, James F. Berry and Miss Mary Elizabeth Kellner.

Hayes-Kaai—In Honolulu, January 6, 1914, Dr. Homer Hayes and Miss Flora Kaai.

Kennedy-Chatard—In San Francisco, Cal., January 8, 1914, James Kennedy and Miss Colita Chatard.

Flack-Dodge—In Honolulu, January 21, 1914, William M. Flack and Miss Mary E. Dodge.

DEATHS.

Tripp—In Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1913, Captain Alfred N. Tripp, aged 73 years.

Nee—In Honolulu, January 1, 1914, Leong Nee, aged 37 years.

Ouderkirk—In Honolulu, January 2, 1914, Ouderkirk, aged 67 years 8 months.

Pray—In Honolulu, January 21, 1914, Mrs. Louisa G. Pray, aged 78 years.

Glenn—In Honolulu, January 6, 1914, John C. Glenn, aged 53 years.

Hawes—In Honolulu, January 6, 1914, Mrs. Agnes E. Hawes, aged 65 years.

Bean—In Honolulu, January 11, 1914, Joel Bean, aged 88 years.

Goudie—In Honolulu, January 14, 1914, Frederick Goudie, aged 53 years.

Snell—In Honolulu, January 18, 1914, Mrs. Emelie Anna Snell, aged 30 years.

Cressaty—In Honolulu, January 21, 1914, Bechard Cressaty, aged 43 years.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.

✽

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.

✽

179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Ship-
ments to any part of
the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Fitting Tributes of Lasting Material and Proper Workmanship

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd., MARBLE & GRANITE

P. O. Box 491 King & Punchbowl

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and
Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates,
Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios,
etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare
Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,

Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



HOW TO CORRESPOND WITH YOUR
FRIENDS ON THE MAINLAND,—SEND
THEM A COPY OF THE FRIEND EACH
MONTH.

MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's
Toggery

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE
Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—::—

137 and 139 King Street.
Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

—
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

**E. R. BATH
PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

*Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.*

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroeger, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Planola Pianos and Orchestrells. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Pure Syrups and Water
Clean Containers
The 20th Century Way

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.

The place where the best Soda
is made.

34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022
Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs

Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete

line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



Consolidated Soda
Water Works Co.
LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese
Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO
Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.
HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

❀ **SAYEGUSA** ❀
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
courteous treatment have been the
factors which have made us "The
Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
ware has added materially to the
success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

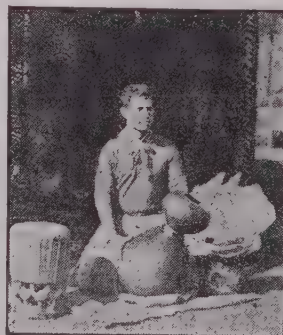
P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Ha-
waiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co.,
Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co.,
Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar
Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co.,
Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co.,
Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co.,
Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works,
Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop Presi-
dent; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and
Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Rich-
ard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor;
C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A.
Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial &
Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation
Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar
Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plan-
tation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M.
Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd
vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-presi-
dent; E. E. Paxton, secretary; J. Waterhouse,
treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle,
G. N. Wilcox.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delinea-
tor" and all the "Butterick" Pub-
lications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect
Embalming School of San Francisco,
Cal., also of The Renouard Training
School for Embalmers of New York.
And a Licensed Embalmer for the
State of New York; also a member
of the State Funeral Directors'
Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

THE FRIEND

SCENE FROM

“A Missionary Sewing Circle”



PHOTO BY A. R. GURREY JR.

The participants were all Missionary descendants. Reading from left to right, Miss Ethel Damon, Miss Laura Atherton, Miss Emily Farley, (seated) Miss Frances Bindt, Mrs. J. P. Erdman and Miss Ruth Shaw (seated). The Premier appears in the left foreground. In the rear are her kahili bearers, and to the extreme right her servants.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

* * *

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

* * *

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.
Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co.

LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents.
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

*

Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.

*

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person. . . .

*

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, MARCH, 1914.

No. 3.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

---:---

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

---:---

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Perley L. Horne
F. W. Damon	Theodore Richards
Paul Super	Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole	Vaughan MacCaughey
	William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

message of peace and mutual good understanding between America and Japan. He had a personal interview with President Wilson, where in explanation of his views he presented the President with a copy of his address delivered before the Senate Committee on Immigration. He also had an interview with Secretary Bryan. He is now engaged in going from center to center explaining his views concerning the right solution of the questions at issue between the two nations. Dr. Gulick advocates that all foreign immigration be limited to five per cent annually of those already naturalized with their American-born children. This takes no account of the American-born citizen children of non-naturalized foreigners. Probably Dr. Gulick will include them also, though he is thus far silent concerning this important element in the population of Hawaii and the Pacific Coast. Dr. Gulick would have all aliens registered until they become naturalized and would charge a registration fee of \$10. To supervise this work he advises a Bureau of Registration. In order to train aliens in citizenship he would have a Bureau of Education which should facilitate the study of American civics and supervise examinations therein for aliens desiring to become naturalized. A Bureau of Naturalization should confer this privilege on candidates bringing diplomas from the Bureau of Education and certificates of good behavior from the Bureau of Registration. With these provisions safeguarding the sanctity of American citizenship, naturalization should be granted irrespective of race. Dr. Gulick thinks this procedure would effectually dispose of the Japanese and Chinese question. We agree with him. His program is an excellent one, being a detailed working out of the policy advocated for years by THE FRIEND with the exception of the item restricting immigration to five per cent of the citizen population derived from foreign countries. While favoring wise restric-

tion, no such proportion has ever been championed by us. The exact figure is immaterial as long as some convenient number just to all foreign countries be fixed. The details of the three bureaus are also a matter of no vital moment provided a policy which requires immigrants who desire citizenship to pass rigid tests in American civics is pursued. Altho Dr. Gulick's program may seem a trifle combrous and three bureaus might well be simplified into one, the principles he advocates are sound and the splendid program he outlines with such painstaking care is well worthy of serving as a basis for immediate reform. With these principles applied to the problem the end of the Japanese question will be at hand and once more America and Japan will become the best of friends. Dr. Gulick's campaign is one of the really large movements of our day and both nations may well honor him for the noble work he is achieving. We are promised at an early date a book from his hand dealing with this entire question.

❖

The Carnival.

The community seems to agree that the Aloha Fest of 1914 was the most successful Honolulu has ever known. It certainly embraced more features than any of its predecessors and the several entertainments were varied and attractive. The management was most fertile in devising novel schemes and the Floral Parade, the great event of the ten days of fun, was quite up to those of former years in striking features. The decorated floats and automobiles did not perhaps show any artistic masterpieces quite comparable to one or two previously exhibited, but they were never more interesting. Most sightseers wondered why the Bougainvillaea Basket did not receive the place it merited in the distribution of prizes. It was one of the most attractive decorations Honolulu has ever seen. The fire works, swimming contests, Wooing of Umi and Pii-

A Providential Illness.

SOMEWHAT over a year ago Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of Japan was taken ill with a trouble necessitating an operation. His recovery was remarkable, but it was that wise for him to go to America for further consultation. On arriving at the mainland he found himself completely restored to health. He also realized that his arrival coincided with one of the greatest opportunities for good that has ever confronted a modern missionary. The question of America's treatment of Japan was pressing for solution and Americans needed light upon this most puzzling problem. Fortunately no American in the two continents was better fitted than himself to furnish that light. At once he was besieged with requests to speak before all sorts of influential organizations. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America next arranged for a national hearing of his

kea and military features were all most enjoyable. The only detail that marred the week was the intrusion of the hula. With the associations of murder and debauchery which during the past year have made the hula a stench in the nostrils of the decent people of Honolulu, it was too bad to foist it upon our guests as a typical institution representative of the best in Hawaii. An educated talented young lady of Hawaiian birth said with intense emotion as she gazed upon it, "O this is a disgrace to my people." The best Hawaiians are ashamed to think that this feature of the ancient non-moral days of their race should be exhibited alongside of such beautiful scenes as that of Umi and Piikea. The seamy side of a man's life as well as of a people's life may have been characteristic of the past, but this is not the side to be remembered and pictured. The pageants illustrating the times of the Puritans deal with their noble deeds, not with their witch hanging. Realism is good, but realism that exploits nastiness is nauseating. By all means exhibit all that is beautiful, poetic, brave and noble in old time Hawaiian life—and there is much of it—but leave the hula with its coarse animalism out. There is enuf of the beast in modern life without delving into the past for it. If there were anything attractive, any poetry of motion, any real grace or beauty in the hula one might apologize for it, but it is so disgusting, so fat fleshy that Honolulu can well spare it from decent exhibitions in the future. To have associated it with the splendid young manhood and womanhood of the Kamehameha Schools was a shame. It should be known to all visiting friends both that there was no connection whatever between the hula and this institution, and that the schools would have withdrawn from their promise to exhibit Umi and Piikea after hearing that a hula danced by outside parties was to be injected into the program, if they could honorably have done so.



College Men and Drink.

Why is it that in this scientific age college men, that is men with scientific education, continue to constitute one of the bulwarks of the liquor traffic? Take the University Club of Honolulu. How is it that a group of scientifically trained men like those composing the member-

ship of this club can vote to maintain a bar when they know that alcohol has been condemned by the highest scientific authorities of the age? In Germany for years the most exhaustive tests have been made with all the patience and skill for which the scientists of that country are noted and with but one unvarying result. Alcohol has been proved to be "narcotic first, last, and always; that the stimulation is merely imaginary; and that one does less and poorer work under its influence, altho, curiously enuf, he thinks that he is turning out more and better work than usual." Dr. Emil Kraepelin and his associates in the University of Munich have been conducting notable experiments with alcohol. As a result of these investigations hospitals that bar all use of this drug as a stimulant are increasing in number every year. Hardly a month passes without fresh testimony in medical journals, scientific publications and periodical press drawing the attention of educated men to the fact that alcohol has been thoroly discredited in the world of science, yet college men who should lead in the crusade against this scourge lag farthest behind. In Honolulu one would expect the headquarters of education to be abreast of the day in science by tabuing this foe of industry, manhood, efficiency, health, good morals and the home.



A Notable Force.

Professor William H. Taft is certainly showing the country what ex-Presidents are good for. His writings and addresses on subjects of vital interest to the people of the United States are among the most valuable contributions to periodical literature we have. He is proving a rare critic as his recent address on the Philippine policy of the present administration so ably showed. In his professional chair he is likely to do more for the country than in all his previous career because his wide experience has fitted him to set forth much that the Nation needs to ponder. One of the best things from his pen of late has been the discussion in the *Independent* of the duty of the Federal Government to protect aliens in their treaty rights. Such a clear setting forth of our Nation's obligation and of the necessity for immediate legislation that shall place this entire task in the hands of the Federal authorities

has not previously been brought to the attention of the public. The disgraceful story of our disregard of solemn treaties is succinctly told and a list of the lynchings of aliens by our countrymen is given. The remedy is set forth with great simplicity. The passage of a bill by Congress giving jurisdiction to United States Courts in cases where criminal acts are committed in any state or territory in violation of the treaty rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country is all that is required. The enactment of such legislation by Congress would be a long step forward in bettering the relations of our country with the rest of the world.



Asia At The Door

This is the title of a recent book published by Revell & Company. It is written by an American citizen of Japanese parentage, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most important contributions yet made towards the solution of an acute phase of America's gravest problem, the race question. Mr. Kawakami has rendered all of us his fellow citizens a service of the largest value. The best thing about this book is its generous, kindly spirit. In itself this throws a flood of light upon the disposition of the Japanese people and upon the noble way in which they are meeting the unfortunate exhibition of temper, untruth and narrow-mindedness that has characterized much of the handling of the Asiatic problem by many Americans.

Mr. Kawakami wields a facile pen and knows how to make his subject matter readable. The book is very interesting. One wants to finish it like a good novel at one sitting. It is also sane. The author is not sensational, unreasonable or extreme. He merely tells the truth and lets the plain facts speak for themselves.

It makes an American blush for the unvaracity and inaccuracy of much of the widely published and commonly accepted statements regarding the Japanese in California to be brought face to face with actual conditions there. For this misinformation yellow journalism and the political tactics of such labor leaders as Tveitmoe are largely responsible. It is discouraging, however, to have such influential and careful jour-

als as *Collier's Weekly* circulate the canard, "Wherever they (the Japanese) live, their presence depreciates the value of all adjacent property." Mr. Kawakami exposes this falsehood by exhibiting the facts. The questions of price cutting by Japanese in California, of unsanitary living, of herding by themselves and of comparison between Japanese and Southern European labor are all illuminated by letting in the light of truth upon the flood of incorrect and misleading statements circulated by unscrupulous Asiophobes.

A brilliant bit of work is Mr. Kawakami's array of facts bearing upon the oft-quoted dictum, "The Japanese are not assimilable. They will never make Americans." To us who know Japanese in a thoroly American community like Honolulu, this assertion, so persistently reiterated by those who hold that if you say a thing often enuf people will believe it, has always seemed a contradiction of one of the most potent features in Japanese character. Among all earth's people the Japanese is easily first in ability to assimilate the good things developed by foreigners. In doing this he stamps them with his individuality so that they become his own. This quality enables him to go abroad and accommodate himself to conditions anywhere and make himself a vital part of his environment. He does not do this slavishly but adds an element of his own personality so that he enriches his surroundings. This is so true of him that his skill in adapting himself, for example, to the demands of agriculture in California has been crowned with success enuf to arouse the jealousy of narrow souls. In America the Japanese is not an oriental farmer, he becomes an American farmer but he adds a quality of mind, a persistency, a patience, a facility for using American methods in a way all his own that make him a distinct asset to our country. We who know him well believe that admitted to our citizenship in large numbers, the Japanese would help greatly to neutralize dangerous tendencies in those who come to us from elsewhere. The safest thing the United States could do today to meet the problems confronting it from the large South European immigration would be to open the privilege of naturalization to Japanese on equal terms with all others and to welcome a larger number of immigrants from Japan. Mr. Kawakami makes no plea for such an open door,

but those who know by experience the truth of his contribution to the question of Americanizing Japanese have very definite ideas as to the benefit that would accrue to our nation from such a liberal treatment of our neighbors to the west.

It is very refreshing to have such a clear cut presentation of the social question of intermarriage between whites and Japanese as that which Mr. Kawakami gives. Upon this subject there are much befogging of opinion and little or no scientific data in America. "Asia at the Door" does not pretend to go into the question with exhaustiveness. But it does call a halt to the reckless snap judgment so often committed to the press and periodical literature of our country and sometimes by men whose names carry weight. No one has as yet made an exhaustive study of the subject. It is entirely too early to reach scientifically accurate conclusions because the area of experimentation is too restricted. But enuf is apparent upon the surface to lead one to expect that intermarriage of whites and Japanese will result in as strong a blend as the product of Celt and Teuton, Latin and Slav or Hungarian and Frank. Mr. Kawakami's wide acquaintance with bone fide marriages between Japanese and Caucasians has furnished him with data that give large support to this expectation. California's anti miscegenation law is a social and scientific blunder. Nothing good can come of it.

The picture which Mr. Kawakami gives of the Japanese in Hawaii is in the main correct, tho it lacks atmosphere. It is natural that a non-resident should fail in finer details to catch the spirit of Island life. We note some errors, due probably to careless proof-reading. On page 185 the date for the coming of American missionaries should be 1820 not 1822, and Dr. Anderson (if the name be correct) should not be called "one of the first missionaries." The reference is probably to the Secretary of the American Board who visited Hawaii in 1863, and wrote books on the Islands. To attribute the abuse of race prejudice here to our being "an aristocratic community" is quite laughable. Few places in the world are more democratic. Those who best know the mixture of caucasian and Hawaiian have no hesitancy in affirming the good quality of the blend. The dictum as to beneficial intermarriage—page 189—is of very doubtful authority. The state-

ments on page 191 concerning Hawaiians and Hawaiian-Chinese are also not quite exact. But these are minor matters to be corrected doubtless in a future reprint.

The discussion of the California situation with which Mr. Kawakami has first hand knowledge is most illuminating. These chapters alone should carry the book into the hands of every American citizen who desires a clear and accurate setting forth of this vexed question. If every member of Congress and every state legislator in the Union could read it thotfully the Nation would in every way be the gainer. The Pacific world is the world of the future and every well considered book that directs the minds of Americans to the great problems with which this new world confronts our Republic is a valuable contribution to our national welfare. At the present moment the acutest of these problems is our relations with Japan. That this should be settled aright and without delay is the dictate of the most enlightened statesmanship. D. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Announcement was recently made at a meeting of the Yale Corporation that gifts and pledges of \$350,000 had been obtained for the development of the Yale Divinity School into a university school of religion. These gifts will increase the endowment of the school to over \$1,200,000. Among the gifts were \$100,000 from Mrs. D. Willis James and Arthur Curtiss James, of New Haven; \$80,000 from Mrs. Stephen Merrill Clement, of Buffalo, N. Y., and an anonymous gift of \$100,000, the latter to found a chair of social service. —V. MacC.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. J. C. K. Reddington, a granddaughter of Rev. John Diell, is a visitor in Honolulu. She is beginning a world tour and will sail March 16th for Australia.

Rev. and Mrs. Diell came to Honolulu in 1833, the supposition being that the same ship brought the frame for the old Bethel. Rev. Diell came to work among English-speaking sailors. He succeeded Father Damon as pastor of the Bethel. After a five years residence his health failed and he went to China for a change of climate. He died at sea January, 1841.

Mrs. Reddington's mother was Caroline Platt Diell, one of the four children born while Rev. and Mrs. Diell were in Honolulu.

"SAMOA"---By Rear-Admiral C. B. T. Moore

THE object of this article will be to tell a little of Samoan life, but more to tell of the unique government of "Uncle Sam's Farthest South".

The Samoan Islands are situated about two thousand three hundred miles S.S.W. from Honolulu. They lie in the South Pacific grouped very much as are the Hawaiian Islands, but with their largest island to the north and west, and the Manua group lying a little to the north of east from Tutuila, giving a little curve to the line which is not found in Hawaii.

The islands are all volcanic, as are all the mountainous islands in the Pacific. They are wooded to the very summits and are very rugged and very beautiful. The soil is fertile as a rule, but nothing is extensively cultivated, except the cocoanut, for export. In German Samoa the cultivation of cacao was increasing in 1908 at the time I left the islands, but I am informed that this product has dwindled lately on account of a blight. Experiments have been made with cotton, coffee, and rubber. Bee culture has been tried but the bee follows the example of the Samoan and quits the job as soon as she finds she can gather honey enough all the year around and does not need to store it. The bees will make honey-comb but will not store up honey.

The first Europeans to visit Samoa were the Dutch in their expedition known as the Three Ship Expedition. The islands were visited by Bougainville in 1765, and by La Perouse in 1787. Captain Cooke seems to have heard of Samoa, while in Tonga, but there is no record of his visiting there.

Christianity was introduced by the London Missionary Society in 1830. The first missionaries were taken to the islands in a schooner, the JOHN WILLIAMS, and there has always since then been a vessel known by that name in use by the society cruising among the islands embraced in their sphere. The present JOHN WILLIAMS is a very nice little steamer.

Owing to lack of space I shall not go into detail as to the history of the islands prior to their partition between the United States and Germany. It will be sufficient to say that a German named Weber began the work of Germanizing Samoa and that in 1872 Commander Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, acquired a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago by treaty with Manga, the "High Chief of the Fagaloa", i. e. the ruler of the tribe who owned the land surrounding Pago Pago harbor.

Samoa did not include the Manua group. The "kings" of Manua never acknowledged the rule of the Samoan king and always have claimed that they were the parent

very critical on account of their rival claims.

In March, 1889, three American and three German war ships were wrecked in Apia. This disaster caused such sorrow that the treaty of Berlin of June 14, 1889, was made by which Germany, Great Britain and the United States attempted to govern the islands jointly.

This scheme did not succeed. I think it would be unfair to say that any one of the three nations was most blamable for this failure. The scheme was simply unworkable from the beginning.

In 1899 a trouble broke out over the kingship that resulted in an ambush of English and American sailors and marines



stock. I asked Mataafa, the Alii Sili (high chief) of the Samoans after annexation to Germany, what ceremonies took place on his meeting the Tui Manua (king of Manua) and he said he did not know as "the Tui Manua and the King of Samoa never met."

New Zealand became interested in Samoa as the German influence seemed to grow too strong and interested Great Britain in the group.

A Colonel Steinberger, an American citizen, succeeded in organizing a Government in Samoa and attracting more attention to the islands on the part of the United States.

The Samoans got into a wrangle over the kingship. Americans, Englishmen and Germans intrigued for supremacy. Things happened that caused friction among the three nations and in 1888-89 relations between the United States and Germany were

Taupou (upper left) U. S. N. Coaling Plant, Pago Pago harbor (center) Natives, Manua and lady (lower right).

by Samoans, friendly to Germany, and in a new treaty by which the United States got that part of the Samoan Group lying East of the 171st degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and all west of that meridian went to Germany. In this matter the Samoans had no voice.

On April 17, 1900, in accordance with the above mentioned treaty which had been ratified by the United States Senate February 13, 1900, and orders from the President of the United States and from the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 19, 1900, Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., hoisted the American flag at the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, the Chiefs of Tutuila on the same date ceding their island to the United States, and on June 7, 1900, he hoisted the American flag on the island of Tau of the Manua group, taking possession in the name of the United States. The Manuans made formal cession of their islands to the United States through Commander E. B. Underwood on July 5, 1904, and the writer of this article had the pleasure of presenting the presents, watches and medals, of the United States to the chiefs in April, 1905.

The government established by Commander Tilley was a very simple one and has been found to work very well and to conserve as well as possible the native customs. Its excellence is testified to by the fact that in eight years and more, though he has had several successors in that time, no material change was made in the form of government, though some additional laws have been enacted.

The Governor is the absolute ruler of American Samoa, under the control of the Navy Department, though in 1907 the control was nominally transferred to the Interior Department. He makes all the laws, acts as the court of last resort, and is the real head of all executive departments.

The islands of Tutuila and Aunuu contain two Districts: the Eastern district of Tutuila, consisting of the eastern counties of Tutuila and the County of which Aunuu is the important portion; the Western district consisting of the western counties of Tutuila. The Manua group, consisting of the islands of Tau, Olosega and Ofu make up the District of Manua.

Each district has a District Governor who is the highest chief of the district unless

there is very sufficient reason to exclude him.

The County is governed by its hereditary high chief and the villages elect their chiefs annually, their choice, however, must meet the approval of the Governor. There is a policeman detailed to each District Governor or to act as messenger.

The courts are the High Court of which the Governor is always the President, though he may sit or not as he thinks best. When he does not sit in a case an appeal lies to the Governor. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all cases in which a white man is involved and the matter in issue exceeds two hundred dollars, or the title of land is involved. It has jurisdiction of capital crimes and certain other grave crimes of which a white man may be charged. It also tries all judges who may be brought to trial.

The District Courts have jurisdiction of all matters between natives not involving the titles to land, and all civil matters between natives and white men where the amount in issue does not exceed two hundred dollars. In criminal cases its jurisdiction is limited to certain misdemeanors. There is always a white judge and a native judge in a district court, and in case of disagreement the decision of the white judge prevails.

The village magistrate has very limited powers. He is always a native.

There is an official called the Chief Secretary for Native Affairs, who has certain control over the minor judges. He originally had far reaching powers which were somewhat curtailed between 1905 and 1908. His principal duty is looking after the copra.

Taxation is peculiar. A tax is levied upon the districts of so many pounds of copra valued at so much the pound. As the copra varies in value and the purpose of this tax is to pay the salaries of native officials and employes of the native government only, this tax varies each year.

The Secretary of Native Affairs receives a small salary from the Navy Department as "Secretary to the Commandant", and an additional compensation from the native government. This compensation and the pay of all other employes of the "Island Government" are paid from a customs duty levied on imports. This "Customs Fund" also supplies the means for keeping up the roads and other public works.

Fines, licenses, and dog licenses all go to the public treasury.

The Governors, though possessed of absolute power over the natives, have always shown a remarkable appreciation of the principles of American institutions. I must excuse this remark by stating I mean to praise the system.

The only productive industry in American Samoa is the cutting of copra (there is extremely little work done in planting nuts).

The government handles all of the copra output. It sells to the highest bidder each year all the copra product of the native plantations for a price which rules the year through.

The copra must be made from ripe nuts that have not sprouted, but all nuts must have fallen as they may not be plucked for the manufacture of copra. Care must be exercised to see that the copra is clean and free from shells.

When the contract has been made the Governor sets the price to be paid the native upon "weighing in" his product, reserving a percentage sufficient to meet the shrinkage before it reaches the contractor, and to pay the cost of handling. When all the copra for the year has been delivered whatever remains of the fund is paid to the natives pro rata.

The tax copra is handled in a similar way. The writer made a new regulation on the matter of the tax copra, but whether it proved to be wise he has not heard.

The funds for schools are limited, but all that can be done with the means at hand is done for the education of the Samoans.

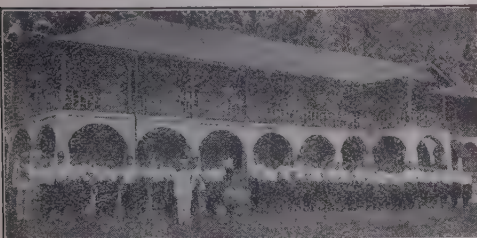
The schools conducted by the missionaries are of great value to the people.

The Samoans are perhaps the most pious people in the world. They are all nominally, at least, Christians and are very faithful in their attendance at church. Every day is begun with prayer and every evening finds every household assembled for family devotion. It is, however, a very grave question how much they understand of the real meaning of their faith.

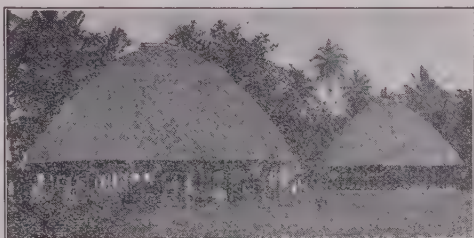
Their idea of the atonement is very dim. They certainly believe that salvation is free and firmly believe that when a man says he is sorry for any offense he should immediately be freed from punishment.

They still live in the Old Testament world in all other respects. Their social life is mainly patriarchal. In families all is in common. Even the wages of a member of the tribe can be claimed by the chief according to their customs. While this is true, and while no member of a family may properly keep his earnings he himself is sure of food, shelter and clothing. There are no beggars among the Samoans.

In temper they are amiable and very fond of pleasure. If they do not show great industry it is because there is no need for



Native guard and barracks. These barracks were built by the men in the picture under the direction of a white carpenter.



SAMOAN HOUSES.

arduous labor. If there be any special occasion for acquiring money, as for the building of a church, none can beat them in zeal or efficiency.

They build excellent walls of loose stones and make a very fair concrete from lime, sand and stone of which they have built a number of substantial buildings. Their lime is obtained by burning coral from the reefs. The native houses built of breadfruit timber and thatched with the leaves of the wild sugar cane are very artistic and very comfortable.

Their cooking is done in ovens in the same way as the Hawaiians prepare their luau. Their food is mainly taro, cocoanuts, breadfruit, bananas, chickens, pork and fish. Space precludes a description of their dishes.

Their drinks are water, cocoanut water and kava. In Samoa prohibition really prohibits. It has been said that kava produces a drunkenness of the feet when indulged in too liberally, though it does not seem to affect the brain in any other way than to disturb locomotion. Excessive kava drinking also produces about the same effect in Samoa that it does in Hawaii, producing an eruption, but in all the time that I was in Samoa I never saw any case of kava intoxication that prevented anybody from walking or using his intellect.

Their clothing is very simple. All wear the lavalava. Men wear singlets or white coats, and the women chemises or short ofus. Many women wear the garment familiar to the Hawaiians as the holoku. On very ceremonious occasions the taupo, manaia, and the chiefs are naked to the waist except for ulas (leis), and wear lavalava made of fine mats.

The siva and kilikiki (cricket) are their principal diversions. It is impossible in the space allotted to describe fully these most interesting people, but it is hoped that this article may stimulate, somewhat, interest in them and their government.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Recent Tour of Maui

Early in February, Rev. J. W. Wadman and Rev. H. P. Judd started out for a tour of East Maui and West Maui, the former representing the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, and the latter the Sunday School work. Being favored with superb weather all along the way, they were able to carry out their itinerary in toto. Meetings were held with the Sunday Schools of Wailuku, Makena, Ulupalakua, Kaupō, Kipahulu, Hana, Nahiku, Keanae, Huelo, Haiku, Paia, Waihee, Kahakulua, Honokohau, Honokawai and Lahaina, and the pulpits of the Hana, Kahului and Wailuku Union Churches occupied. In addition to these meetings, addresses were given at the

Maunaolu Seminary and at Lahainaluna Seminary, and fourteen of the public schools visited, talks along the lines of morals and good citizenship being given in these educational institutions. As on their trip to Kauai in January, Messrs. Wadman and Judd were received cordially everywhere, and many expressions of interest in their respective missions were heard in the various communities. At Hana they were requested to address the members of the local Labor Union on the subject of temperance, and a large and representative audience listened to Mr. Wadman's strong presentation of the cause of temperance. Literature in various languages was distributed here and there, and much good seed was sown.

The larger portion of the month of March will be occupied by Mr. Wadman and Mr. Judd in a tour along the eastern coast of Hawaii, visiting the Sunday Schools of the Puna, Hilo and Hamakua districts, after which the Hawaii Association meeting at Kukuiahae will claim their attention for a few days, then a tour of Molokai will fill in the time between the Hawaii Association meeting and the Maui-Molokai-Lanai Association meeting at Lahaina, beginning March 25th.

♦ ♦ ♦

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

In none of our island communities is there a better illustration of the Forward Movement than on Kauai. The fellowship of nationalities there exhibited is amazing, considering the language barriers that prevail. At a recent conference of Christian workers in Waimea, there were over 250 persons of several nationalities. Relying on information from various sources, the spirit of brotherhood seemed to obliterate race differences and all speak of the "great blessing" which they received. As Messrs. Wadman and Judd toured the island in the interests of Temperance and Sunday Schools, groups from this convention followed them, both to hear and to lend their assistance. The Temperance societies on Kauai consolidated and the ministers planned a monthly meeting for mutual counsel and encouragement, going by rotation to the different places.

Rev. T. Oho, of Hanapepe, writes of how it has stimulated interest in his locality. One Christian who had been alienated for several years, came back to church. Two persons applied for baptism. At one camp, visited on his

return from a temperance campaign, a whole family was brought into the Christian faith. The husband who has been a "drunkard, gambler and slave of the devil" was heartily converted, confessing his past life, and his wife, overjoyed and thankful, asks to be remembered in prayer, that they may be kept true to their newly found life."

Further, Mr. Oho, finding the people of Hanapepe desirous of establishing a Kindergarten under Christian auspices, has given space in his own house for the school, and at an entertainment given for the purpose of securing the traveling expenses of a teacher, cleared over ninety dollars, more than 350 persons having shown their interest by their attendance. —F.S.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rev. and Mrs. Howard Harris, of Los Angeles, are expected to arrive in Kahului on March 23. Mr. Harris will be pastor of the Union Church in that place.

♦ ♦ ♦

Emersoniana

COMPLIMENTING the three Emerson brothers and their wives, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society gave a delightful reception at the Mission House on the afternoon of February 7. The reception committee was composed of Mrs. J. M. Atherton, Mrs. C. H. Dickey and Judge S. B. Dole.

Following greetings and introductions in the historic house, the company repaired to the rear yard, where, under a spreading canopy, reminiscent papers were read by the three guests of honor. These were of the greatest interest, and were enthusiastically received. A poem entitled "An Emerson Romance," prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Justin Emerson, was inadvertently omitted from the program, but appeared in the *Star-Bulletin* the following afternoon. Mr. F. C. Atherton presided as master of ceremonies. The Missionary hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" sung at every gathering of this character since 1852, concluded the afternoon's program.

Each paper having distinctive merits of its own, it was found difficult to choose one for publication owing to space limitations. However, as Dr. Justin Emerson was in a sense a special guest, he being in Honolulu for a visit after a thirty-seven years' absence, it was decided to discriminate in his favor.

Dr. Emerson's paper, entitled "Emersoniana," follows:

WE are asked to indulge in reminiscence of our early life in these islands, so happily called the "Isles of the Blest", which we are revisiting after a thirty-seven years' absence. As was the case in the late Balkan war, an ante bellum agreement was entered into, as to division of the spoils, so now the territory to be covered has been divided among the *allies* so that no one Emerson shall tread on the toes of another. It reminds me of the historic Irishman who said, "It is a lucky thing that all men do not think alike, since if they did, every man would have been after my wife." (No personal innuendo is here intended).

But we all recall how after the Balkan War was fought to a bloody but successful conclusion, the Balkan entente was irrevocably smashed. Happily our preferences and chosen lines of work do not follow the same channels, so we do not anticipate the same result. My inherited instincts and professional studies lead me to look back into the origins of families as in some measure explanatory of the diverse lines of activity followed by different individuals of the same family.

The Emerson family derive their origin from one Aimrich who came to England from Aquitaine in the time of Richard Coeur de Lion and was made archdeacon of Durham under his uncle Philip Bishop of Durham about 1200 A.D. The name Aimrich, of Scandinavian origin, was transformed in England to Emery and his son became Emeryson, later, Emerson.

Descendants of the family appear to the south of Durham in Lincolnshire some 300 or more years later as yeomen, owning lands and cultivating them, and living honorable and useful lives. It will be remembered that the Massachusetts Bay colony was largely recruited from the County of Lincolnshire, and that Boston in Massachusetts took its name from Boston in Lincolnshire.

The two brothers, Michael and Robert Emerson, settled in the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1655, Michael being then some 28 years old, and Robert two years younger. Haverhill was then a frontier settlement and suffered for more than 50 years from the incursions of the French and Indians. It was in one of these incursions that

Mrs. Hannah Dustin, daughter of Michael Emerson, was taken captive and carried into the wilds of New Hampshire where she escaped by killing and scalping at night the ten Indian braves who had taken her captive and murdered her infant.

From Haverhill the descendants of Michael and Robert Emerson spread out into New Hampshire and Maine and

Rev. Gad Newell, pastor of the Congregational Church, in the hill town of Nelson, New Hampshire, and there he incontinently fell in love with the minister's beautiful daughter Ursula, with the result that they were married in September, 1831; with the understanding that they were to go as foreign missionaries. This was not done without the emphatic protests of many of Miss



The above photograph, showing the three guests of honor, was taken at the reception by Mr. Theodore Richards. Reading from left to right, Mr. J. S. Emerson, Dr. N. B. Emerson and Dr. J. E. Emerson.

thence into all parts of the United States.

Our great grandfather settled in Chester, New Hampshire, over 180 years ago and was the father of five sons, all of whom served in the Colonial wars or the Revolutionary War. He was the surveyor of the lands of the township, justice of the peace and for over forty years town clerk and a member of the convention that drafted a constitution for New Hampshire.

Our father was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1826 with membership in the S. B. K. He then spent a year as tutor in the College and attending a course of medical lectures in the Dartmouth Medical School. He then studied for three years in Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1830, after which he traveled as preacher on missions for the A. B. C. F. M., expecting to go as a missionary to India, whither one of his sisters had already gone.

However, as recruits were called for to go to the Hawaiian Islands, the Mission Board decided to send him. His not to choose. His but to obey.

During his itinerant preaching it had been his good fortune to be entertained on several occasions in the home of

Ursula's young friends, who regarded it as an outrage for a foreign missionary to carry off the only daughter of their minister.

They sailed from New Bedford in October 26, 1831, on the whale ship Averick, a vessel of about 300 tons, never designed for carrying passengers.

It had been predicted that the missionaries would not be prepared to sail promptly on the day appointed. The missionaries, however, were promptly on hand, but the ship's stores were not ready and the ship sailed while the decks were still cluttered with stores and provisions, many of which were washed overboard in the violent storm which overtook them the first night at sea.

In this company of nineteen persons, there were the Armstrongs, the Alexanders, the Lymans, the Lyons, the Hitchcocks, the Spaldings and Mr. Rogers, as well as a physician, Dr. Chapin.

The first night out all the women were deadly sick except Mrs. Emerson who spent nearly the whole night waiting on her companions. The tedious voyage was without unusual incidents save a short stay at Rio Janeiro for repairs. Also when becalmed in the equatorial Pacific, the Captain invited

the men of the party to go into a boat and enjoy a swim. This they did, and all went blithely till the Captain saw a vicious shark and shouted that it was time to return—to come at once to the boat. All were soon in the boat but Father Emerson who had swum farther away and as he was hastily pulled into the boat, the voracious shark swam under him ready to take a bite. Had there been a delay of 30 seconds, the narrator would not now narrate.

After a voyage of 174 days the ship reached Honolulu, but not till Mother Emerson had suffered an illness from fever of two months' duration, for which she was well dosed with calomel by the too zealous Dr. Chapin so that all her teeth were nearly ruined.

Kaahumanu, the Kuhina nui of the Realm died a short time after their arrival, Kauikeaouli being King. The general meeting of the mission occurring soon after, Father and Mother were assigned to the Station at Waialua. Laanui, a warrior of Kamehameha nui, was then the Konohiki of the District, but Father's parish included both Waialua, Koolau Loa and Waianae. The first "Hale pule,"—a large thatched building which would seat 1000 persons on the floor of mats or rushes, was located near where the Haleiwa Hotel now stands, a few rods from Laanui's residence.

Laanui was very friendly and thoughtful and offered Father the choice of several spots for his residence, and he selected a location near some beautiful springs called Ka "Waipuolo", where a small grass thatched house was soon erected. And there in the October following the first son of the family was born.

Here for nearly thirty-five years, excepting four years from 1842 to 1846, spent at Lahainaluna, Father and Mother labored, preached and taught not only the gospel, but also the arts, manners and customs of more civilized living, and here were all their children born except Joseph and Oliver. Among the converts of the great Revival year of the mission in 1838, was Hewahewa, the great Kahuna of the time of Kamehameha, who advised Kaahumanu and Liholiho to abolish the Kapu. He lived in the valley of Waimea, a faithful, consistent follower of the new light.

Personally, I may say, that at the age of ten years I became a school boy at Punahou; was under the tutelage of Daniel Dole, the Beckwiths, Mr. and

Mrs. Mills and Prof. Alexander for ten years. Then I spent a year at Hilo teaching in Rexford Hitchcock's School, four hours in the forenoon, and in the Hilo Boarding School for two hours in the afternoon, and living in the family of Father and Mother Lyman of blessed memory! After another year at Oahu College, in the midst of the Civil War, I entered the Junior Class at Williams College and graduated in 1865.

I immediately on graduation entered the office of Dr. David W. Miner in Ware, Massachusetts, as a medical student. After attending two courses of Medical lectures at Harvard Medical School and a third course in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, I graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1868, and for a year practiced medicine in West Warren, Massachusetts, until March, 1870, when I received an unsolicited appointment on the staff of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

There I remained as assistant physician till December 26, 1877, when altho promised the position of medical superintendent of a new asylum then building, I resigned my position and was married to Wilimena H. Eliot, a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, a graduate of Vassar College, and of the Women's Medical College of the New York infirmary.

Visited the Hawaiian islands in 1876.

After more than two years of travel and study, we made our home in Detroit and have lived continuously in our first home for thirty-three years. Three Emerson sons have come to bless our home, Paul, Filip and Ralf, and one grandson, Justin V.

Naturally owing to my experience of nearly eight years in the Michigan Asylum, I was regarded in Detroit and Michigan as a specialist in mental and nervous diseases and was called to take positions on the staff of Harper Hospital and the Children's Hospital, as neurologist, and have for over twenty-five years been attending physician to St. Joseph's Retreat near Detroit, a hospital for the care of the insane and nervous, under the management of the Sisters of Charity. Consequently disorders of the mind and of the nervous system have more and more claimed my attention and interest.

When I graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1868, there were no specialists in disorders of the nervous

system in the United States, Brown Sequand's lectures on the physiology and pathology of the nervous system being (I think) the first course of lectures in this branch of medicine given in this country, and crude theories as to the functions of the brain such as Phrenology (so called) were very generally accepted. Yet with unconscious prescience my graduating thesis was on Epilepsy. More and more, however, the study of scientific observers in all civilized countries of the world has been focussed on this department of medicine. Accurate knowledge has taken the place of crude theorising, so that it may be said that the progress in this department of rational medicine has been as great and satisfactory as in any other department of human knowledge.

Indeed the more exact study of the anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord, aided by the marvellous development of surgery made possible by the discovery of the necessity of asepsis in operations, have so greatly increased our knowledge and widened the scientific horizon, that we seem to be on the threshold of new and far more important discoveries. But I forbear to pursue this path further.

"Art is long and Time is fleeting". We have lived in an age so charged with progress that one would fain read the next chapter, but as Kipling has said that is "another story" which we must leave to our successors.

To them I would say: Serve your race in your turn with cheerful trust in the "Power that works for Good." Never permit bitterness nor pessimism to cloud your sunshine.

JUSTIN EDWARDS EMERSON.
Done at Honolulu, February 7, 1914.

For the "Cousins".

♦♦♦

Under arrangements made by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America including thirty Protestant denominations, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick is visiting the leading cities of the country, addressing city clubs, chambers of commerce, universities, and other influential groups, and presenting the Japanese situation from the Christian point of view and as one who represents the spirit of the Japanese people.

Both in this and in his conferences with the government authorities at Washington, Dr. Gulick is making a profound impression.

Aftermath of Friend Carnival Plans

The awakening of family pride and a slumbering interest in Missionary history; the education of third and fourth generations, as well as the many tourists and newcomers, and, finally, a neat little sum in The Friend treasury.

Thus briefly may be summed up the entertainment given by The Friend as a feature of Carnival week. Still another result, which may be said to be an outgrowth, although existing as an indefinite plan for four or five years, was the discussion by the Board of Managers of the Cousins' Society, February 2, resulting in the appointment of a committee to consider the remodeling of the Chamberlain house. This committee, composed of Mr. C. H. Cooke, Dr. A. B. Clark and Mr. George R. Carter, will report both as to the best methods of modeling and plans for financing at the annual meeting of the Society in April.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the "Cousins" in the successful development of museum plans. Without their enthusiastic support the entertainment would have been an impossibility and the whole venture a half-hearted affair. Especially do we wish to thank Miss Agnes Judd, Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Mrs. Arthur Alexander, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Mr. Geo. R. Carter and others who gave generously of their time in the arrangement of the exhibit, as well as those who served so faithfully on the various committees. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Andrews gave invaluable assistance throughout.

To Mr. Jas. A. Wilder, the director, together with the hearty co-operation of the members of the cast, was the success of the play due. This feature of the entertainment was "rushed through" in a surprisingly short time in the face of many difficulties. A week crowded full of outside interests gave little time for practice, and several times a meeting necessitated considerable personal sacrifice. Many have testified to their enjoyment of the play, and several requests were made for its repetition. "It possessed an indescribable charm" said one seeing it for the first time. "Subtle is the best word I can use in describing it."

Of the Museum, Dr. Brigham of the Bishop Museum said, "It is most interesting and should form the nucleus of a permanent collection." Owing to lack of a fire-proof building, many were unwilling to allow their relics to remain permanently in the Mission House. Several of the large pieces were donated, however, and still others have been promised when more adequate facilities for their proper care have been provided.

The following article by Mrs. R. W. Andrews voices the sentiments of second generation Cousins:

THE exhibition of missionary relics held at the Old Mission Home during Carnival week, February 17-21, was declared, by many, an "unqualified success." How it appeared to the newcomer, or even to the younger generations of mission children, we do not know, but to those of the second generation it came in the nature of a surprise. Each had stored away some precious heirloom as a memento of honored parents, but when these were brought together in their original environment, with the pictured faces of those fathers and mothers looking down from the walls, the effect was magical, and memory was set to work recalling voices, words, expressions and faces long strangers to this New Honolulu.

It took but one touch of imagination to see a group of "Brothers and Sisters" at General Meeting—fathers, mothers, children, with a heavy fringe of natives—gathered around Mother Cooke and that incomplete, noisy, yet wonderful sewing-machine, in the "early forties."

That lone "leg of the first piano" suddenly became a restored instrument, with little Carrie Castle seated before it,

taking her first music lesson from her sweet-voiced teacher, Mary Annis Montague Cooke.

That long settee and old-time secretary seemed to be across the street in the Castle Homestead, with Mother Castle seated near, calm, cordial, courteous, always the same to stranger and to friend.

How cozy and homelike that upper room looked with its Judd bureau and rocker, table, home-spun linen sheets and home-linen covers on the "pulu" pillows; but to at least one guest it had in it two double beds and four young maidens sitting together on one of them, talking into the wee small hours of night and vowing eternal friendship.

Did no one recognize on Miss Marcia Smith's little green trunk with brass-headed nails, a weeping child waiting the sure but undetermined discipline due for broken rules?

The "Mediation Chair" seemed out of its environment, for it belonged in a little prayer-room, an out building in the mountain village of Waimea, Hawaii, a veritable "mercy-seat" for parents, children and servants at the Lyons

homestead; and near-by floated the old flags that hung so quietly on these walls, for the time was in the 60's, during the Civil War.

That beautiful koa table, made by Father Green, was once covered with the latest books and pictures—the photographs propped up ready for every passing glance, and by its side was dear, loving, jolly "Mother Green" in the parlor of that long, rambling, old-time frame house half hidden in an orchard of fig trees at Makawao.

That Gulick clock, the spoons handed down from Revolutionary days, and the portfolio of Lahainalua engravings given to Halsey Gulick and carried by him perhaps to Micronesia, certainly to Japan, and left by him to his son, Dr. Sidney Gulick, and returned by Miss Julia to Hawaii, all have stories within stories of great interest.

The copper-plate engravings, so carefully preserved, framed and hung by Hon. Geo. R. Carter, and the first newspaper, the *Lama Hawaii*, displayed among his valuable collection in the long glass case, showed some of the industrial drawing given at Lahainaluna High School, where, after cutting lumber, building schoolhouse and dwelling houses, making tables, benches and school books, with daily lessons in common branches, they were encouraged by Father Andrews in the study of geography, natural history and composition by being allowed to engrave maps and animals, and to put their best thoughts in print.

The pewter tea-caddy, two hundred years old, the little hand bell for calling the people to church, the bellows, and other odd things from the Parker family, recall those early days when Father Parker wrote to the Board earnestly asking for doors and windows for his grass house, and lumber for a floor, saying, "We have not a board large enough to rock the cradle on." But there was no lumber for him.

Could any one see those carefully preserved haircloth rocking chairs, one large, the other smaller, without also recalling the faces of Father and Mother Lowell Smith?

There was the silver watch carried by Father Clark during all his missionary service, also the cane he used while in the islands. There was another cane—an old umbrella handle—used by Father Lyons in all his travels about his parish of Waimea and Hamakua.

Among many other precious things in a glass case, hung a little christening

robe with its dainty stitches, made by Mother Emerson for her baby boy in 1843, and beside it the thimble she used, on which were his mother's initials.

Near the door was a long leather-covered settee, used by the patients of kind courteous Dr. Smith of Koloa, while waiting their turn to tell their "manao," and to "drink the medicine," which, with their confidence in his skill wrought many a cure.

Beside this stood the real medicine chest of genial Dr. Gerrit Judd, in which were some of the very drugs used by him more than ten years previous to Dr. Smith's time. And on the chest was a box of his surgical saws and things, and the forceps for removing aching teeth.

The home-made kitchen safe from which emerged tempting viands made by Mother Chamberlain, the koa dining table with a place always ready for guests, the drop-leaf table and the high-backed cane rocker each had stories to relate, as did the silver spoon given Father Chamberlain by Kaahumanu when she was about to die.

That rich plaid silk dress which Kaahumanu gave Mother Thurston in the early days did not meet the fate that overtook the black satin donated to Mother William Richards, which was made into pulpit pants for the pastor, because blue denim, though proper for week days, was not conducive to dignity for a Sabbath service.

That old chair belonged to Mother Mercy Whitney and came with her on the Thaddeus, around Cape Horn, absorbing the story of the voyage, the history of the mission on Kauai, and the family traditions to the fourth generation; besides, during an interval of years when the family were at the coast, it belonged to Mother Castle and stood in her sanctum—the curtained alcove used by her in her daily devotions.

And in that historic rocking-chair, the first in "Hawaii nei", made of driftwood by Father Bingham, was rocked the babe who afterward translated the whole Bible into the Gilbertese tongue; and near it was the melodeon used by him and his worthy wife in singing the gospel into the hearts of the Gilbertese people.

That old accordeon, was it used by Father Bond to accompany the hymns in the church service, or through its melody to dispel the cares of the strenuous day?

There was a table filled with daguerreotypes of fresh rosy-cheeked children and young people, now silvered by the hand of Time. Another table was covered with letters—the hand-writing and signatures of forty or more missionaries, and on yet another table were valuable letters in native, written by chiefs and princes to their teacher, Mr. Cooke.

That beautiful blue platter once belonged to Father Coan's household, but now to Mrs. W. L. Moore.

There was a doorplate and a back-scratcher from the Bishop family, and dresses and combs from the Alexander and other families.

There were scores of mementoes, each with its story, some of which are of thrilling interest, but the record must end abruptly for space forbids further record.

MRS. R. W. ANDREWS.

1843

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

1913

The first Seamen's paper in the United States. The FRIEND now revives the old feature. Any items of interest to seamen and the "waterfront" will be found in these columns.

HENRY ALLEN, Editor

PLANET NOTES FOR MARCH, 1914.

The Sun will cross the Equator a little before noon (Greenwich mean time) March 21st. At this time, the only time in the year, its right ascension and declination will both be zero.

The phases of the moon for this month are as follows:

First quarter March 5 at 5 A. M., C. S. T.
Full moon March 12 at 4 A. M., C. S. T.
Last quarter March 18 at 8 P. M., C. S. T.
New moon March 26 at 6 P. M., C. S. T.

MERCURY, not visible, will pass between the Earth and Sun on March 10.

VENUS will be visible on the western horizon at sunset throughout the month.

MARS will be near the Meridian each day at sunset, it will be moving away from the earth and at the middle of the month will be nearly a hundred million miles away.

JUPITER will be coming out of the rays of the Sun and will rise a little before the Sun; it is still rather far south. During the month it will be about as bright as Sirius.

SATURN is about twenty miles north of the Equator and will therefore cross the meridian very high in the sky at this latitude.

URANUS may be seen a few hours before sunrise in the southeast.

NEPTUNE will be found in the eastern part of the constellation Gemini.

The Delavan Comet will be found with a small glass describing a curve in the constellation of Cetus. The comet will be not far from γ Ceti.

LIST OF PIER NUMBERS.

Army Wharf (marine planter).....	Pier 1
Channel Wharf	Pier 2
Inter-Island Coal Wharf.....	Pier 3
Marine Railway Site (proposed wharf)	Pier 4
Naval Wharf No. 1.....	Pier 5
Naval Wharf No. 2.....	Pier 5A
Richards St. Wharf	Pier 6
Alakea St. Wharf.....	Pier 7
Fort Street Bulkhead Slip.....	Pier 8
Fort Street Bulkhead Front.....	Pier 9
Oceanic Wharf	Pier 10
Allen & Robinson Frontage.....	Pier 11
Brewer Wharf	Pier 12
Nuuanu Street Wharf.....	Pier 13
Mauna Kea Wharf.....	Pier 14
Queen Street Bulkhead Wharf.....	Pier 15
Hackfeld Wharf	Pier 16
Railroad Wharf	Pier 17
Railroad Wharf (mauka).....	Pier 18
Railroad Wharf (makai).....	Pier 19

♦♦♦

WOULD DRIVE AMERICAN SHIPPING FROM PACIFIC.

According to the Associated Press Captain Robert Dollar, head of one of the largest steamship companies flying the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, appearing before the marine committee of the House of Representatives, stated that the enactment of the La Follette

seaman's bill into a law would result in the complete surrender by American shipping interests of all the shipping on the Pacific now controlled by them. The La Follette bill, the shippers claim, would give shipping companies flying foreign flags an advantage that American shippers could not meet.

♦♦♦

COMMITTEE APPROVES BATTLESHIP PROGRAM.

Formal approval was given February 24th by the Senate committee on naval affairs to the two battleship program of the administration. The naval bill as proposed carries an appropriation of \$140,200,000 exclusive of the cost of armament.

♦♦♦

IMPERATOR SOON TO BE ECLIPSED.

Only three more months of glory are left to the Emperor. In May the Vater-

land, of the same design as the Imperator, but surpassing her in every dimension, will take possession of the title of "the world's largest steamship." Our table shows how the two ships compare in size:

Imperator.	Vaterland.
919 feet.....Length.....	950 feet
98 feet.....Beam.....	100 feet
52,000 tons....Burden....	58,000 tons

The Vaterland's first sailing from New York is to be June 16.



CRITICISM FROM HIGH QUARTERS.

In a letter to the New York Herald no less an authority than Captain H. C. McClellan, of the Revenue Cutter Service, retired, now superintending the construction of lifeboats and apparatus for the Life-Saving Service, denounces in severe terms the provision of the Seamen's Bill requiring passenger vessels to carry "two able seamen" for each lifeboat. Ship-owners and experts at the London Conference have already pointed out, says the *Nation*, that this provision is doubly vicious—it lays an unreasonable burden upon commerce, and it utterly fails as a measure of safety. In recognizing only able seamen as boatmen, it overlooks the fact that these men may never have had occasion to go into a boat, and may be utterly incompetent oarsmen. In excluding stewards and hands below decks from the boats, it disregards the fact that they are frequently the best oarsmen who have proved their superiority in actual competition. The test of boatmen should be a practical demonstration before the inspectors, and, as Captain McClellan recommends, the bill should be modified with this end in view. This would also relieve the shipowners. As the bill stands, great liners with fifty or more boats will have to carry a force of deck seamen with virtually nothing to do but wait for some marine disaster. Mr. Robert Dollar vouches for the statement that "it would be an utter impossibility to get seamen enough of three years' experience to man the boats." To permit the use of qualified stewards would be only just. Despite certain merits of the bill, such faults as this go to justify the opinion expressed by Prof. Herbert C. Sadler, of the University of Michigan, that it is a tissue of contradictions and special legislation.



Captain William Matson, president of the Matson Navigation Company, has

been presented with a beautiful scroll by a joint committee selected from the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce.



Officers of the Japanese liner Chiyo Maru report that trouble with the steering gear caused much difficulty in navigation for two days. Before the matter was remedied, the vessel was guided with the aid of her triple propellers.



S. S. MANOA.

The steamship Manoa, the latest addition to the Matson Navigation Co.'s fleet, is now in the Pacific and is due to arrive in Honolulu on a maiden voyage about March 24th. Already preparations are under way for giving the new liner a rousing welcome.

Captain Henry Weedon, formerly master of the steamer Lurline, has been appointed to the command of the Manoa.



A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S YACHT SIEZED FOR DEBT.

A recent report from Hartford, Conn., states that United States Marshal Syden E. Hall has libeled the steam yacht Wacouta belonging to James J. Hill of St. Paul, the northwestern railroad magnate, the action being instituted by the Eugene Foss Company for a bill of work done on the yacht.



GREATEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD LAUNCHED.

Belfast, Ireland, February 26.—The White Star Steamship Company today launched the greatest steamship in the world, the *Brittanic*, 50,000 tons. It will be used in the transatlantic trade.



FRENCH CRUISER MONTCALM.

With a salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered with twenty-one guns from Fort Armstrong, the French cruiser Montcalm, seventeen days from Hongkong, entered the port of Honolulu. Awaiting the French warship were the French Consul Dr. Augustus Marques, Lieut. E. Lando, aide to Admiral C. B. T. Moore, and Lieut. C. I. Crockett, aide to Brigadier General M. M. Macomb, who boarded the man-o-war at the pier and made informal calls on Rear Admiral Hugnet, in command of the visiting vessel. The ranking officers are Rear Admiral Hugnet, his staff consisting of Commander Lagorio and Aide de Camp Lieut. Wilm, Captain Viaux, Commander

Le Coroller, Chief Engineer Halter, and Chief Paymaster Mertian De Muller. The entire complement of the Montcalm includes 670 officers and men.

While in port the Montcalm will take on 1500 tons of coal.



The Panama canal is to be fortified for protection in case the navy is swept from the sea, and now it is proposed to fortify Hawaii in order to protect the canal fortifications. And in order to protect the Hawaiian fortifications—which are to protect the canal fortifications—shall we be obliged to fortify Alaska?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Communications

To the Editor of *The Friend*—

The "Seamen's Friend" department of your February number, in discussing the recent case against Troel Smith, first officer of the S. S. Hyades, charged in the United States District Court with assault upon a seaman, has the following comment on the Court's sentence of a fine of \$100 and costs: "This seems to the writer to be a very lenient sentence as the seaman upon whom the assault was committed will be a cripple for life—tuberculosis of the spine having developed as a direct result of the assault. The penalty in this case is a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment, or both. Notwithstanding the efforts of the prosecuting attorney, and the jury finding the accused guilty, the sentence of the court seems inadequate considering the permanent injuries caused by the assault."

The writer above quoted could not have been advised of the fact, that the jury, though at liberty to have found the defendant guilty of an assault and battery, returned a verdict only of simple assault, *i. e.*, a mere attempt to do a corporal injury. The writer quoted, of course, regarded as true, what the jury did not find, that there was any battery at all, and, what the jury (necessarily) did not find, that any battery committed by the defendant caused the tuberculous condition of the unfortunate seaman. Moreover, the writer confused the penalty for the offense of assault and battery, which the jury did not find, with the penalty for simple assault—the latter being, instead of that above stated, a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment of not over 3 months, or both. It may be noted,—as not mentioned by

your contributor,—that the costs against Mr. Smith amounted to the extraordinary figure of \$168, making the total penalty \$268. CHAS. F. CLEMONS.



Editor *The Friend*,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir—In the February edition of *THE FRIEND* I note in your editorial, under an article headed "The Outward Bounder," some remarks relative to the percentage of the Merchant Seamen frequenting the Seamen's Institute. I therefore take this opportunity of respectfully calling your attention to the fact that during the last year over sixty per cent of the sailors frequenting the Seamen's Institute were from Merchant Vessels, and that only on the occasion of a visit of a Government Vessel, are enlisted men entertained there.

The Institute is kept open daily for seamen of all nationalities and creeds, and supported by the leading Shipping Firms in Honolulu, amongst others. During the year 1913, the approximate total number of Seamen using the Institute was 9,000, out of which number approximately 1500 were enlisted men of the United States or Foreign Navies.

The Institute is not only patronized by Sailors and Firemen, but also by men from every department, including captains and officers, who apparently appreciate the facilities provided by the Institute, and the efforts of the management to entertain and assist them.

I am yours faithfully,

F. W. EVERTAN,
Superintendent.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

"LIQUID BREAD."

(Extract from "*The Standard*" January 24, 1914.

The late Mr. W. S. Caine, the temperance M. P., once said: "I remember seeing over a public-house door in Liverpool this inscription: 'Good ale is liquid bread.' I went into the house, and said to the landlord, 'Get me a quart of liquid bread.' The landlord said, 'Ah, first-rate sign, isn't it?' 'Yes,' said I, 'if it's true.' 'Oh, it's true enough—my beer is all right.' 'Well, give me a bottle to take home.' He gave me a bottle of this liquid bread. I took it to Doctor Samuelson, an analytical chemist, and I said to him, 'I want you

to tell me how much bread there is in this bottle.' He smelled it and said, 'It's beer.' 'No, no,' I said, 'it is liquid bread.' 'Well,' he said, 'if you come again in a week I'll tell you about it.' He charged me three guineas.

"In a week's time I went to know all about the liquid bread. The first thing about it was that there was 93 per cent of water. 'It's liquid, anyhow,' I said, 'We'll pass that. Now, let's get on to the bread.' 'Alcohol, 5 per cent.' 'What's alcohol?' I asked. 'There's the dictionary; you can hunt it up yourself.' I hunted it up, and found alcohol described as a 'powerful narcotic poison.' 'Well,' I thought, this is the queerest description of bread I ever read in my life. Then he gave me a number of small percentages of curious things, which he had put carefully down on each corner of a piece of white paper, and which amounted to about a quarter of a thimbleful of dirty-looking powder. There was the bread—2 per cent. 'And there would not be as much as that,' said Doctor Samuelson, 'if it were some firms. This is bad beer.' 'So the better the beer, the less bread there is in it?' 'Certainly. It is the business of the brewer to get the bread out of it, not to put the bread into it.' This is the simple scientific truth with regard to beer and spirits."



FIELD DUTY ON MAUI.

On Feb. 2nd last, Rev. J. W. Wadman, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, sailed for the windward side of Maui and landing at Kahului. In company with Rev. Henry P. Judd, Superintendent of Sunday Schools, he made a complete tour of the Island, east and west, in the interest of temperance and morals. Eleven days were spent in the trip and public services held in all the important towns and villages. The attendance at these rallies was fairly good, and the interest taken well sustained. The pastors co-operated in a fine spirit and much good seed was sown. Literature was freely distributed not only at the meetings but along the way. The people seemed greatly interested in the little tracts and pamphlets.

Mr. Wadman visited all the Government Schools en route and was cordially received by the teachers who in all cases kindly arranged for him and Mr. Judd to address the children. The Lincoln-Lee pledges were introduced on the

approval of the teachers and signatures obtained, thus increasing the roll of our boys and girls who have joined the Lincoln-Lee Legion of Hawaii nei. At Hana a service was held on Sunday, February 8th, at 2 p. m. at the suggestion of one of the leading citizens. When the people of the District including the members of the Labor Union in uniform attended in quite a large number and seemed greatly interested in the Temperance question.

The following Sunday was spent in Wailuku, Dr. Wadman supplying the pulpit of the Union Church and Dr. Judd his old church at Kahului.

The Principal, faculty and students of Lahainaluna gave the Superintendents a royal reception and an hour or so was spent in a service one evening in the interests of the Educational Campaign which these two gentlemen are now prosecuting. Mr. Wadman left March 4th for Hawaii. He plans with Mr. Judd to attend both the Hawaii and Maui conventions which meet during the month at Kukuihaele and Lahaina, respectively.



ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY.

The lecture on "Alcohol and Efficiency" given by Dr. Hobdy in Cooke Hall, Y.M.C.A., on the 24th inst., was a very able exposition of the fact that the use of alcohol even in small quantities—say three glasses of beer, or two glasses of wine a day—has a decided effect upon the body and especially on the mind which produces inefficiency instead of efficiency; and clearly illustrates the fact that one of the remarkable effects of small quantities of liquor is to derange the cells of the brain in such a way as to give the impression to the person under its influence that he is doing better work when under its influence than at other times. By repeated scientific experiment this has been proven to be absolutely false. The effect upon the offspring was also shown to be a serious handicap in the physical and mental development.

The lecturer did not dwell at any length upon the darker or criminal side of the question. His lecture showed the result of careful scientific investigation along the lines of moderate use of liquor, especially wine and beer. The lecture and the slides were prepared by the Y.M.C.A. International department of physical culture. Dr. Hobdy confined

himself closely to the lecture, but was occasionally able to give a personal experience in corroboration of the statements of the lecture.

I wish every one who is in any way addicted to the use of liquor could have heard the testimony of scientific experiments made for the sole purpose of determining the effects of the moderate use of alcohol upon efficiency of the body and mind. I am sure it was an unanswerable argument in favor of temperance.

Geo. W. Paty.

Men Working for Men

By PAUL SUPER

SPRING ACTIVITIES. The carnival season seriously interrupts the real business of the Association. We are glad to have it over and to get down to business again. Night school, committee work, gymnasium activities, Bible classes are all more or less demoralized by a large number of men being absorbed in planning and rehearsing, and the general upset condition due to the carnival. A strenuous effort will be needed to get things into good running shape again, and this effort the committees and secretaries of the Association are making. A big program of spring activities has been planned, and a list of features outlined to carry the members well up into July.

SALESMANSHIP. None of the Association's activities take so well as the educational features, so in planning new items for the spring program, educational numbers have important rank. The feature that will probably interest most men is a new class in salesmanship, to meet regularly Friday nights, beginning March 13. A committee composed of the heads of a number of leading business houses have planned the work, and will see that their clerks get full advantage from the course. Mr. J. T. Warren has been secured to give the instruction, and a better man for this position would be hard to find. Cooke Hall will be used, as the class will be a large one.

BUSINESS LAW. Deputy Atty.-Gen. Arthur G. Smith will take a class of men through some of the intricacies of commercial law, a course which he has taught or several years with much satisfaction to the members of the class and the Association. This class meets Tuesday beginning March 10.

THURSDAY NIGHT LECTURES. This popular feature was resumed the last Thursday in February, with General M. M. Macomb as the speaker, and his experiences in the Russo-Japanese war as his subject. He was introduced by Hon. C. H. Dickey, who was adjutant of Gen. Grant's bodyguard of 400 during the Civil War.

SUMMER TERM. The Winter term of the Association Night School closes on March 27, and the Summer term opens April 13, to run until the middle of July. Warm weather seems to make little difference to the ambitious young men who come to the night school classes, and summer time is as good a time for educational work as winter.

FISHER'S VISIT. Mr. Galen M. Fisher, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Japan spent four days in Honolulu the last of February and the first of March. Arriving Saturday, he devoted Saturday and Sunday to the Japanese Y.M.C.A. of Honolulu, and on Monday worked with the central Association, meeting the directors Monday noon for a discussion of the interests of the Japanese branch. Mr. Fisher then went to Kauai to spend ten days with his cousin, Mr. G. N. Wilcox.

FISHER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

After a very careful study of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. in Honolulu, and after conference with the various leaders, Mr. Fisher made the following recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Central Association, which will be acted upon at the directors' meeting March 12th:

First. That the present headquarters of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. be enlarged by engaging the adjoining room to increase facilities for educational and social work.

Second. That plans now be matured looking to the securing of \$22,000, which with \$8,000 to be raised by the Japanese be used to erect and equip an Association building for the Japanese Y.M.C.A.

Third. That one of the secretaries of the Association be specially related to the Japanese Y.M.C.A. as an advisory secretary to help in the development of their work.

Fourth. That their enlarged work be immediately started upon the return of Secretary Matsuzawa from his contemplated trip to Japan this Summer.

It is absolutely essential that the Japanese Y.M.C.A. move forward. Its development has been very creditable to Mr. Matsuzawa, the secretary, and Rev. Okumura and others of the Association. The time is now come when the Association must either go forward or suffer seriously. This calls for their enlarged equipment, hard work, faith and vision.

Luther Burbank and John Muir are among the celebrities who have been interviewed by Dr. E. S. Goodhue during his visit in California. Dr. Goodhue has written to Honolulu of the many changes which have taken place in San Francisco during the past thirty-five years.

Alakea Wharf Information Bureau

The Information Bureau established at the Alakea Wharf by the Japanese Y.M.C.A. is proving to be a decided convenience to the community. In order to meet the increasing calls for information Mr. Matsuzawa, the Secretary, has made arrangements with the Central Y.M.C.A. to have some of its representatives also present at the booth at the hours of arrival and departure of ships, and with this increase of force they hope to give the fullest satisfaction to all seeking information.

Everyone is invited to make free use of the facilities provided. The telephone (No. 1898) is better satisfied in proportion to the amount of service it can render. It will gladly give information to inquirers as to the time of arrival and departure of ships, thus saving people the inconvenience of going and waiting at the dock. It will tell you the last minute at which letters can be mailed at the Post Office or at the wharf, and will attempt to bring new arrivals into communication with any friends they may have in the city.

For the convenience offered, some of the business firms of the city are paying one dollar a month towards the maintenance of this bureau, but to the general public all information is gladly given free of charge. F.S.S.

One good way for a man to get ahead and stay ahead is to use a head.—*Dallas News.*

Superintendent's Report of the Kawaihāo Sunday School

We close the year 1913 with an enrollment of 545—54 officers and teachers, 491 pupils.

The largest attendance was 515 on February 16, the smallest 234 on August 17. Average attendance, 423.

The largest collection was \$27.40 on October 26, the smallest \$8.90 on August 17. Average collection for 1913, \$15.90.

Total collection for 1913 was \$827.06.

During the year three members of the Sunday School have united with the church, William Harbottle, Sarah Kealoha, Charlotte Aholo.

Seven members have been taken from the school by death, John Palakiko, Thomas Kakalia, Mamie Kaleiheana, Josephine Kaliko, Albert Trask, Willie Puloa, Jonah Pihēa.

The graduating exercises of the Normal training class were held June 1st. Only five pupils received diplomas this year. Two of these are now teaching in this Sunday School.

We have added to our number the girls from the Industrial School. They attend Sunday School and service at the Kamoiliili Church and are now part of Kawaihāo Sunday School. We are very glad to have them with us.

Our Christmas entertainment was a great success. Mr. Holloway gave us a very handsome tree and for the first time we used electric lights on our tree. Kawaihāo Seminary took charge of the program. Every one enjoyed the Cantata they gave.

In many ways this year has been a good one for Kawaihāo Sunday School.

The Trustees finished off two rooms for us in the basement and this has been a great help.

I want to thank all the officers and teachers who have been so faithful and helpful all the year.

What we need most is more teachers. Right now we need four good teachers. Where can we find them? The most important part of any Sunday School is the teacher.

We keep careful account of our money. How much we take in, just how we spend it. You elect an auditor to go over the books and see that they are correct.

What about our children? Who audits what they learn? Are we helping them to live clean, honest, true lives? The money we cannot take with us, but the lessons the children learn, the thoughts we give them, the example we set, the building of character, these are the things that live forever. The only things we can take with us to the higher life. Are we doing our very best for Kawaihāo Sunday School? Let us try to make 1914 the best year Kawaihāo Sunday School has ever had.

MAY T. WILCOX, Superintendent.

♦♦♦

His own iniquities shall take the wicked himself, and he shall be holden with the cord of his own sins.

♦♦♦

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

January 21, 1914 to February 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 41.05
A. M. A.	19.65
Beretania Settlement	1,011.13
Board Building Fund Inc.....	252.00
Bank of Hawaii	21,500.00
Educational—Social Work	50.00
English-Portuguese Work	65.00
Filipino Evangelist Acct.....	45.00
General Fund	82.45
Hawaii General Fund	8.00
Invested Funds	2,033.23
Japanese Work	153.00
Kohala Girls School	75.00
Kauai General Fund	514.00
Kalihi Settlement	100.00
Maui General Fund.....	193.50
Oahu General Fund	832.80
Office Expense .....	.20
Sunday School Work	600.00
Temporary Investment	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$45,576.01

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.....	22.35
Beretania Settlement	323.11
Board Building Fund	41,660.00
Chinese Work	\$110.08
Salaries ..	318.00
	<hr/>
Coan Land	500.00
Educational-Social Work..	\$303.10
Salaries ..	250.00
	<hr/>
English-Portuguese Work..	\$ 91.00
Salaries ..	917.00
	<hr/>
General Fund	\$ 1.75
Salaries ..	548.00
	<hr/>
	549.75

Hawaiian Work—Salaries	639.75
Interest Account	26.35
Japanese Work	\$106.25
Salaries ..	961.00
	<hr/>
	1,067.25

Kalihi Settlement	100.00
Kalaupapa Building Fund (bal.)	
Deposited in Savings Bank.....	77.70
Lahainaluna Educational Fund...	165.40
Office Expense	21.80
Preachers' Training Fund	31.00
Real Estate Fund (bal.).....	110.00
Sunday School Work	237.50
	<hr/>
	\$47,521.14

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures ..

.....	\$ 54.87
Overdraft on February 20, 1914..	\$ 2,897.87
	<hr/>
	—T. R.

♦♦♦

The Art of Questioning

(Continued from February Issue.)

Concert answering of questions is bad, at least much of it. The brighter or more forward pupil often delights to show off. This is unwise both for the rest of the class and for the pupil. We need a teacher to cultivate the pupil with the one talent as carefully as we do the pupil with the ten.

I take it as a general principle in teaching, never to answer a question unless you fail to elicit a right reply from the class. To tell the class before you begin the regular lesson, that you will take the last few minutes of the time in getting replies to some broad questions, often brings better replies when the time comes, than simply asking the question without first leading to it.

The length of time to be spent on the questions in the book must be determined by the preparation of the pupils. The teacher must first be sure that the pupils have the **lesson facts** well in hand. If the lesson has been previously studied, the getting at these facts will take a very short time. The Biblical truths of the lesson and the application of these truths is naturally the important part of the lesson.

The success of the teaching is not alone in the asking the right questions and in directing the thought of the class, but is often in answering questions asked by the class. The true art of questioning will tend to stimulate questions by the pupils. But the teacher must keep the discussion in his own hands. He must not allow the talk to wander into other fields, to degenerate into comparatively unimportant considerations, or to develop into unprofitable debate. The main topic must be kept constantly foremost.

There are many kinds of questions and no teacher uses the same kind all the time. Leading questions are wise with some pupils and often are the only ones that bring response. But the use of the leading ques-

It is said that messenger boys make up three-fourths of the population of our reformatories; and who wonders, when we recall that they live largely in the tainted atmosphere of the city underworld? Several States, including Massachusetts, have passed laws forbidding the employment of boys under sixteen.

tion should be very restricted. Blind questions are also to be avoided. But the kind of the question, the general method of conducting the class will also depend upon the teachers' knowledge of the children of the class.

Knowledge of the Child.

No real teaching is effective without a knowledge of the child to be taught. His natural activities of mind and body must be studied. Questions should be asked with this in mind, both to gain his better attention, and to make him more receptive. Expression in a tangible, definite way is necessary if the teacher is to make an impression on his pupil. Receiving impressions from the talk of the teacher is not enough. Questioning must bring out the thought of the teacher expressed in the terms of the boy or girl.

William S. Tomkins says truly:

"What a boy does, his actions are manifested at his circumference. Inside the outer circle is an inner circle which stands for his mentality—what he reasons, calculates, contrives, perhaps schemes. Inside this inner circle, at the very center, is what he is. What he is, his affections are; for what he longs for, that already he is at heart. How to reach these inner tendencies, direct them outward, and humanize them with his environment, is the object of all true education. The step yet to be taken is to get at the boy himself, the boy's heart; and this whether he be good or bad, will not be done by recalling his attention to himself, by making him self-conscious. And on Sunday to tell him to be good is at most to weaken him to goody-goodness, with quite a chance of making him a little hypocrite. To be good he must do good; must be useful, contributing service that makes for the happiness and welfare of others. And this makes for his own well-being also; as for example, our daily food is in turn changed into blood, muscles, sweat, out of which is born natural appetite, rightfully claiming more food—a beautiful process, and "with holiness of use, that which is true of the body and the mind is equally true of the spirit." The wise maxims of teaching will not bring the result. The questions themselves may not, but the questions and answers may start the mind and soul towards a

better expression. The child is the creature of the moment. He is very little concerned with his yesterdays and still less with his tomorrows. The school connects his doings of today with what he will do tomorrow. The Sunday School endeavors once a week to connect the great Truths of life together and gradually develop these truths in the child. The Truth to be imparted in the Word. The Teacher is a medium through which the awakened child may receive the Truths.

Relating the Lesson to the Life of Today—

Another important consideration in teaching the lesson, is to bring out the relation of subjects taught in terms of today and to get the pupil to express himself so that he can see that what he has been hearing represent not only the truths of the ages past, but also represent the pulsing, throbbing life of today. Facts that do not quicken the mind into the life of today are largely useless. Education is the unfolding of the truth and the child together. So to make the pupil think, to form his own judgment from his observations and his thought, to express himself even though his expression be error or only part of the truth, this is a function of the teacher. Better get an expression of error from the pupil than no expression at all. And if the wrong conception, lies in the mind of the pupil, far better to have it come to the surface, than to lie hidden from the teacher and perhaps grow unchecked because the error was not discovered. Herein lies the danger from the too little expression from the pupil.

The impression made on the pupil is the important element in teaching. The aim is to impart truth. And what is truth? Who can define it? Can you or I? What determines which is the greatest or best point of all in the lesson for the child? The teacher may count the best as one thing, the pupil, another. Teachers gather together what seems to them of first importance,

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

YAT LOY COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnish-
ings, Etc.

12 to 16 King St., near Nuuanu.

P. O. Box 809.

Phone 3122

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Pomona College

♦ ♦ ♦

James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
Y. AKAI, Manager.

J. E. Rocha

THE TAILOR

*Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.*

PAUAI STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street

*Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.*

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

they may strive to express their thought in
terms of today, and may even strive to get
their pupils to express themselves in the
answer they wish. But if the minds are not
in the right receptive mood, then the truths
presented may find no resting place, may
make no impression. But something may
be said that the teachers do not even re-
member to have uttered, some phase of the
truth that seemed unimportant, or some
seemingly chance question may emphasize
just the truth the young life needed.

We cannot tell. Bread cast upon the wa-
ters. Happy shall we teachers be if it re-
turns even after many days. And of this
we may be sure, that most of what we say
will never return to us. But that is not the
teachers' concern. A quotation I came across
in my boyhood days, illustrates this thought,
"Our words and expressions create ripples of
influence whose outer cyclings touch the
shore of eternity." So with the teacher. He
may not know, he may not see. He can but
trust that somehow, some way, not as he
will, not as he expects, the good will come."

All of us would love to recreate a life, to
give a divine touch to the soul of a child, to
arouse the latent possibilities of a deep
spiritual life, but we have one thing only to
do,—to give of ourselves Sunday after Sun-
day, and give the best we have to offer, and
give it in the best way we can.

I have not confined myself strictly to my
subject—The Art of Questioning—but have
rambled over paths of the general subject of
Teaching. To ask questions is to teach. To
ask them in the best way, is to teach in the
best way. The best prepared teacher, the
teacher with the truest sympathy and the
keenest appreciation of his pupils, the teach-
er who seeks ever to translate the lesson
into the life of today, and the teacher who
forgets himself in his teaching, to him should
come the consciousness of working in the
service of the Master.

PERLEY HORNE.

♦ ♦ ♦

EVENT.

January.

24. First taxicabs come to Honolulu.
27. John McCormack, far-famed tenor,
gave concert this afternoon in Opera
House....Attorney-General Wade War-
ren Thayer recommended by Governor
Pinkham for Secretary of the Terri-
tory....The Dredger George P. Deni-
son sank off the mouth of Pearl Har-
bor.
28. Col. Goethals to be Governor of Canal
Zone....Work on the Pearl Harbor
drydock resumed.
29. The National House of Representatives
passes appropriation bill, including
\$457,000 for the further defense of
Oahu....Annual meeting of the Y. W.
C. A. celebrated by a "States" dinner.
30. Y. M. C. A. Health League met this
evening, Dr. Scudder spoke on "Call of

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE
Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'F'G. CO., LTD.

Dealers in
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

* * * *

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured
and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and
Trimming.

* * * *

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU
P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros., Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co., Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufacturing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven, Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers, Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators, Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Excelsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Standard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's HONOLULU, T. H.

the Out-of-Doors.".....Hawaiian Historical Society holds annual meeting at Library of Hawaii.

31. Yvonne de Treville gave concert this evening in Opera House.

February.

2. The new Matsonia, flagship of the Matson Navigation Co., arrived this evening on maiden trip. Given royal welcome.
4. Ground broken at Palama for new home for Boy Scouts of Palama Settlement.
5. Mrs. W. I. Thomas of Chicago spoke before the Associated Charities, pointing out work needed in Honolulu. Single Tax League of Hawaii organized.
12. Lincoln's birthday generally observed, particularly in the schools of the Territory.....The local S. A. R. and D. A. R. hold joint meeting at the home of Mr. Charles H. Atherton.
- 14-24. Mid-Pacific Carnival.
18. California again storm swept....Mrs. Walter F. Frear chosen President of the Y. W. C. A.
24. Nearly 8000 soldiers take part in parade on closing day of Carnival.



MARRIAGES.

Carroll-Vida—In Honolulu, January 24, 1914, Maynard C. Carroll and Miss Carmen Vida.

Blaisdell-Hawkins. In Honolulu, January 28, 1914, John L. Blaisdell and Miss Evangeline Stella Hawkins.

Otremba-Waite—In Honolulu, February 4, 1914, Arthur N. Otremba and Miss June Martha Waite.

Wolter-Strout—In Honolulu, February 14, 1914, Edward Charles Wolter and Miss Evelyn Kempster Strout.



DEATHS.

Pali—In Honolulu, January 24, 1914, Mrs. Maud Maupio Pali; aged 20 years.

Notley—In Honolulu, January 26, 1914, Mrs. Emma Alice Notley; aged 53 years.

Irwin—In San Francisco, January 28, 1914, William G. Irwin.

Bixby—In Honolulu, February 7, 1914, Walter Marion Bixby; aged 58 years.

Allen—In Honolulu, February 11, 1914, Mrs. Bathsheba M. Allen; aged 65 years.

Kualu—In Honolulu, February 17, 1914, Mrs. Emily K. Kualu; aged 27 years.

Meade—In Honolulu, February 23, 1914, Mrs. Charlotte A. Meade.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.



Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.



179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Shipments to any part of the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Fitting Tributes of Lasting Material and Proper Workmanship

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd.

MARBLE & GRANITE

P. O. Box 491 King & Puuhawi

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and
Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates,
Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios,
etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare
Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's
Toggery

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

137 and 139 King Street.
Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

**E. R. BATH
PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

*Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.*

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroeger, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Pianola Pianos and Orchestrells. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.
34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022

THE PLACE WHERE THE
BEST SODA IS
MADE

Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED

HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

* SAYEGUSA *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs, Handbags, Screens, Dress Patterns, Waists and Table Covers; Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buckles, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and courteous treatment have been the factors which have made us "The Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns and shapes of our open-stock dinnerware has added materially to the success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM- MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Pala Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; E. E. Paxton, secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delinea-
tor" and all the "Butterick" Pub-
lications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

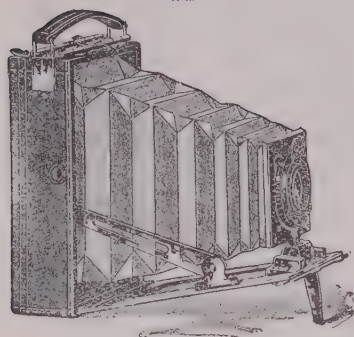
LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

A Very Special Offer During March Only

With every Premoette No. 1, sold this month at the Regular Price of \$5.00, we will give FREE a valuable handbook on "How To Take Good Pictures."



We GIVE IT AWAY this month with each Premoette No. 1—thus offering you an unusual inducement to purchase one of these HIGH GRADE CAMERAS NOW.

The book is an international authority on the proper way to DO GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Excellent Premoette No. 1

is a Favorite Model made by the Eastman Kodak Co. You can carry it easily in the pocket. Takes a picture $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ —and splendid enlargements can be made from the negatives. A Fine Camera for beginners, especially. Professional photographers like it immensely.

Get Your Camera Now. We will pay Parcel Post charges to any part of the Territory.

"Everything
Photographic."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Fort Street.
Honolulu.

WE MAKE A

Business

OF ADVERTISING

IF you are now spending, or contemplate spending, money for newspaper advertising, why not consult us for advice tending toward *Better* and *More Scientific* Publicity?

The Chas. R. Frazier Co.

KERR BUILDING

ALAKEA STREET

THE FRIEND

THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT FOR BRINGING THE FIRST COMPANY OF MISSIONARIES TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS WAS RECENTLY FOUND IN AN EXCELLENT STATE OF PRESERVATION. REV. W. D. WESTERVELT, WHO ACCIDENTALLY MADE THE DISCOVERY WHILE SEARCHING AMONG OLD PAPERS, DOES NOT HESITATE TO PRONOUNCE IT ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN THE WORLD, AND THE MOST VALUABLE BIT OF MISSIONARY HISTORY IN THE ISLANDS.

THE CONTRACT WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 23, 1819, AND SIGNED BY THE SUBSCRIBING AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AND THE MASTER OF THE BRIG THADDEUS. IT PROVIDES FOR A SAFE CONVEYANCE, "THE DANGER OF SEAS AND OTHER UNAVOIDABLE EVILS NOT PREVENTING," TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. THE PASSENGERS NAMED ARE REV. HIRAM BINGHAM, REV. ASA THURSTON, MESSRS. DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS HOLMAN, SAMUEL WHITNEY, SAMUEL RUGGLES, ELISHA LOOMIS AND THEIR WIVES, THE FIVE CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, AND THOMAS HOPOO, JOHN HONOREE, GEORGE TAMOREE AND WILLIAM TEMOOE, NATIVES OF SAID ISLANDS.

PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE SHIPMENT OF A FRAME BUILDING, AND A QUANTITY OF BAGGAGE, AS WELL AS A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF WOOD AND WATER FOR THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PASSENGERS DURING THEIR TRIP, THE PREPARATION OF FOOD, ETC. IT IS FURTHER PROVIDED THAT A REASONABLE TIME BE ALLOWED AFTER ARRIVAL FOR CONFERENCE WITH THE KING OR KINGS WITH RESPECT TO A PERMANENT RESIDENCE, AND THAT IF IT IS NOT DEEMED BEST TO LAND AT OWHYHEE (HAWAII) THEY BE CONVEYED BY SAID BRIG TO WOAHOO (OAHU) WITH ALL CONVENIENT DESPATCH, AND THENCE IN LIKE MANNER TO ATOOI (KAUAI.) IF IMPOSSIBLE TO LAND AT ANY OF THESE PLACES AND "SHOULD THE PASSENGERS FROM WELL GROUNDED FEAR AS TO THEIR PERSONAL SAFETY BE COMPELLED TO GIVE UP THE DESIGN OF RESIDING AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, THE MASTER WILL PROCURE FOR THEM A SAFE AND COMFORTABLE PASSAGE TO THE SOCIETY ISLANDS ON REASONABLE TERMS."

THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN FRAMED BETWEEN TWO PIECES OF GLASS, THUS MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO READ BOTH SIDES. THOSE INTERESTED ARE INVITED TO VIEW IT AT THE HAWAIIAN BOARD ROOMS, MERCHANT AND ALAKEA STREETS.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.
Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.

Citizens Insurance Company

London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,

Babcock & Wilcox Company

Greens Fuel Economizer Company

Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

**Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.**

✽

*Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.*

✽

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

✽

**ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.**

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, APRIL, 1914.

No. 4

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—::—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—::—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Perley L. Horne

F. W. Damon Theodore Richards

Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughy

William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

The Passing of a Kingdom Statesman

THE summons which came to call Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board, to the larger life removed from the world one of the international personalities who figure with so great power today in the story of mankind. Dr. Capen lived close to the ideal in many spheres. He was successful in business, where he was able to apply the Golden Rule and still make good. His citizenship was notable. Indeed his faithfulness to civic duty gave to his character a distinction of peculiar attractiveness. Men who attended the International Congregational Council in Boston remember that four speakers at that remarkable gathering were recalled by applause, a demonstration common enough in a theater, but until that time unknown to many if not all of the audience in connection with a religious convention. The best of it all was that no one felt any incongruity. Those who

thus moved the assembly were three Englishmen, Dr. Forsyth, Rev. J. D. Jones and Principal Cave and one American, Mr. Capen. The three from Britain spoke upon distinctively religious themes related to the personality of Christ. The American's topic dealt with Christian citizenship. In every case the speaker captured both the intellect and heart of his hearers. That Dr. Capen should have lifted his topic to a level with those of the other three was a tribute to his personality which was felt by all to embody the spirit of his theme. He had lived what he was talking about. As a layman devoted to the interests of his own Church he was as faithful and consistent as he was loyal to his country. He was one of those true men whom ministers love and upon whom they depend, the very bulwark of the Church. When the summons came to leadership in the world's Christian enterprise he was ready for the larger responsibilities. Under his presidency the American Board has steadily advanced and opportunities for the highest service in the layman's missionary movement and in the cause of world wide missions coming to him were seized and utilized to the full. In his personal Christian character Dr. Capen was singularly winsome. Free from selfishness, always seeking others' good, modest in his judgment and use of his own powers, unsparing of time for the causes which claimed him, and unaffectedly kind to everyone he reflected much of his Master. Honolulu, where his coming had long been anticipated, is deeply disappointed to miss the cheer and inspiration of his presence and the Churches all over the mainland which he served so faithfully keenly feel the loss of the impetus which the experiences of his tour would have enabled him to impart.



Peace Scholarship Again.

Three of the five Peace Scholars, who in 1911 came to the Mid-Pacific Insti-

tute after competitive examination, have been making an enviable record. The other two were unable to remain long. Of the three Mr. Ayusawa was prepared for Whitman College where he is doing well. Professor Frederick Starr of Chicago declared him to be the brightest young Japanese he had ever met. Mr. Kashiwagi, the second of the trio, who is the son of a well known Kumiai (Congregational) pastor in Japan, has decided to continue in the theological school of the Hawaiian Board after graduating from the Mid-Pacific Institute in June. The third, Mr. Hayashi, who will also complete his course next summer expects to enter the Y. M. C. A. training school in Springfield. The friends of this scholarship movement, having been asked by the Japanese patrons whether the experiment was to be repeated, have generously contributed funds sufficient to finance three more Peace Scholars. These will be selected from the Middle School graduates of the Empire by competitive examination. Large publicity has been given to the competition by nationwide advertisement and the test will be made far more rigid than that of three years ago. It will be recalled that Count Okuma heads the list of Japanese patrons who are very anxious to make the best selections possible. It is expected that the scholars, who come this time, will be able to graduate from Mills School in one or two years. The scholarship provides traveling expenses from and to Japan, tuition and board during the course here and \$25 annually for personal expenses. The successful scholars are expected to reach Honolulu towards the end of August or early in September. The experiment has been so encouraging that if future experience accords with it, the promoters hope that it may be made a permanent feature of the work of the Mid-Pacific Institute.

Ten Splendid Years.

In 1904 Principal Perley L. Horne of

Dummer Academy, Massachusetts, accepted the call to the Presidency of the Kamehameha Schools, and in August of that year came with his family to Honolulu. Here ever since, without taking the sabbatical rest which was his due, he has continued in faithful unbroken service. The community has just been pained to learn that he has decided to resign and return to the mainland. There are few men in the Islands who would be so much missed as he will be. The record of his achievements at Kamehameha forms a notable and very bright story. On the material side these years have seen the construction of a model sewerage system, the erection of the new shops, the domestic art building, the new dairy, the finest thing of its kind in the Territory, the Senior Home for girls, three new teachers' cottages and the rest cottage, and the acquisition of the new athletic field. The faculty has increased from 35 to 52, and the number of pupils has been brought up to 350, of whom 160 are in the Manual, 120 in the Girls' and 70 in the Boys' Preparatory departments. These totals crowd the accommodations to overflowing. United States officers have been secured to take charge of the Military department. The area of the farm has been increased many fold. More important, however, has been the change in the spirit of the schools. Ten years ago the chief ambition of the young men who graduated was to secure an office job. This longing has almost disappeared. Now three-fourths of the graduates, both boys and girls, go into industry or farming. Questions of discipline give little concern owing to the growth of a fine *esprit de corps*. Naturally this is a corollary of the splendid spirit of unity and co-operation among the teachers, for Mr. Horne has the faculty of stimulating comradry in his associates. One of his first great achievements was the founding of Bishop Memorial Church among faculty and students. This has proved a source of power both in the institution and among Hawaiians thruout the Islands. The religious spirit in the schools has steadily deepened and the graduates have carried their loyalty to Christ with them into the larger life of the Territory. President Horne has not been willing to confine his influence within the walls of Kamehameha. As a citizen he has done large public service. He was a charter member of the Civic Federation, wrote its constitution, served it as

Vice-President, twice declined its Presidency and from the first has been until recently a member of its Executive Committee. He has been a most useful indefatigable worker in this organization. He is President of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. Horne being regent of the corresponding Daughters. In the Research Club of earlier days and in the Social Science Association he has borne an honorable part. He wisely retained membership in Central Union Church for the sake of wider influence and has been an earnest helper in its work. Elected to the Hawaiian Board in 1905 he has given devoted service to its many sided enterprise. As chairman of its Educational and Social Committee he has been especially useful in connection with Kalihi and Beretania Settlements. Being a man of great public spirit he has taken deep interest in all that concerns the life of the community and has had a share in many of the movements that have aided the development of Honolulu. We understand that Mr. Horne has not yet decided upon his future home. We are happy to assure him and his family that Honolulu appreciates his great services, honors him for his unselfish and noble character and will follow his future career with the deepest interest and pride. We wish him every success and extend our congratulations to the community fortunate enough to secure him as one of its working members.



Maui Aid Association.

This vigorous organization which stands behind the Churches and other institutions for community betterment on Maui has recently enlarged its scope and in consequence has recast its By-Laws. These require a Board of eleven Trustees and a membership consisting of the Trustees and others elected by them. Committees on Pastors, Monthly Ministers' School, Repairs and New Buildings etc., Japanese and Chinese work, Portuguese and Filipinos, and Kahului Kindergarten show something of the outreach of this Association. Since the reorganization Mrs. H. P. Baldwin has requested that a Committee to supervise Alexander Settlement at Wailuku be appointed. This has been done and another committee added to care for the interests of Paia Community House. The gymnasium at Alexander Settlement

is being made more and more of a community center. Supervised dances have been introduced and swimming classes organized. Paia House which is to cost \$5000 with \$2500 more for furnishings will be made the community rendezvous for Central Maui. Here too besides other features dancing will form one of the relaxations. It will be interesting to watch the development of this Association whose aim it is to minister healthily to all sides of life and which does it from the religious motive and with religious purpose. The Trustees are chosen from among the strongest laymen and clergymen in the county.



WHAT IT MEANS.

IN January, 1910, Central Union Church appointed a committee of five to recommend changes in its Constitution and Rules. It was not until November 20, 1911, that this Committee was ready to make a preliminary report. In a leaflet sent to all resident members of the Church the recommended changes were presented. Some of the members misinterpreted the purport of these suggested alterations and feared they might lead towards Unitarianism. This fear being communicated to others it was evident that the Church could not consider the report without heat until time for mature reflection had been granted. The Committee therefore wisely took no further steps to bring its conclusions before the Church and no formal report was ever rendered. It was not the purpose of any one of the five, who included the Minister, to broach the subject again unless a general demand should come from the membership. Meantime the people were quietly considering the main question proposed in the report, namely the simplification of the terms of admission to the Church.

Towards the end of last year the Associate Minister, Mr. Ebersole, in a sermon on the Kansas City credal platform adopted by the Congregational churches in October, 1913, expressed the wish that this platform might be substituted for the articles of faith of Central Union Church. This longing had arisen independently in the minds of a few others of the church members, and as a result one of them brought the matter before the Standing Committee which convened a special meeting of the Church to consider the question of this substitution. The Committee advocated

that no decision be pressed unless it was apparent that substantial unanimity could be secured.

The Church took hold of the question with the greatest interest. Four prolonged meetings running from 7:30 P. M. to the neighborhood of 10 o'clock or later, each filling the Parish House, were required in order to reach a final decision. It was early made evident that a large number of members were very anxious to maintain historical continuity in the doctrinal basis of the Church. In other words they were evolutionists not revolutionists. Arguments urged were the simplicity and beauty of the articles of faith adopted at the organization of the Church, sacred associations therewith, respect for the fathers whose heirs we are, the representative character of the Church, its duty to its sister churches which might misunderstand the discarding of historic symbols, and conscientious objections to certain features of the proposed new creed, assent to which if substituted for the old articles of faith would be required of new members. Those who held these views were joined by others who were opposed to any credal tests for membership, and who could see no value in substituting one for another. Hence the Church by a vote of 92 to 5 reached the decision to retain the old articles of faith as its doctrinal basis, but not to require the assent of any member thereto.

This happy conclusion left the Church without an adequate service of admission. It therefore adopted an entirely new form (found elsewhere in this issue) which requires the assent of those uniting with the Church to a simple confession of faith and to a covenant with its members. This service is especially rich in its expression of welcome to the new comers and has been framed with the thought of the young Christian uppermost in mind. The final ballot upon the adoption of this service of admission was unanimous, no one voting against it tho a very few refrained from expressing themselves.

This action of Central Union Church is in complete accord with the suggestive name of the organization in being a most happy compromise. There is no doubt that a large majority of the members would prefer an even simpler confession of faith for the assent of all who join, namely the terms which Jesus exacted of his disciples, that is the will to follow him. But there is also a large

and strong minority who believe that there should be a fuller expression of faith in God and of Christian purpose than this. Not a few of them would have preferred something more doctrinal than the confession adopted. The final vote therefore represented the personal preference of few or no individuals. It was an honest compromise, the best composit decision of the Church possible at the time.

The Church still remains what it always has been—evangelical which put into English means loyal to the gospel. It retains the old doctrines, but by not requiring assent thereto it concedes full liberty of thot to every man in its membership. Anyone honestly calling himself a Christian has a full right to belong to this Church, for by the vote of 92 to 5 the Standing Committee was instructed to recommend for admission any person giving credible evidence of Christian faith. This change is not a step towards Unitarianism as some good souls have feared. In fact the Church has stepped up and entirely out of the low plane represented by such party and divisive words as Unitarian and Orthodox. It is far larger and more comprehensive than either or both of these terms. It is distinctively Christian and Union, the natural home for all sorts of believers in Jesus, whether Roman, Greek or old Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Congregational or any other of the churches called Protestant. It is a home for anyone who follows the lead of the Christ in service for God and man.

Its confession of faith is as follows: "You do now confess your faith in God your Father, and your purpose to love and obey Him; with the Bible as your guide you will to follow Jesus Christ, His Son, your Lord and Saviour; you accept the leadership of the Holy Spirit in your life; and you dedicate yourself to the service of God and your fellow men."

This, when carefully scrutinized, is seen to be far more inclusive than most creeds. It takes in the whole man. Its distinctive word faith is vastly larger than the old Latin term *Credo*. As advocates of doctrinal tests for church membership truly say "Every man must have his creed." Almost always those who quote this dictum, however, understand it to mean "Every man must have somebody else's creed" for they at once insist upon subscription to a doctrinal

statement in the framing of which the poor candidate had no say whatever. Central Union Church now believes and practices that "every man must have *his* creed," not a creed formulated by past ages, by a few ecclesiastics, or by a Church Committee but *by God and himself*. That is his by divine right, and to ask him to assent to any other creed is infringing upon his sacred prerogative. The new confession therefore uses the word faith which applied to God as object means a man's grip upon God—intellectual and moral. Here is complete freedom. The confession deals also with man's entire nature, emotion and will as well as intellect. For it passes from faith to love and obedience. Furthermore, it expresses the same relationship to Jesus which the earliest disciples had—the will to follow him. It also claims for the Christian his chief prerogative, loyalty to the inner voice, God's voice in his soul. Finally it pledges him to the service of his Father and his human brothers. It is certainly most comprehensive and while including all that is essential in every great creed it does this both with perfect fealty to the fundamental human right of liberty of thot and without exacting from any Christian, however independent his views, that curse, of which all required creeds have been guilty, mental reservation. An honest man, if a disciple of Jesus can make this confession with no compunctions of conscience.

To have done all this with substantial unanimity after ten hours of earnest discussion running over several weeks, without one acrimonious word and with the utmost good feeling is an achievement of which any church may well be proud. When it is remembered that this Church represents in its membership more than twenty-five denominations and gathers its people from all the continents and not a few islands of the world including between twenty and thirty nationalities, it speaks volumes for the benign spiritual atmosphere of Hawaii where such an organization has been slowly evolved. Honor to the missionary fathers whose spirit is marching on in their descendants! And above all glory to God whose guidance has been so manifest in all this movement towards the larger unities of the coming kingdom!

—D. S.

Centenary of Kauikeaouli*

IT IS fitting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of Kauikeaouli, son of Kamehameha the Great, and himself the beloved King of Hawaii nei for over a score of years, that we should recall that it was he who strongly urged the erection of this building in which we are assembled, generously subscribing \$3000 toward its cost; that it was he who at the dedication of this house of worship in 1842, presented the church with a deed to the building and the site; and that it was he who, on the occasion of the restoration of the national sovereignty in 1843, at a special Thanksgiving service held in this auditorium, addressed the great congregation and uttered the words which became the national motto: "Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono"—the life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness.

It is fitting therefore that this should be the scene of special recognition of the statesmanship and personal worth of the great benefactor of his people.

Covering a span of only two-score years, his life began with the breaking down of the ancient tabu system, and ended with the establishment of constitutional government throughout the nation.

Notwithstanding he was born into the world a well-nigh lifeless babe, he was destined to achieve for his people more than all the monarchs of Hawaii.

Thus he was permitted by the sanction of his brother, the King, to sit down in his Kona home and to eat with his mother, thus doing a forbidden thing; and by that act, though he was a mere child, he dealt the death-blow to the tabu system that was already tottering under the weight of its cruel oppressions.

Accustomed to dissolute associations, and apparently hopelessly entangled with reactionaries, he surprised the whole nation when, at the early age of twenty, in assuming full sovereignty, he placed himself squarely before his people on the side of righteousness by the choice of the Christian princess, Kinau, as his premier.

King John of England granted Magna Charta to his rebellious barons under the stress of armed constraint. But Kauikeaouli, when only twenty-six years of

age, without constraint and of his own free will, proclaimed a Bill of Rights such as no other sovereign probably has ever accorded his people voluntarily. That Bill of Rights emancipated the common people from serfdom, and conferred on them the privilege of owning their own lands, and of enjoying unhindered the labor of their hands.

It does not detract anything from the honorable record of Abraham Lincoln to recall that however much he desired the emancipation of the negro, he was not able to effect it until political and military necessity compelled it. Kauikeaouli emancipated his people from

the constitution of 1840, and finally the ampler Constitution of 1852, admitting the common people to a share in the enactment and execution of laws for the common good.

For twenty-two years Kauikeaouli was the progressive and statesmanlike leader of his people. And he was such in the face of great crises and changes in the national history. Two great epidemics decimated his people. Repeatedly the independence of Hawaii was menaced by the unjust encroachment of foreign nations. The Great Awakening created conditions that necessitated schools, and courts, and land commissions, and sys-



their irksome bondage not through compulsion, or the force of circumstances, but by reason of his own generous regard for the happiness of his people.

Later on he made the emancipation of his people effective by setting apart one-third of the land so that every Hawaiian might become a land-owner. This was known as the Great Mahele, and this act of Kauikeaouli's will always stand out in the history of Hawaii as the noblest effort of a generous monarch to promote the progress and prosperity of his people.

Most nations have arrived at constitutional government through the grudging concessions of rulers and the slow processes of agitation and civil conflict. But Kauikeaouli conferred constitutional government on his people as the natural climax of what he had undertaken in their behalf. And so he gave them first

tems of taxation, and all the paraphernalia of a civilized community. The doctrine of religious toleration had to be established. Protection for his people from the ravages of strong drink, was a commanding issue. So was the necessity of shielding his people from the lustful assaults incidental to the presence here of as many as five hundred whaling vessels in a single year.

He was a wise ruler, who kept wise counselors about him, and his ambition was to serve his people well and to hold them to what was right.

He had his faults, but no one knew them or regretted them more than he. To the young chiefs gathered in their school, he said: "I wish my lot had been like yours. I deeply regret the foolish manner in which I spent the years of my youth."

He was a remarkable man, in the fore-

* Under the auspices of the Daughters of Hawaii, exercises were held at Kawaiahaeo Church March 17 at 4 P. M., celebrating the centenary of Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III.) The above address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Brewster Oleson on that occasion.

front of remarkable changes in the life of a whole nation. The marvel is that one short life should compass such a transformation as Hawaii experienced from 1813 to 1854, and that that life should have been a part of it all.

In no small degree was this due to the pronounced influence of three noble daughters of Hawaii,—Keopuolani, Kaa-humanu and Kinau. Sturdy in their loyalty to Christian ideals, their counsels were of inestimable value to Kauikeaouli in giving direction to his convictions and in helping to shape his decisions in great exigencies.

This memorial tablet, when finally erected at his birthplace, shall speak to coming generations as they shall read the inscription. But an even nobler memorial is that which is written in the hearts of the Hawaiian people and of every lover of their race.

It is fitting that I should quote in closing; the words uttered by Kamehameha IV in this house of worship in his address on the occasion of his taking the oath to maintain the Constitution, January 11, 1855:

"The age of Kamehameha III was one of progress and of liberty, of schools and of civilization. He gave us a Constitution, and fixed laws; he secured the people in their title to their lands, and removed the last chain of oppression. He gave them a voice in his councils and in the making of the laws by which they are governed. He was a great national benefactor, and has left the impress of his mild and amiable disposition on the age for which he was born."



Rev. Henry P. Judd and Rev. John W. Wadman left March 7th on their third tour in the interest of Sunday School and temperance work. They arrived in Hilo the following morning, which was Sunday, and Mr. Judd preached at the Haili Church. In the evening a temperance rally was held at which both spoke.

A Sunday School Institute in Haili claimed the attention of Mr. Judd, Monday, March 9, and that evening he spoke in the Japanese church. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were spent in a tour of the district of Puna, four Sunday Schools being visited, and an address given at each.

Friday evening a meeting was held at Hakalau, and Sunday morning Mr. Judd conducted the service at Laupahoehoe church.

CENTRAL UNION NEWS

Service of Admission

(Adopted by Central Union Church March 25, 1914.)

◆◆◆

Welcome

Beloved in the Lord, you are about to enter into the most sacred and endearing covenant with Christ and with all who follow Him. The solemn confession which you make this day will abide with you wherever you go, to confirm your faith, to shield you in temptation, to cheer you in discouragement, to comfort you in sorrow, and to give you victory in death.

Be assured that the hopes and affections of the Church are upon you. Our hearts go out towards you in tender solicitude that you may fulfill our joy, and may, together with us, be found faithful in the service of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Remember that your Heavenly Father cares for you with a love which passes knowledge, that His Holy Spirit dwells in you to comfort and inspire, and that His Son, your Master, pledges to you His infinite power as you battle in this world for the coming of His Kingdom.

Rejoice with exceeding joy in the abundant life which Christ bestows, in the work which He gives you to do, in the sacrifices which He calls you to make, and in the confident hope that as you follow Him you will be transformed into His own likeness from glory to glory.

Baptism

(Here in case of those not before baptized, let the ordinance be administered. After the baptism let the Minister say to the candidates who have been baptized in infancy.)

Through the faith of believing parents you have already been given in solemn covenant to God by Baptism. Do you now, on your own behalf, cordially affirm that consecration?

Confession

You do now confess your faith in God your Father, and your purpose to love and obey Him; with the Bible as your guide you will to follow Jesus Christ, His Son, your Lord and Saviour; you accept the leadership of the Holy Spirit in your life; and you dedicate yourself to the service of God and your fellow men.

Covenant

You do now covenant to work together with us your fellow Christians for the progress of God's Kingdom throughout the world. To this end you will help to promote the welfare and efficiency of this Church, and seek its unity, purity, and increase.

Response by the Church

(Members of Church will stand and repeat in unison)

We, then, the members of this Church, do affectionately receive you into our communion, and in the name of Christ bid you welcome to this fellowship with us in the blessings of the gospel. We pledge to you our sympathy, our help and our prayers that you may evermore increase in the knowledge and love of God. We trust that by His grace we all may walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called with all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love; giving diligence to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Benediction

The Right Hand of Fellowship

The Hawaii Evangelical Association which met at Kukuihaele March 17-19 was next visited. Other Hawaiian Board representatives from Honolulu were Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. Akaiko Akana.

During a three day tour of Molokai, following the Hawaii Association, Kau-

nakakai, Halawa and Waialua churches were visited.

Returning to Lahaina Mr. Judd and Mr. Wadman attended the meeting of the Maui Association. This completed the pre-arranged program.

Upon Mr. Judd's return to Hawaii in the fall these tours will be resumed.

One Hundred Years of Peace

Peace Pageant*

By JAMES A. WILDER

DRAMATIS PERSONA—

Peace. Classic costume. Holds olive branch. Fillet of forget-me-nots.

Abundance. Cornucopia of grain, fruit, etc. White fillet.

Industry. Distaff. White fillet.

Contentment. Bouquet. White fillet.

War. Tall, thin; clad in coat of mail, helmet under arm; beetling brows, but dignified bearing.

Famine. Black and white rags—hair down, gaunt.

Pestilence. Yellow.

Horror. Red Rags—holds bundle of something.

Columbia. Classic, white with Stars and Stripes for mantle. Red Liberty Cap. Spear.

Brittania. Minerva's Helmet, Neptune's Trident; Cuirasse, shield emblazoned with Union Jack, etc.

Brother Jonathan. Tall. White trousers, strapped under top boots, red and white striped waistcoat, blue swallowtail. Cordon of blue silk with stars. Beaver hat, white, with blue-starred white hatpin. Chin whiskers.

John Bull. Short and stocky. Yellow tan top boots, small clothes, Union Jack waistcoat; bell crown black top hat; blue swallowtail, hunting crop. Side whiskers, ruddy.

Supernumerary performers, the variety of which may be commensurate with the number of children taking part in the Pageant.

Indians, Canadian and American, with the usual costumes. These must be strictly modern, though gala, as also the following, the number of which is optional.

Chief Justice(s) of the Supreme Court—Senators; Rough Riders, Sheriff, Cowboys, Rangers, Maine Fisherman, Southern Planter, Mobile Roustabout, "Arkansas Traveller"; New Mexicans, Harvard, Yale, Princeton; Police; Salvation Army; Missionaries with their flocks, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, etc. Episcopal and Roman Catholic bishops and clergy. Firemen.

The Artisans, Iron Worker, Carpenter, Mason, etc.

* (Celebrating 100 Years Peace between Great Britain and the United States. Suitable for any number of performers and adaptable to platform or school yard.)

Wireless Operator, Airman, Diver, Miner, etc.

American Army and Navy—A Major General and Admiral.

West Pointers. Annapolis Midshipman. Boy Scouts. Baseballer. Bevy of American Belles.

Canadian Indians, with snow shoes and fur. British Chief Justice(s); Lords of High Degree; Highlanders, Irish Paddy; Mauxman; Crofter; Frocked Farmer; Hull Trawler, London Costee; Eaton, Rugby, Charethouse Boys, Lord Mayor, etc. Crickette; Beefeater.

Grenadiers, Guardsmen, Constables, Master of Hounds, Bevy of English Belles, Indian Princes, etc.

(MUSIC)

Enter Peace and Attendants; Abundance, Contentment and Industry.

War and Attendants; Pestilence, Horror and Famine.

(L. or R.) (*Peace stops center and addresses War.*)

Peace. Why am I always thus followed?

War. I am War. In my strong arms lies the safety of nations.

Peace. Nay. You speak unknowingly. In my train come Abundance, Contentment and Industry. Look who it is that follow you, Grim War:—Pestilence, Horror and Famine!

War. Have done. I stand here ever present and by me Heroes stand. These be only a chattel horde—begone!

Famine. Not while War is abroad—Ha! Ha! Ha!

Pestilence. You'll have me, Pestilence, always by your side. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Horror. (*Does not speak—but points to herself.*) Ha! Ha! Ha!

Peace.. Horror! Famine! Pestilence!

War. Man is not ready to give me up!

Peace.. False! This very hour two nations old in your care, two great nations whose blood was one but which you ruthlessly split in years ago—even in this very hour they come to celebrate *Me—Peace.*

(*Enter Columbia at some distance*)

War. Your dreams are but vain. Nations must war, or die.

Peace. Vain dreams? Look thou. Here they come. See! This one is the spirit of a land of the Free! Broad land of many climes spreading from sea to sea. From the rock bound coasts of Pine Sweet Maine to Rainbow sands of hazy Florida. Prairies of the Golden

West. Azure Peaks of Mauna Loa. Thirsty sands of Yuba. Winding rivers and the busy market places. The spirit of this land of a billion men—look where she stands, Columbia!

War. But with her come armed men—my own warring men-of-war. For she has warred, and warred again!

Peace—To be ready for war is war's prevention. But must always man follow the past?

War. Man is bound to his past.

Peace. You speak in accents of the past. Hear, Harken now to words of the newer day. My time is dawning. Harken, and learn. Turning to Columbia: Hail! Columbia!

Columbia, Jonathan and the Americans salute Peace by raising the open palm of their right hand.

(MUSIC. "Hail Columbia")

Columbia. Brother Jonathan—(gives her hand).

Jonathan—(Kissing her hand) My Country!

(All approach to the center)

Peace. Your errand, my good friends, is written in your faces. I think I see my advocates.

War. (*Turns away and retires back where he and his train cower.*)

Peace. Glad smiles are here and gentleness. Is it me whom you seek?

Jonathan. It is, Oh Peace. We come this day to sit in your happy shadow, while we celebrate in your presence, and by your leave, a momentous event in our history and that of our race!

Peace. Abundance, Industry and Contentment shall wait upon you.

(A., I. and C. descend as escort)

Be you very welcome, Columbia! Brother Jonathan and all the Americans!

Music. "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean"

The American cortege sits left of stage. Peace presides, Columbia, etc., grouped.

Peace. All the world knows of this day. So shall our celebration be worthy of the time and the occasion.

Fanfare of trumpets.

(*This may be played on a piano*)

But soft. Here are our friends the British. Albion! Bulwark of Justice: Founder of Good Government; Isles of the North, Vales of Devon, Downs of Suffolk, Fens of York! girt by the sea—Great Nation—the seat of an Empire wide as the Earth.

Rule, Brittania!

MUSIC. Rule, Rule, Brittania!

(*Brittania lifts her trident—The English uncover in a courtly way—The Americans rise.*)

Peace. Welcome all! You too are full of smiles. Come, come hither. This shall be a day of days.

Brittania. Greetings to you, Peace, and to all our Cousins; Peace be with us.

(*The English cortege now moves to its arranged place, Right. John Bull bows Brittania to her seat, Right center.*)

(*War. Looks grieved and slinks farther away.*)

Jonathan. Well met, Brother John, on this the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, since when no strife of arms between us twain has come to pass.

John Bull. Brother Jonathan, we are well met this day. One hundred years of peace have come and gone. Let us shake hands. For this is my boast, that where my hand goes, there goes my heart.

Brother Jonathan. I too am ready for this. Our common language, religion, laws, government, blood—identity of these makes men of one race—one country.

John Bull. So be it. In this time of a century, the relations between us have so improved that I think we are warranted in believing, what all reflecting men earnestly hope, that another war between England and America has become an impossibility.

Peace. Oh dawn of the new era! Happy consummation!

Brittania. (*To Columbia*) Daughter—never again let us do aught to make us weep for Anglo-Saxon dead. If blood was the price of peace, all has been paid in full.

Columbia. *My mother (embraces her)*
MUSIC. "Hymn to Peace."

(*John and Jonathan shake hands.*)

Jonathan. (*Makes a sign. Indian chiefs of both nations approach, yelling.*) Silence!

John, among us children of the Plains, we have a custom long in use. To cement our peace that was, and our peace that is to be—

Peace. Let it be forever, good my friends!

John Bull. Hear! Hear!

Jonathan. Let us bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace.

John Bull. A very good idea!

(*Indian dance*)

The Canadians (mackinaw coats, furs; trappers, Eskimos) let forth a yell, likewise the Sioux and Seminoles. Stag dance with drums, around pit previously dug, and calumet.

A Sachem. Hold! Land of the Long Border—Land of the great fields, the impenetrable forest and rivers without end. Between us, three thousand miles of frontier stretches from ocean to ocean. On this long line no fortress, no redoubt stands menacing. Our walls are stronger than stone and iron—they are builded in the heart. These boundaries, unguarded, are yet stronger than walls of steel.

Canada. Bring forth the calumet! So shall the nations of the world take heed—that where man wills to be just, and where friends and brothers stand face to face, no forts, no battlements need there be to mark our lines.

(*All the Indians yell*)

(*The Sachems solemnly bring forth a hatchet*)

(*Sachem solemnly passes it to Peace.*)

Peace. Here is a mighty axe. Regard it well. It is the symbol of Contention—alas. Alas! I see on it stains—alas—its dreadful edge, look you, is nicked by wars.

Jonathan. (*Points to edge*) Lexington.

John Bull. Concord.

Peace. No more! The tale is told. Our childrens' children will remember only Concord. Concordia—one of my names! Bury the hatchet!

(*Gives it to the Sachem*)

War. It shall be reddened yet again.

All. (*Rising*) No, no. Never! False prophet, &c., &c., (*tumult*)

John Bull. Who is this one?

Jonathan. Who breaks in upon our ceremony of burying the hatchet?

Peace. Old War—old, decrepit War Without—Just Cause. Go now!

John Bull. Off with you!

Jonathan. Trot along!

War. You may need me yet! (*Starts to go*)

ARBITRATION.

(*A little ragged girl appears in War's path. He avoids her with a detour*)

Peace. This is no place for him. But who is this ragged little waif?

Arbitration. May I play too? I have nobody to play with!

(*All regard her*)

I am—I am Arbitration.

Brittania. Come here little girl. Who are you?

Arbitration. My name is Arbitration. I have nobody to play with. Mister Carnegie builded me a house but they won't let me live in it.

Brittania. Poor little girl.

Columbia. Make way for Arbitration! Gentlemen of the law, cannot you welcome this little girl?

(*The English Chief Justice and the United States Chief Justice—come to her side.*)

Peace. These are old friends of yours—Brittania and the British: Columbia and the Americans: They have been at Peace 100 years and are now ready to bury the hatchet and smoke the Pipe of Peace.

Jonathan. And now I come to think of it, it was yonder little girl who did so much to bring this day about.

John Bull. Right. You are quite right. I move that Arbitration be given her place among us.

(*Raps the table*)

Jonathan. I second the motion! (*Rises*)

All in favor of this motion say *Aye*.

All. A Y E !

John Bull. Carried. (*Music*)

(*Columbia and Brittania remove Arbitration's rags, and deck her in a tunic of cloth of gold, while Peace crowns her with a chaplet of white Lilies of the Valley.*)

(*The Sachem holds the hatchet to Arbitration*)

She touches it. Then in turn, Columbia, Brittania, John Bull and Jonathan. The Sachem bears it aloft, descends to the ground (or floor) and buries it. Jonathan now lights the Calumet.

John Bull and Jonathan put the double stem to their mouths.

Arbitration lights the pipe.

A dense smoke goes up.

A salute is fired from the hills (*bass drum from school yard*)

The English. Hip, Hip, Hip—Hooray. cheers for Columbia and Uncle Sam.

The Yankees: Rah, Rah, Rah

Hip, Hip, Hip—Hooray.

Hip, Hip, Hip—Hooray.

Jonathan. All up boys—three times three for Brittania and John Bull.

..The Yankeess Rah, Rah, Rah

Rah, Rah, Rah

Rah, Rah, Rah, Brit-

tan-i-a; John Bu-ull.

Brittania. And now, nine cheers for little Arbitration—the Hope of the Anglo-Saxons.

(*All hands cheer lustily*)

Hurrahs, Rebel Yells, Rah Rahs, and the Indian Hullabaloo.)

Columbia. I proclaim Arbitration our Queen of the May!

Take your partners!

*John steps up to claim Columbia—
Jonathan claims Brittania.*

Peace, Abundance, Industry and Contentment lift Arbitration to the throne
(In a large representation a contingent of our army may fraternize with the English, as often they have in history, and march past to a common tune like Annie Laurie.)

♦♦♦

Volume XXXII Salutes Volume II.

"The White Elephant" is the name of a vigorous little journalistic venture in Bangkok. It is the first school paper in Siam to be issued from a printing press, and is the work of the Manual Training Department of the wide awake Bangkok Christian College. Mr. Arthur M. McClure, formerly of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., is the editor.

We hope "The White Elephant," like its aged "FRIEND" of the Paradise of the Pacific, may continue in youth up to three score years and ten and more.

One of the boys, describing his experiences in a trip round the world, says: "Did I hear some one ask how cold 20 degrees below zero is? Since we can get manufactured ice in Bangkok you all know how cold melting ice is when you hold it in your hands. You also know that that much of cold is 32 degrees above zero. Well 20 degrees below zero is 32 degrees plus 20 degrees or 52 degrees colder than the melting ice which you have held in your hand."

Another, visiting a Manual Training Exhibit, came back with these practical conclusions. "What does this exhibit show us? I would like to answer two things. First, that there is a great deal of talent and skill to be found among the boys of Siam. Second, that if this talent and skill had proper training they could be directed into avenues of great usefulness, not only to themselves, but to the country also. So we Siamese boys and girls ought not to think that to work with our own hands is a disgrace. Now let us think of the civilized countries of American and Europe. There the boys and girls are taught to work with their own hands. Even the children of the rich as well as the poor. Those that are rich ought not to think

that because they can have their work done by their money that it is a disgrace to have the hands of their children trained to make things."

Are they fond of fun too? The following debate would imply that they are:

An Interesting Debate at the B. C. C. "Which is Better for Siamese Women: Long Hair or Short Hair?"

The above was the subject of a very interesting debate at the B. C. C. Literary Society on October 18th. The decision of the Honorable Judge was 51 to 62 in favor of the short hair. Both sides put up a very good discussion of this very timely subject. It seemed to be the predominant idea that long hair was only pretty while short hair was pretty also, and that the disadvantages of long hair were more than the advantages.

Below are a few of the points brought out during the debate:

Long hair—

Only pretty.

Held perfumery longer.

Took too much time to comb it.

Where it would require one bottle of perfumery for short hair, it would take five bottles for long hair.

Furnished too much revenue for the outside country because all of the pretty many colored bows and "rats" had to be imported.

Could not wash it every day because it took too long for it to dry.

Short hair—

Pretty also.

If a girl was not pretty with short hair, long hair would not make her pretty.

Did not have to bother with ribbons and "rats" and only took a few minutes to comb it.

Was not "roong rang."

Can wash it every day and when bathing she does not have to be careful to keep her hair dry.

Last but not least argument against long hair was the fact that a woman who had long hair could not work like a woman who had short hair.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

February 21, 1914 to March 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 292.50
A. M. A.	2521.70
Beretania Settlement	362.95
Bills Payable (bal. only)	1000.00
Educational—Social Work	50.00
English-Portuguese Work'	272.50
Filipino Evangelist	45.00
Hawaii General Fund	54.85
Haka Preacher Fund	150.00
Invested Funds	240.40
Japanese Work	115.00
Kauai General Fund	3.00
Kalaupapa Building Fund	20.00
Kalihi Church Land	400.00
Maui General Fund	121.00
Ministerial Relief Fund	108.23
Oahu General Fund	502.70
Office Expense	16.50
Real Estate Fund	65.00
Trust Account	150.00

\$6491.33

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 15.00
Beretania Settlement	232.03
Chinese Work	\$ 6.00
Salaries	363.00 369.00
Coan Land	100.00
English-Portuguese Work ...	\$27.50
Salaries	952.00 979.50
Educational—Social Work—Salaries	300.00
Filipino Evangelist	28.00
General Fund—Salaries	464.00
Hawaiian Work	\$25.00
Salaries ..	726.00 751.00
Interest Account	15.96
Japanese Work	\$129.50
Salaries ..	927.00 1056.50
Kalihi Settlement	100.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund....	117.90
Office Expense	25.80
Preachers' Training Fund	232.00
Real Estate Fund	40.00
Sunday School Work	170.50

\$4997.19

Excess of Receipts over Exp.....\$1494.14

Overdraft on March 20, 1914.....\$1403.73

♦♦♦

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of Fannie Crosby was fittingly celebrated by the students of Mills School and Kawaiahaeo Seminary Tuesday, March 23. Several of the famous song writer's compositions were sung by the student body. Dr. Ferguson delivered an address on her life, and Mr. John Martin gave the history of several of her best known hymns.

SPOT CASH

We will pay \$5 spot cash for a copy of The Friend issued in August, 1900. This number is needed to complete a file. Address Box 489, Honolulu.

1843

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

1913

The first Seamen's paper in the United States. The FRIEND now revives the old feature. Any items of interest to seamen and the "waterfront" will be found in these columns.

HENRY ALLEN, Editor

LIST OF PIER NUMBERS.

Army Wharf (marine planter).....	Pier 1
Channel Wharf	Pier 2
Inter-Island Coal Wharf.....	Pier 3
Marine Railway Site (proposed wharf)	Pier 4
Naval Wharf No. 1.....	Pier 5
Naval Wharf No. 2.....	Pier 5A
Richards St. Wharf	Pier 6
Alakea St. Wharf.....	Pier 7
Fort Street Bulkhead Slip.....	Pier 8
Fort Street Bulkhead Front.....	Pier 9
Oceanic Wharf	Pier 10
Allen & Robinson Frontage.....	Pier 11
Brewer Wharf	Pier 12
Nuuanu Street Wharf.....	Pier 13
Mauna Kea Wharf.....	Pier 14
Queen Street Bulkhead Wharf.....	Pier 15
Hackfeld Wharf	Pier 16
Railroad Wharf	Pier 17
Railroad Wharf (mauka).....	Pier 18
Railroad Wharf (makai).....	Pier 19



The phases of the moon for this month are as follows:

First quarter	April 3, at 2 p. m., C. S. T.
Full moon	April 10, at 7 a. m., C. S. T.
Last quarter	April 17, at 2 a. m., C. S. T.
New moon	April 25, at 5 a. m., C. S. T.



The sun will move a little more than 10 degrees northward during this month and will be nearly 15° north of the equator at the end.



Mercury may be visible in the morning sky just before sunrise, about April 6th.



Venus will move eastward faster than the sun. It will be several times as bright as the brightest star in the sky, the entire illuminated disc will be turned towards us.



Mars, 90° east of the sun on April 10th, about the middle of the month will be 125,000,000 miles away. Bright as a star of the first magnitude.



Jupiter will be visible in the morning sky and will be a conspicuous morning star at this season.



Saturn will be visible throughout the month in the western sky.



Uranus will be visible in the southeast after midnight.



Neptune, 90° east of the sun on April 10th, at this season will be rather near the planet Mars. It will still be in the eastern part of the constellation.



READERS of this department of the FRIEND were doubtless pleased to note in last month's issue the figures given in a letter from the Superintendent of the Seamen's Institute, showing a patronage which would indicate its popularity and prosperity.

The harboring of some 9000 men for 1913 was a big task and in every way worthy of the Institution and its management. Mr. Everton does not say in

this communication just what use these men made of the Institute, but we can assume that it was in some substantial use other than occupying a chair now and then. Lodging being one of the main purposes of the building (we understand there are no restaurant privileges) suppose we assume again that 20 men have had beds for every one of the 365 days. There would then be a comfortable margin for visitors. Such a record is unqualifiedly good.

Incidentally, there should have been good financial returns on such a showing. We might easily argue something close to the self-supporting basis. Nay more, perhaps there were profits (the place does not have to pay rents, and it might be argued that "overhead" expenses, such as managers' salaries, etc., could come from donations) and if so, we would modestly suggest that a fund might be created for the less fortunate sailors,—less deserving if you please.

For another inference is unavoidable; these 9000 men—of course repeaters in many instances—were of the self-respecting, self-supporting type of sailors who could pay their way. There would seem to be no reflection on the management if they were looked out for first, and according to the probable accommodations of the building *there could have been no room for any other anyway*. Those writers who have been standing up for the Seamen's Institute in the local press, take the position that the sort of seamen we have been speaking of is the only one entitled to consideration and assistance. That alas, is the verdict of political economy and common sense, but we doubt very much if Sailors' Homes would ever have been instituted if that type of men had been the only one in view. To most minds, there would hardly be any excuse for the existence of Sailors' Institutes, had not the general run of seamen been the rollicking, slap-dash salt who earned his money in hard work covering many months, but "blew it all in" in less than a week at the first port after pay day. Your Ordinary Seaman is no Sunday School Superintendent or we

might safely leave him to his own devices,—or vices, for that matter.

Now then, here is our main plea: Honolulu, apparently has no room for that sort of a "down and out," has he, Mr. Everton? He is here, though. Admit he doesn't deserve any consideration from purely political economy aspects, from higher considerations (no secret to men who have fathered sailors homes) he needs to be protected against himself, against the sharpers of his own kind as well as the hell-holes we have licensed to entrap him. If he does not even have the price of a bed, some place ought to be found in the name of Sailors' Homes that will take a chance on him. Aye, and they must be prepared to "lose out" on that chance occasionally. There ought to be some vacant beds for him,—left ready for others of his sort, when he leaves.

It ought to be evident that THE FRIEND has no real issue with Mr. Everton or the Seamen's Institute. Does it not become reasonably clear that we each have in mind a different class of men, in just what ratio one stands to the other numerically, we do not dare express an opinion. The Honolulu Institute is looking out for the one (and there seems to be no question but that it deserves consideration) and no one is caring for the other save the police force, the Territorial jail—where some of them have more or less permanent quarters—and the Salvation Army. Economically it would be a saving to the city if their menace to the community could be removed or lessened by wise-hearted methods. If the Seamen's Institute has too much on its hands in caring for the respectable type, THE FRIEND would like to champion a move to meet "jacky," wayward, foolhardy, spendthrift, yet likeable and human, either at the threshold of his misfortunes,—the door of the saloon,—or when, kicked out into the gutter, he has no recourse but to join the "wine gang" to bum and beat his way till he gets "on the reef." Perhaps we might call such an agency a Sailors' Home, for lack of a better name.

T. R.

ST. ELMO'S LIGHTS.

Prof. Hayward Cooper of Leeds Institute of Science, has just described the results of a careful investigation into will-o'-the-wisp superstitions. He visited mines, marshes, and sailed on ships that brought tales of "swamp lights," and he refutes all the commonly accepted scientific explanations. Professor Cooper says that although some of the Jack-O-Lanterns may have been a spontaneous ignition of vapors from swampy bogs as well as mines, and some of these may have been luminescent insects, such as glow worms and fireflies, yet he was able to literally capture from the topmasts and in the rigging of several ships, what the sailors in awesome tones always called "Jack-O'-Lanterns." They were nothing more or less than luminescent owls and smaller birds of nocturnal habits. These winged creatures had skimmed over the waters or touched the surface of the marshes and the phosphorescent, luminous moisture had clung to them as they took flight. When they momentarily rested or flew about where the conditions were proper, this phosphorus scene was visible. Some of these birds were the white owls, while many others were smaller sea birds. These lights may be seen at "Wai-alua" nearly every night, and the native Hawaiians are very superstitious about them, believing them to be the restless spirits of the dead who were buried there years ago.



Reports have come to us of gambling and the fleecing of sailors in a hall conducted for the benefit of seamen in this city. Simultaneously we are told of the assault of a sailor in the same hall, resulting in his confinement in the hospital for several days. No steps were taken to punish the perpetrator of the assault, according to the report.

Incidentally we are told of another seaman who was assaulted and practically "shanghaied" aboard the bark R. P. Rithet on her last departure for the Coast.

These are grave accusations, involving the honor of the community, and should be investigated by the Seamen's Institute, which has as its incentive the defense of seamen's rights, and the public informed as to the truth or falsity of the report.



For days he had eaten nothing, faint and famished he swayed upon the pavement, tottered, and sank into a telescope

heap. A pseudo sympathetic crowd surged eagerly round. Those in front whispered to each other of the paleness of the victim's face, the redness of his eyes, etc., while those behind stood in blissful ignorance as to whether it was a cab smash, a "drunk" or some wild man from Borneo. "Now then—now then!" cried the "Cop" as he backed the throng away from the unfortunate. "Stand back there!" He wants more air. Give him air!

"Yes, give me air!" gasped the outcast, slowly opening his eyes. "I've lived on it for a week and I may as well have another blooming feast before I peg out!"



The S. S. Manoa, the latest addition to the Matson Navigation Company's fleet, represents an investment of about one million dollars. The dimensions and tonnage are: Length over all, 446 feet; length between perpendiculars, 430 feet; breadth, moulded, 54 feet; breadth moulded to upper deck, 33 feet 6 inches; tonnage, gross, 6805; net, 4356; speed loaded, 14 knots.



It is expected the newest and largest steamship of the Hamburg-American Line, the Vaterland, will commence her maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York during the month of June. The gross register tonnage of the Vaterland is 58,000; length, 950 feet; beam, 100 feet.



New Pastor for Kahului Union Church

The S. S. Manoa on March 24 brought to the islands Rev. and Mrs. Howard Harris, who after a week of getting acquainted in Honolulu proceeded to Kahului to take up the work in the Union Church there. While in Honolulu they were the house guests of Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Scudder.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris are well known to some of our Honolulu people who have lived in Japan and Kahului is to

be congratulated on securing people of such tact and wide experience in Christian work.

Mr. Harris is a graduate of Rutgers College and of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, New Jersey. After five years in the pastorate in Hawthorne, N. Y., he was called to take up educational work in Japan under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America. His experience in Japan covered twenty years, of which fourteen were spent in teaching in Nagasaki and Tokyo, and six in evangelistic work. Always beloved of the people, Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been especially successful in Sunday School work. Returning to America for his health, he was called back to the Church of which he had been pastor before going to Japan. Conditions had greatly changed during the many years of his absence. Hawthorne had become a residential section for many New York City people, but Mr. and Mrs. Harris with their winsome ways so captured the people, that when five years later, they decided to go to California, a petition with three yards of names was presented to them begging them to remain at Hawthorne. Mr. Harris comes to us from Los Angeles, where he was Professor in the Oriental Department of the University of Southern California.

The Kahului Church has planned a reception for their new pastor on April 15th, in connection with the report of which we shall hope to include a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.



A captain of one of the ocean liners was showing a young lady friend of his over the ship when they came upon a big emigrant wolfing large quantities of food.

"Just look at the enormous amount of food that fellow is consuming," he said.

"I suppose, Captain," said the girl with a beaming smile, "he is what you sailors call a stowaway."

"War in its grim reality is the sole survival of medieval barbarism. Everything else has been banished—pestilence, slavery, famine.

Every one will recognize that the establishments of courts of justice to decide controversies between individuals was a great landmark in the progress of civilization. Another step just as inevitable is the establishment of similar courts between nations.

As a nation, we of the United States should assume the leadership in the cause of peace. We are not by instinct a military nation. It is not consonant with the genius of our Republic. It does not appeal to our young men. There is nothing attractive to the young men of America in being shut up in dusty barracks or burning themselves up in forced practice marches."—From "The Day of International Peace," by Senator Burton.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

By Geo. Paty

The Call of Hawaii

(Extracts from a stirring article by John G. Woolley in *The American Patriot* for February).

“WHILE we organize our national victory over the liquor treason, the islands cannot wait. The call of the Pacific on grounds of both mercy and efficiency is loud and importunate.

“Draw a line from Seattle to Sidney; another from San Francisco to Port Darwin; another from San Diego to Singapore; another from Acapulco to Yokahama; another from Valparaiso to Vladivostock; another from Capt Nome to Tahiti, and another from Sitka to Wellington.

“These lines will cross in the Hawaiian Islands—the Pleiades of the Pacific. Eight inhabited floating gardens, marvels of beauty, salubrity and hospitality. Where, even as here, the liquor trade, the leprosy of human industry, eats off the fingers of opportunity; eats away the lips of truth; eats out the eyes of ambition and the heart of hope, and pays a rake-off to the revenues, for the privilege.

“Extra-natural conditions conduce to tolerance and breadth of beam. Ships are civilizations; and Hawaii is the rendezvous for the ships of all nations. All sorts and conditions of men mingle on our waterfront. All freaks and ingenuities of vice, and all the standard forms of virtue, gather there.

“American civilization is on trial in Hawaii, with every known competition present and working, and tourist statesmen, student and philanthropists from the four corners of the earth, taking notes.

“The Territory of Hawaii is Inspector General of American public health, against the invasion of Oriental diseases. No infected ship gets farther than quarantine in Honolulu bay. Nor clears that port without full, timely warning to the mainland.

“The Island of Oahu is to all intents and purposes a naval and military camp, from the water to the clouds on the mountains. The rule of Congress should embrace it all, and the illicit liquor sellers should be hunted out as

diligently as plague rats, for the health and honor of the soldier and the country.

“The native Hawaiians, reduced now, by the vices and diseases of Christian Nations, to some forty thousand in number, are as fine a race, under the circumstances, as the world can show. Measured by any standard, they exhibit some virtues that would adorn the nations that are more advanced. They are nominally Christians. That is, they are precisely like other Christians. But they are still the veriest barbarians when they take a drink. They are gentle, handsome, hospitable, peaceful. But they are only ninety years removed from naked animalism. The liquor traffic simply murders them.

“Hawaii is purely a problem of conservation and reclamation. The porous lava mountains are saturated with water, like giant sponges. Leeward agriculture means first and always development of the latent moisture and its distribution by irrigation systems. Titanic pumps, today, are lifting water five hundred feet for farming purposes. This means enormous capital and herculean labor.

“Leeward sociology presents precisely the same characteristics. The Hawaiian race, which controls the law-making-law-enforcing function in the islands, is rich in moral and political potentialities. The fruit of ninety years of missionary work surely abides. But the soil of barbarism is very porous; and the application of Christian ethics to democratic social tillage is still a matter of many years of social engineering.

“In short, the present developed police power of the Territory cannot meet the liquor situation. It can help, and is ready to help, and in the long run it would win. But the present need is too great to wait for a remotely future remedy.

“Hawaii is the capital of American peace, and the model of American missions. The federal government ought to control, can control the liquor traffic in the islands. The ports are in its hands. The federal officers are capable and locally unentangled. Its power is respected and feared. The federal judges are independent and very able.

“The federal government ought to take the matter in charge promptly and finally. The native people are entitled to it. The best interests of the army and navy demand it. All classes of help-

ful and honorable business men would favor it. And the object lesson would be famous throughout the world.”

The statement that the Pleasanton Hotel is about to apply for a second-class liquor license has not been denied. According to our laws the following licenses may be issued:

“1st class, wholesale—fee \$1000 per annum.

“2nd class, retail license to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind and in any quantity. Under this license the holder may conduct the following kinds of business: Saloon, hotel or restaurant. Annual fee \$750.”

The second-class, retail license, is the kind of a license the Pleasanton Hotel will have if it has any. It is said that the Commissioners can put on such restrictions as they wish, such as serving with meals only, but the fact remains that those who sign in favor of a license for the Pleasanton sign for a regular 2nd class license which has no restrictions whatever. The statement by the applicant that he is willing to abide by any restrictions the Board may impose does not in any way effect the fact that the only kind of a license you are signing for is a regular 2nd class license. What the commissioners may or may not do does not enter into the case. Are we supposed to believe that if a license is granted and the Commissioners should say “for meals only” that if an automobile drives up to the door and the occupants order drinks between meals they will be refused? Or will they bring a sandwich on the tray and call that a meal? If persons in the Annex want a drink between meals will the same program be carried out? I am convinced that if we want a quiet respectable community the only thing for the citizens of the neighborhood to do is to say “No license.” The MacDonald, within one block of the Pleasanton, has no license and does not want any. All the rooms are full of guests and they are able to make it pay.

G. W. P.



Following its annual custom, *The Friend* is this month furnishing a program for Peace Day. The Department of Public Instruction cooperates in sending the programs to the schools. For this splendid pageant the schools of Hawaii as well as *The Friend* are under great obligation to Mr. Jas. A. Wilder, by whom it was especially prepared.

Training Boys to Work

By REV. JOHN F. COWAN, D.D.

It is being demonstrated by unquestionable tests that the value of a boy (or girl) as a future citizen depends largely on his knowing how to use his hands or mind in some useful occupation that will make of him a producer. The converse of this is equally true—that the danger of a boy becoming a loafer or criminal is in proportion to the lack of such training. The boy who has not been taught to do something in particular, and to take pride in doing it, is a potential parasite or criminal.

After all that has been written and said about industrial training in Hawaii, we are slow in getting at actual training, outside of three or four large schools each, for boys and girls, which are available, for economic and other reasons, to but a comparative few. The public school system has at last taken some tentative steps towards vocational teaching in some quarters, but, handicapped for lack of funds, how inadequate the best that it promises!

Here in Kohala District—too remote from Hilo Boarding School, Lahainaluna, Kamehameha or Mills for many poorer boys—we were promised last year an instructor in wood and iron-working for two of our schools, in rotation with other schools in Kona and Hamakua, as soon as the funds for the new year became available. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," a change in plans now limits the work of this one vocational teacher for all of this big island, to Hilo alone.

Kohala has many boys who are drifting towards idle, vicious manhood, because they, or their parents, feel above plantation work, and there is nothing else that we can teach them at present. We shall one day reap a harvest of hoodlums. I believe that the churches, wherever possible, until other agencies are provided, could do no better work for religion and the state than to establish shops for teaching boys wood-working, iron-working, painting, paperhanging, printing, basket-making, etc., and gardens for inculcating the rudiments of small-farming.

Much could be done without prohibitive cost. Local artisans might be used as instructors. We have in Kohala plenty of unused chapels which might better be turned into shops. Experience has shown that eras of industrial depression foster viciousness and crime. With men work-

ing but two or three days a week in our fields, and boys little in demand, we need to bestir ourselves to meet a real menace. Take a district like this: \$5,000 or \$6,000 would provide a centrally located building—shops, a cottage for overseer, and a lodging house for boys when stormy weather prevented them walking home. This, with a few acres of ground, would provide for all the idle boys of the district, as day pupils (or evening pupils), who could not go to Hilo or other schools for economic reasons, and would doubtless become a feeder for Hilo, Lahainaluna, Kamehameha and Mills.

What *The Midget* printing office has done in the way of starting boys on the upward road convinces me that it would be a good investment to add other shops to the printshop, all of which might be made self-supporting; and I believe the time has come to do it.

If Hawaii cannot finance such an industrial training, I am strongly tempted to make a canvass in the opulent East, in behalf of the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese and other boys who thus would be helped to become good citizens of the Territory, and prepare it for future statehood.



A Boy Needs His Father

"A boy comes to the age when he is preeminently in need of companionship, and the only parent within hailing distance of his heart is his mother.

The soul of a boy should be valued above knickerbockers and three meals a day. There should be far more about a child to appeal to a father than the fact that the boy is run down at the heel and in need of a hair cut.

It takes more than money to train up a child in the way he should go.

Men pretend to confer a just tribute in turning youngsters over to their mothers. The fact is, they are sometimes more concerned about conferring the job. Such shifting of responsibility is unjust. The man knows that mothers are endowed by nature for the unbringing of children, and he flatteringly says "Let mother do it." So mother shoulders the unfair burden and goes on, meekly and faithfully, cooking, washing, patching—and what not—to the close of her weary day. Then all too frequently there comes to her the reward of having an officer at her door who tells her that her son or daughter has gotten into trouble and is, at that moment, in the custody of the authorities.

What is the trouble? The officer perfunctorily explains that the boy has been stealing or the girl was found consorting with dangerous companions. Is that the trouble? No, the officer mentions only the symptoms. The boy has grown beyond the mother's thought. Young blood is rushing rampant through his veins, and no moral force restrains him from following his impulses.

Such a child is not receiving a square deal. Nor is the mother.

Society should condemn any man who complacently turns from the task of nourishing his child's soul. The job belongs as much to him as to the woman.

While saying this let it be emphatically added that society must likewise condemn any vocational injustice which would deprive a father of the time he should have for companionship with his children.

Is it ignoble for a father to be tender hearted? Do gentleness, simplicity, kindness and love connote strength in women and weakness in men? I think not.

Twelve years is long enough for any boy to remain solely in his mother's hands. I know of mothers a-plenty who have shouldered the double burden and given to the State full-grown citizens. But for some years I have watched thousands of boys pass through the juvenile courts charged with delinquency, and I have looked back of their offences and seen the youngsters stumbling along the trail of life being morally lacerated because they were deprived of the chummy, guiding hand of a father.

There is nothing unnatural in this demand of the boy for man companionship. It is physiological. His life is enlarging and as he turned away from the nursery play and sought the companionship of knee trousers, just so he now turns to the man who he instinctively feels to be his matured self.

With full knowledge of the excuses offered by busy fathers, I know of no good reason why a father should be deprived of the fun of tramping across country with a hilarious youngster or why he may not legitimately swelter in an afternoon sun, munch peanuts and otherwise enjoy a ball game in company with his boy.

—V. MacC.



Hawaii has a rival in nationalities. In a New England exchange we note that Miss Stedry, a bohemian, is at work in New Britain, Conn., among thirty-five nationalities. She speaks six languages and has a sewing school of 137 children, including seventeen nationalities.

Kohala King's Daughters Quarter Century

On January 31st the Circle of King's Daughters connected with Union Church, Kohala, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a special meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Bond, to which all former members residing in the district were invited. Mrs. Bond and the Misses Bond served a delightful luncheon, and some of the Seminary girls, who are supported by the Circle, or by individual members of it, furnished pleasant music.

This Circle has had a remarkably useful career. The papers which were read by Mrs. John Hind, the president, and Miss Caroline S. Bond, the secretary, make most inspiring reading. Of the ninety-two names enrolled in the quarter of a century, about a baker's dozen are now doing splendid work; half a dozen have passed on to reward, and the rest are scattered to the ends of the earth, or are doing good work in St. Augustine's Guild, Kohala, which was organized out of the membership of the King's Daughters, at the time the Episcopal church people in the district withdrew from Union Church to enjoy their own forms of worship.

Every year the King's Daughters give about \$20 worth of candy to the Christmas trees of the Japanese, Seminary and other Sunday Schools. They gave \$200 to the King's Daughters' Home in Honolulu. They have embroidered communion clothes for the church, painted the Seminary, supported pupils in it, given the church a Bible and markers, a new organ; \$6.50 a month towards the Japanese kindergarten, \$21 to the Island Fund for ministers' salaries, \$58.50 to send a sick Japanese worker to the hospital, \$23 to send another to the King's Daughters' Home, Oakland, bedding for the Salvation Army, and \$122.65 a year to help the Sunday School pay for an automobile to bring some children and workers having no conveyances. This money they have raised by concerts, rummage sales, cook books, cards, and in many ingenious ways.

They have also held receptions for new pastors, and Seminary teachers, church socials and picnics, and provided suppers for the annual meetings of the church and congregation.

In the way of civic helpfulness, they placed barrels for waste paper at needed points and are encouraging the school children to keep the streets clean, and they are now petitioning the Board of

Public Works for ten acres of land for a public park.

I cannot close this imperfect summary of their abundant labors without a word of personal testimony to the earnest spirit, the untiring faithfulness and the bright inventiveness of these lovely Kohala saints.

Rev. U. Cho Ping, pastor of Kaiopihi Chinese Church, with his family has been quarantined for some time on account of his eldest son having typhoid fever. The boy is beginning convalescence, but the quarantine will continue weeks yet, meanwhile services are being held at Halawa.

Sunday evening, February 8, the Seminary girls came in a body to the church service and, with almost the whole of "Kohala Row" and the other attendants, quite filled the house and made an inspiring congregation.

The ladies of the church are assuming charge of the music for the services, a month each in turn. Mrs. John Hind, Mrs. H. C. Austin, Mrs. Henry Renton, Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Watt have served. Mrs. Russell had the month of March and Mrs. Henry Renton will have charge of the Easter music.

JOHN F. COWAN, Pastor.



That the Honolulu Bible Training School has definite data concerning the "after graduation" status of its young people is a fact attested the following figures. In February sixty-seven letters were sent to the alumnae of the school. This figure does not represent the full number resident in the islands, but those whose addresses are definitely known. The total number of replies was forty. Thirty-six have taught Sunday School since graduation, twenty-nine are teaching now. Nineteen of these are in Sunday Schools outside of Honolulu. Four stated a need of assistance in the matter of supplies, etc. The invitation to the annual graduation exercises at Kawaiahao Church in June was accepted with a considerable show of enthusiasm.



A cable from Miss Ruth Richards, preceding the Associated Press news of the burning of Wellesley College dormitory averted a period of suspense and anxiety here. Following the suspension of college as a result of the fire, Miss Richards went to Alabama to visit a college friend.



Every pilot can steer a ship in calms; but he performs the skillful part who can manage it in storms.

Digest of Field Reports for Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1913*

By General Superintendent
REV. WM. BREWSTER OLESON.

ALMOST uniformly the reports from all over the Territory indicate gratifying conditions. The work of the churches and of the various mission agencies is being vigorously pressed. Recently established services at various points are making steady advance. One reports that the usual services are being well maintained; another that the Kindergarten is prospering though with fewer helpers; another that the average attendance at church services has been better than ever; another that the churches are much concerned to raise their full complement of \$1 per member on an average for the Hawaiian Board.

Though there are several churches without pastors, most of the churches and mission stations are being cared for by men of increasing fitness for the work. This fact is resulting in greater steadiness of effort.

Special activity is reported on the part of laymen, who have visited localities where no regular church work is conducted, holding meetings, and receiving hearty welcome wherever they have gone. In one instance laymen have aroused religious interest in a community where the church doors had been long closed, but which are now open, and men and women once indifferent, now seek the house of God. Once no one cared how the place of worship looked, but now there is a general purpose to have it repaired.

We are not surprised to discover evidences of increasing efficiency. The preaching in one instance at least, is getting a new grip on the hearts of the people, for on several recent occasions extra seats had to be brought in.

Our Berean Mission has outgrown its quarters, and in order to accommodate those who have crowded to its services, we have been obliged to rent an adjoining room to throw the two into one large room. The expense has been borne by the benefactions of generous friends.

One of our newly organized churches has voted to start off with regular offerings to our Missionary Societies. There

* Read before Hawaiian Board, Feb. 13, 1914.

must be some genuine headway being made in a community where it is reported of the evangelist and his wife that they "have won the hearts of the people, and there seems a true spirit of Christian service."

Our Bible School is surely proving its worth and increasing its efficiency under its present corps of instructors. New men of promise are constantly turning to it for training for Christian service.

In spite of the disturbed financial situation, it is pleasing to note that one enterprise, formerly sustained by the Board, has become self-sustaining, and out of the last quarter's receipts, paid all current expenses and had a cash balance on hand, December 31, of \$139.80; that one of our country churches received at a recent fair, \$767; that another, one of our more recently organized churches, received \$261 at a social and fair; and that, best of all, another of our country churches secured \$1300 for a new building, almost the entire amount coming from its Japanese constituents and their Japanese friends.

The tone of courage and hopefulness is uppermost. "Our encouragements," writes one, "seem to greatly outnumber our discouragements." Another rejoices in new members added to the church. Another is stirred on account of the number of young Filipinos who have had training in Christian Schools, some of whom are church members, and are rendering valuable help in conducting Christian services; and some of whom are looking forward to the Christian ministry. One such, now working on a plantation on this island, left the Philippines in order to earn money to study for the ministry. Here he has won a place for himself among his fellows, and is now likely to make his preparation for the ministry at our Bible School.

At one of the recent meetings, under our Filipino missionaries, at the Immigration Station, over four hundred men and women attended. At a meeting some months ago, there was present a Filipino who stated that "he came not only to work for money but for the Lord especially." He was sent to one of the other islands, and no trace could be found of him. But recently he has been heard from on Hawaii, where he is doing Christian work at his own charges. He is a Presbyterian Church member, and previous to his coming to Hawaii had

been working for several years in Iloilo as a preacher. We ought to have funds with which to keep that man engaged all the time in Christian work.

We are glad to report the arrival of Mr. Tse, who is unusually well-equipped as a public speaker, and who will focus his work mainly in reaching the non-church going Chinese in Honolulu.

A specially capable worker has been secured in the person of Mrs. Kataoka, who has recently come from Japan to work at Wailuku in the Girls' Home. She has had many years' experience as Matron of the Okayama Orphanage; was four years at a school for poor children in Tokyo, three years a Bible helper in the Osaka church, and two years at the Woman's High School in Osaka.

Our Bible School is to be specially congratulated on the coming of Rev. Dr. Ferguson to Mills Institute. His kindly aid and sympathetic interest should prove a great asset in the training offered at the Bible School.

The Rev. Howard Harris, formerly a teacher in Tokyo, afterwards a pastor in New York State, and more recently on the teaching staff of the University of Southern California, has accepted a call to the Kahului Union Church and will shortly begin his ministry there.

One more important field has been occupied by the installing of Rev. L. K. Kakani at Kukuihaele.

The quarter chronicles the organization of the Kalihi Union Church and the dedication of the attractive house of worship at Kaneohe.

The Congregation ministered to by Rev. A. Akana, has organized a Young Peoples' League for the purpose of establishing themselves in Christian manhood and womanhood, to help one another in the struggle for existence and to secure training to become Christian workers and missionaries. All the members are attending the preaching services regularly.

Very much has been undertaken in promoting good fellowship through social gatherings and Christmas celebrations. One reports a social attended by one hundred and seventy-six young people. Another reports a large union gathering "of all the local religious forces at which there was an audience of between three and four hundred and a very friendly spirit of fellowship prevailed." The good cheer of Christmas was expressed in a more general observance of the day than usual among all nationali-

ties. One writes: "It is a noticeable new departure that the Hawaiian Churches are making so much of the Christmas season." Christmas exercises among the Japanese are reported as having been "dignified and entertaining" and enthusiastically observed. Among the Honolulu Chinese there were notable public exercises with crowded audiences. The children of one of our Portuguese churches brought Christmas offerings amounting to one hundred and five dollars, which was divided between the Children's Hospital and Leahi Home. At some points the Christmas spirit was exemplified in visits with timely gifts to needy homes of various nationalities. Such expressions of kindly interest and fellowship create the best kind of conditions for more pronounced religious effort.

An increased attendance in our Sunday Schools is reported from many points. Some perceptible improvement is also noticeable in the teaching force. Teacher training institutes have been conducted in many places with gratifying attendance of teachers and Sunday School officers. These results testify to an awakening concern, and corresponding effort to secure larger efficiency. The instances of declining numbers and efficiency are receiving careful investigation.

Though we have little to chronicle in the way of material advance, it is interesting to note that our Filipino brethren on one plantation are so desirous of a house of worship that they are already making subscriptions of money to that end; that the members of one of our newly organized churches, are canvassing the matter of inaugurating a fund for a new building; that the grounds about one of our city churches have been improved by the laying of a concrete walk; and that a new building for the growing Girls' Home at Wailuku, has been begun, the funds for which have been greatly augmented by contributions from the Japanese community.

Very much is being accomplished in stimulating our Hawaiian and Japanese pastors in their work, by Ministers' Meetings and meetings for fellowship and mutual counsel. Less is being done in this way for our Chinese evangelists on account of the wide separation of their fields. But in Honolulu, at least, now that our forces have been strongly reinforced by the coming of Mr. Tse, we look for some effective teamwork in strengthening existing agencies, and for

a real advance in aggressive effort among our non-Christian Chinese.

There are features in connection with various phases of the Board's work that interfere with efficiency. Interrupted pastorates and decline in fruitfulness are closely related. Divisive influences in some churches have brought the activities of such churches almost to a standstill. The loss of valuable helpers has greatly weakened our forces at some points. The shifting of population is a depressing factor. Insufficient accommodation for rapidly growing enterprises creates a problem that present resources are inadequate to solve. The facing of opportunities that cannot be met on account of lack of men and of money, is also disturbing and disheartening.

In June, 1909, the Hawaiian Evangelical Association voted to authorize the raising of \$8000 for a new house of worship for the church at Kalaupapa. Practically nothing was done under this authorization. Accordingly at the Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association in July, 1912, a committee of two from each island, was appointed to raise the sum of \$6000 for the proposed building at Kalaupapa. This committee has been instrumental in securing actual cash payments toward this building fund amounting to date to \$3890, which sum has been placed by Treasurer Richards at interest in the Savings Bank. This sum has been almost entirely received from members of our Hawaiian churches and congregations. The balance needed before construction can be begun, is \$2110. Our brethren at Kalaupapa are holding services in a building that was two years ago in a dilapidated and leaking condition, and the winds and rains of recent months must have made its further use well-nigh prohibitive. It would seem that the claim which our Kalaupapa brethren may fairly make on their brethren of every race, should not go longer without generous response.

Copy of letter from Sam Higginbottom, Esq., Supt. Naini Leper Asylum, to W. M. Danner, Secretary U. S. A. Committee:

Dear Mr. Danner:—

So much has been going on in the Asylum that I hardly know where to begin. Then, too, I have been so busy supervising the new buildings that I wanted to see them finished before I wrote of them. The Governor of these provinces, Sir James Meston, visited the Asylum in April. The result was a building grant of \$1,500. Then, the Home Committee sent out enough to complete the barracks. So I hope in a week or two to have suitable sanitary accommodations for our two hundred and fifty lepers. Ever since I have had charge of the asylum, we have been so crowded that I have hesitated to admit new lepers, but they have said: "Any place will do, if I can get only a little food in peace and comfort." The result was dangerous overcrowding. We are now building a new home for the untainted boys of leper parents. Up to the present, boys and girls have been together; but now that they are growing up, segregation of the sexes is necessary. This home is on a beautiful site of three acres given us by the Government. It just adjoins the Mission Farm, and the boys will get training in scientific agriculture. We need a well for this home to cost about \$500. There are a number of dear little children from two to three years of age living with their leper parents. It was a great joy, a few days ago, to start building an observation ward for these little tots, where they will be under close medical supervision for six months before being sent over to the other Home. So far, we have had to send back to the asylum four or five children, who developed the disease after

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.
185 KING STREET.

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

**On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.**

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

♦♦♦

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
Y. AKAI, Manager.

J. E. Rocha

THE TAILOR

*Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.*

PAUAAH STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street
Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

having been in the Children's Home for
some time. This is too painful to repeat
often. So, from now on, we have this
intermediate stage and should be saved
from this terrible experience.

The doctor's house is also going up,
and he will be happy when it is com-
pleted. Thus, you see, I have had some-
thing to engage my attention when not
teaching in the college. On the Viceroy's
birthday, Lady Hardinge desired every
child in India to commemorate God's
goodness in saving her husband at the
Delhi outrage. I thought it should be
made a bright spot for all. So I got
mangoes for a feast; we had all our ban-
ners out, speeches, songs, hymns and
good cheer; and although the weather
was hot, we had one of the happiest
days I have ever seen in the asylum.
For the untainted children, the best came
at the last—a ride in a real motor car.
I never saw happier children than these
at this fairyland experience; for motor
cars do not often come their way.

I regret I am such a poor correspon-
dent. There is so much going on here
every day that it is hard for me to turn
aside to the uncongenial task of writing.
Just a year ago today, I was starting back
to work after my long holiday of ty-
phoid; and as I look back over the year,
it is with great joy that God has allowed
me another year of this full, happy life.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,
—SAM HIGGINBOTTOM.



EVENTS.

February.

24. French Cruiser Montcalm arrives in
harbor.
25. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards takes
command of the Department of Ha-
waii....Farewell reception to Dr. Wad-
man at Korean Methodist Church.
26. Rapid Transit directors vote to double
track King street from Fort Shafter to
Pawaa Junction.

March.

1. Kuhio Bay now open to ocean liners.
....Earl of Minto dies in England.
2. Honolulu people contribute 984 books
for new library of Troop E, 4th Cav-
alry.
3. Cruiser Montcalm leaves for Mexican
waters.
5. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenny celebrated the
twenty-fifth anniversary of their wed-
ding.
10. Ground broken at Kalihi for the new
cannery being built by Libby, McNeil
& Libby.
11. National Senate confirms appointment
of Lawyer E. M. Watson as Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court.
12. President Wilson nominates Attorney

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the

TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'FG. CO., LTD.

Dealers in

CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

* * * *

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured
and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and
Trimming.

* * * *

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU

P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

**Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery**

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

R. J. Quarles Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court and W. W. Thayer as
Secretary of the Territory.

14. Honolulu Gas Company vote to erect
new building corner of Miller and
Beretania streets.
15. Cornerstone of new Chinese Church
laid with impressive ceremonies.
16. Harry Lauder spends day in Honolulu,
guest of the Ad Club.
17. The Daughters of Hawaii unveil a
memorial tablet in memory of Kame-
hameha III. Services at Kawaiahao
Church. Tablet to be taken later to
Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii.
Ad Club observes St. Patrick Day.
19. Reverend Mother Superior Mary Law,
completes 50 years of service in the
Convent of the Sacred Heart.
Ernest A. Mott-Smith resigns as chair-
man of the Public Utilities Commis-
sion.
20. Perley L. Horne, President of the
Kamehameha Schools, resigns after ten
years' service, resignation to take ef-
fect next summer.
23. Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb says fare-
well to Schofield Barracks.
24. The 94th birthday of Fanny Crosby
observed by appropriate exercises at
Kawaiahao Seminary.



MARRIAGES.

Matthews-McStocker—In Honolulu, Febru-
ary 26, 1914, Dr. Arnett P. Matthews
and Miss Lydia McStocker.

Gauglar-Milburn—In Honolulu March 16,
1914, Lieut. Roland L. Gauglar and
Miss Fay Milburn.

Weatherwax-Fountain—In Honolulu March
16, 1914, C. Walter Weatherwax and
Miss Anna M. Fountain.



DEATHS.

Hingley—In Honolulu, February 24, 1914,
Edward Hingley; aged 62 years.

Ellis—In Honolulu, February 24, 1914, John
Sumner Ellis; aged 37 years.

Mahoe—In Honolulu, February 26, 1914,
Miss Josephine N. Mahoe; aged 20
years.

Greene—In Honolulu, March 10, 1914, Mr.
J. J. Greene.

Ward—In Honolulu, March 18, 1914, Miss
Blanche Hannah Ward; aged 19 years.

Hewett—In Honolulu, March 19, 1914, Mrs.
Martha Hewett; aged 94 years 11 mos.

Waldron—In Honolulu, March 20, 1914,
Frederick Waldron.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.



Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.



179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Ship-
ments to any part of
the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Fitting Tributes of Lasting Material and Proper Workmanship

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd.

MARBLE & GRANITE

P. O. Box 491 King & Punchbowl

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and
Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates,
Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios,
etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare
Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

TELEPHONE 3743.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

**E. R. BATH
PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

**Silva's
Toggery**

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE
Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

137 and 139 King Street.
Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIER, SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

Just
HATS

FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

*Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.*

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroege, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Piano and Orchestrals. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.
34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022

THE PLACE WHERE THE
BEST SODA IS
MADE

Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers' Liability, and Burglary Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

* SAYEGUSA *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs, Handbags, Screens, Dress Patterns, Waists and Table Covers; Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buckles, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and courteous treatment have been the factors which have made us "The Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns and shapes of our open-stock dinnerware has added materially to the success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

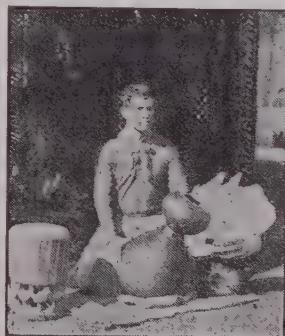
P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM- MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; E. E. Paxton, secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.
Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Dr. John R. Mott's Idea

OF

How to Get Men and Money^{*}

We put it in this conspicuous advertising space for reasons

For Christian Enterprises

Taken from *Missionary Review of World*

^{*} Anything else, for that matter

This article has incidental relations to church "Publicity"

The secret of obtaining all the men and the women we need and all the money we need for missions lies in the manifestation of the presence and the working of the living Christ. Wherever Christ looms large as the great central reality, men and women fall down before Him and do what is logically implied. In every land and among all peoples, wherever Christ stands out as He is, the *living* Christ, people see that he should have right of way in themselves and full control of all that they now have or ever may possess. There is also the motive of obedience to His beckoning hand. It is inconceivable that the *living* Christ, who rose from the dead, should stand out in any company, or before any individual who acknowledges Christ, and not accomplish marvelous things—things that transcend all other experiences and that are sufficient to meet every need.

This is my interpretation of the offering, the wonderful offering, of lives that I have found, not only here in America, but in certain parts of Europe, and in the Orient.

Why is it that in some colleges and seminaries, in certain homes and conventions, strong lives have been surrendered in such numbers, whereas, in other colleges and in other homes and conventions there have not been such offerings? The more deeply I have studied these cases, the more fully I have been convinced that the secret has been that in the former places Christ was lifted up, and in other cases He was not. In one case the conditions were complied with, and as a result He manifested Himself. Old things passed away, all things became new; the right motives asserted themselves and dominated. The men and the money needed were forthcoming.

Time will show, I think, that the recent Kansas City convention will yield a thousand new missionaries. In one sleeping-car there were twenty-two delegates traveling from Kansas City, and before they reached Buffalo eleven of their number had volunteered for

missionary service. In another little delegation of seven, four volunteered; and so it goes on, in different parts of the continent. Those who, at Kansas City, stood before the vision of the living Christ and were made markedly conscious of His presence, came to recognize His claims and are acknowledging His sway.

It is the same with money. Mr. Moody had no difficulty whatever in obtaining large sums, but did not spend many minutes talking about money. He did spend many days talking about the living Christ and giving opportunity for Christ to do His wonderful works, until from gratitude and from recognition that here was a Lord who had the right to reign, men were eager to follow in His steps. Mr. Moody, therefore, had no difficulty in getting the money from rich or poor. Moreover, wherever I go in Scotland or England I find that many of the workers who are the outstanding leaders in Christian work are those who offered themselves in the pathway of those marvelous times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord associated with Mr. Moody's evangelistic campaigns.

Hudson Taylor had no difficulty in obtaining money, but I never heard him make one appeal for money, either publicly or privately. I have, however, heard him talk by the hour about the living Christ, and one was conscious that Christ was living in him. Then as they felt the contagion of His presence, people offered their money, their time, and their lives.

The Church Missionary Society recently had a steadily accumulating deficit until it reached large proportions. The officers spent many an afternoon conferring as to how they could improve their system of finance, but that did not remove their deficit. It was not until they went apart—their district secretaries, their headquarters secretaries, their lay workers, their lay women—and entered upon a long "retreat" that Christ came out into His central place. How it changed the

whole situation! They did not spend much time talking finance on that occasion, but Christ did what He always does without any exception, when He is given His rightful place—He touched springs that before had not been moved, and the fountains of benevolence gushed forth. I was not surprised to find that the whole of the large deficit was removed, and that other large sums have been offered for a forward movement.

Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who had a wonderful church, bore testimony near the end of his life, that having given so much attention as he had to improving the organization of his church and to making financial appeals in the interest of the missionary cause, he had come to see a more excellent way; in those late years he laid chief emphasis on the deepening of the spiritual life of his people, with the result that there was an increase in the offering of lives and in the financial gifts of his church.

The only method that will bring forward workers who will stand the test in the day of trial and temptation, the workers who recognize that they receive their call not from man, and not from a dead Christ, but from a *living* Christ, and the only way in which we can obtain the large sums of money needed, and that will not bring greater dangers than now surround us, is the lifting up of Christ. We must hold Him up in our own lives primarily, in our conventions and conferences, in our board meetings and committees. We will say less perchance about the motives and about the methods, and more about HIM, and we will leave Him free to work.

If we will only let the living Christ stand out in the central place, then we will have times of refreshing from His presence.

John R. Mott.

Note the Easter Suggestiveness of the above.

For instance, the HAWAIIAN BOARD needs men and money.
Is Dr. Mott right as to the way to get it? Then must we qualify.

THE FRIEND

The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church

THE NECESSARY \$10,000 HAS BEEN RAISED BY THE AMERICAN BOARD, ENABLING THAT BODY TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FROM OFFICIALS OF SHANSI, CHINA, THAT THE BOARD ACCEPT THE MANAGEMENT OF ONE OF THE THREE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE, AND ALSO THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN EIGHT COUNTIES IN THE VICINITY OF FENCHOW. THIS DISTRICT CONTAINS A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 4,000,000.

THE OFFER IS BACKED BY THE GENTRY AND LEADING CITIZENS OF FENCHOW, WHERE THE BOARD HAS ONE OF ITS STATIONS, AND THESE MEN HAVE SHOWN THEIR GOOD WILL BY AGREEING TO PAY 4,000 TAELES PER YEAR TOWARD THE RUNNING EXPENSES AND TO COLLECT TUITION FEES FROM THE STUDENTS. THIS FROM A PROVINCE IN WHICH MANY AMERICAN MISSIONARIES WERE MASSACRED BY THE BOXERS IN 1900.

THE OFFER WOULD BE EXTRAORDINARY ENOUGH AS A PURELY EDUCATIONAL MEASURE, BUT IT HAS ALSO A DEEP RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE, SINCE A FREE HAND WILL BE GIVEN THE MISSIONARIES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BIBLE AND FOR CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT ALSO THAT THE PROPOSAL COMES AT A TIME WHEN YUAN SHIH KAI IS RE-ESTABLISHING CONFUCIANISM AS THE STATE RELIGION.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.



Real Estate



*Stocks and
Bonds*



*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*



*Safe Deposit
Boxes*



**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.

Citizens Insurance Company

London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,

Babcock & Wilcox Company

Greens Fuel Economizer Company

Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.



Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.



Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.



ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, MAY, 1914.

No. 5

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

---:---

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

---:---

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Perley L. Horne
F. W. Damon	Theodore Richards
Paul Super	Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole	Vaughan MacCaughy
William D. Westervelt.	

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

A Virile Institution.

Towards the close of 1902 Rev. and Mrs. Okumura, with the aid of Mr. K. Maeda (now pastor at Eva), began Christian work in the Makiki district of Honolulu. Mr. Okumura had just resigned the pastorate of Nuuanu Street Church, the largest and oldest Japanese Church in the Territory, which had reached self-support about the time that the pastor was leaving it to enter the new field. A tiny dry-goods box of a hut was hired on Kinau street and opened in February, 1903, as a preaching place. The movement met with determined opposition on the part of many Japanese in the immediate neighborhood. The din at meetings often drowned out the words of the speakers. By April of 1904 a new house was rented with three times the seating capacity, and on the 8th of that month a Church of 23 members was organized. A Young Men's Club had been started eight months before. These ardent spirits

stood behind Mr. Okumura in his plan to conduct a thoro campaign throughout his district. By dividing up his parish and assigning duty to all church members he began systematically to reach every individual. He soon had a complete list of every Japanese in the district. These were called upon constantly and a most painstaking campaign of personal evangelism as well as preaching in the so-called camps was prosecuted. On the 12th of April, 1914, ten years after the organization of the Church the membership passed the 500 mark and the Church attained complete self-support. A notable celebration of this anniversary was held on the 9th and 10th ultimo. In 1906 the Church completed and dedicated a fine building in which it has ever since met. This must now be enlarged. The splendid progress of this company of Christians is a tribute to the wise leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Okumura and to the devotion of the membership. We have never known so finely organized a Church anywhere tho reports from Korea speak of churches there even more efficient in the practical work of winning men. Makiki Japanese Church has also been a rare training school for Christian leaders. Rev. Messrs. K. Maeda of Ewa and K. Okamoto of Lihue, two of our most successful evangelists, were products of the life of this Church. Others of its most promising young men are studying in Honolulu or the mainland preparatory to entering active Christian work. The apostolic character of this enthusiastic body of disciples is a great inspiration to churches of other nationalities as well as to those composed of its fellow countrymen. No one can contemplate the Christian movement among Japanese in Hawaii without being impressed with its virility, its aggressiveness and its modern spirit. \$3000 will be required to enlarge the Makiki church building. The Church members and their friends are doing all they can to raise this money. Contribu-

tions from outside sources will be most welcome.

❖

Notable Guests.

During the past few weeks Honolulu has greatly enjoyed the presence of Dr. James M. Taylor, for twenty-eight years President of Vassar College, and of Mrs. and Miss Taylor. Full of vigor, ready to respond to every request for service, overflowing with youthfulness of spirit Dr. Taylor has made a large place for himself in the regard of Honoluluans in the short time he has sojourned here. The American Board Deputation to the centenary of the Marathi Mission came and went within one day leaving Misses Bodman and Bridgman to stay for ten days. At a mass-meeting held in historic Kawaiahao Church on Wednesday evening, April 15th, where owing to the illness of President P. C. Jones, Vice-President F. J. Lowrey of the Hawaiian Board occupied the chair, Rev. Geo. A. Hall and Dr. Wm. E. Strong delivered brief addresses. The chairman voiced the local Board's welcome and Mrs. Theodore Richards did the same for the Woman's Board. Memorial words for Pres. S. B. Capen were spoken and exercises in five languages gave special significance to the strategic position of Hawaii. The Kamahameha chorus presided over the music. The month closed with an intensive day in which the party of Dr. Henry C. Mabie and Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery caught a glimpse of Honolulu and gave memorable addresses at Central Union Parish House. Mr. L. W. Messer of Chicago, the widely known Y. M. C. A. leader, paid his friends a flying visit at the same time. The month of May promises equally great treats with Dan Crawford of Africa and Rev. Sylvester C. Horne of London as special attractions.

❖

High Sheriff Henry.

1614 prisoners in fifteen years up to January 1, 1914, with only seven-

teen recommitted was the record for Hawaii's State's Prison under the wardenship of William Henry. It does not of course cover those jailed for petty offenses, but only real criminals. This is but a trifle over one per cent. Is there any State in the American Union with a prison record to compare with this? Doubtless there are many reasons for this unique story of Hawaii's success in dealing with crime. The absence of dire poverty is one. The character of our population, mostly Asiatics, who are accustomed to obey law is another. The attitude of forgiveness and the habit of forgetting one's past, characteristic of life here, also figure. The man who has committed a crime is given another chance as a matter of course. But the personal element involved in Sheriff Henry is a very large factor. He has been an ideal warden, interested in his men. That infernal creation of man's cruelty, the lockstep, was abolished early in his administration. The lash met the same fate. He used his large influence with legislators to secure the parole system and the adoption of the law that requires \$5.00 and a useful suit of clothes to be given to each discharged prisoner. Red tape has had no part in his conduct of his office. He has been the friend of every man under his charge. That he should have been forced to resign to make way for Mr. Jarrett is the dirtiest piece of politics we have known in a long time and is an affront to the entire citizenship of the Territory. The care of prisoners is one of the most delicate and sacred duties in the economy of society. When a man has been found who has an aptitude for its faithful discharge and whom experience shows to be possessed of the moral qualities that make his conduct of such a position successful, he should be guaranteed continuance as long as he serves well.



The Detention Home.

Judge Whitney deserves the gratitude of the community for the interest he is arousing on behalf of a place in which to house juvenile offenders. Governor Pinkham pleads poverty, but this plea merits no consideration when the plight of children is concerned. The recent Legislature appropriated \$7500 for a Detention Home and if expenditures must be cut, the knife should be applied else-

where. The State is a big home and in every rightly conducted home, the health of the children is paramount. Juvenile offenders are sick children who need immediate and most painstaking care. There are numbers of other places where the pruning knife should be applied long before it is used to curtail the vital interests of the children of the Commonwealth. It is well for citizens to voice their protest against the holding up of this appropriation any longer by the Governor. The people have voted the money, the plight of the children cries out for its immediate expenditure and no single will should intervene to do further injustice to these unfortunate boys and girls, whom society has condemned to an ill bringing up.



The American Japanese Problem*

THIS is the title of a goodly volume by Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Professor in Doshisha University and Lecturer in the Imperial University of Kyoto. It is not his first book on oriental subjects as he is the author of the widely known "Japanese Evolution" and also of "The White Peril in the Far East." The chief value of this book lies in its coming from a ripe American scholar who is thoroly conversant with the Japanese side of the question and who has spent some months in California studying the local situation there. Dr. Gulick is master of the Japanese language and knows from the bottom up the civilization of the Sunrise Empire.

The style of the book is clear and concise. There are over a score of telling illustrations which enforce a number of the propositions which Dr. Gulick sets forth. Facts and not theories form the subject matter discussed. All statements are made dispassionately and with entire absence of bias. The object of the book is to give a cool-headed, scientific exposé of all sides of the problem. This aim is well realized. The controversial note is wisely absent. The treatment is eminently sane and unprejudiced. The first five chapters state America's oriental problem and the acute phase of it localized in California. The dominant views entertained in that state and crystalized in its legislation are painstakingly detailed. Great fairness is manifested in

giving the anti Japanese attitude. One by one the counts in this indictment are then subjected to careful scrutiny and their truth or falsity faithfully pointed out. The famous case of Florin which figured so prominently in the agitation over the anti-alien land law of 1913 and of which Mr. K. Kawakami has so much to say in "Asia At the Door" has an entire chapter to itself. Dr. Gulick visited Florin and made a detailed study of conditions there.

A very valuable feature of the book is its clear exposition of the wise measures taken by Japanese towards the solution of the problem. This is followed by an excellent discussion of the mooted question of assimilability which the author sets at rest forever. California's anti-Japanese agitation gets a very illuminating tho brief chapter. This might well be expanded into a monograph by an author with leisure enuf fully to investigate a subject that will some day startle Americans when all its ramifications are brought to light. Wisely, however, Dr. Gulick has not touched upon phases of this detail, the exposure of which at this stage of the game would only result in provoking antagonism. For the aim of the book is to help men of diverse views but genuine patriotism to get together upon a sane and just policy.

The factors which tend to unite East and West are vividly outlined, and five very valuable chapters are given to the consideration of the Yellow and White Perils with their resulting illusions. The book closes with a careful statement of Dr. Gulick's proposed scheme for the solution of the Far Eastern problem, reference to which plan was made in our March issue. A series of appendices contain very useful material for reference.

One rises from a reading of this volume with a profound sense of gratitude to Dr. Gulick for the great public service he has rendered his country in this contribution to the most important question facing the American people. Every intelligent voter in the Union would do well to master this book. In particular citizens on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii should read and digest it, for familiarity with the facts it discloses may well be termed a *sine qua non* to the intelligent exercise of citizenship throughout this section of the United States. Even those who can not

* **The American Japanese Problem:** By Sidney L. Gulick, A.M., D.D., New York; Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.75 net. pp. 349.

agree with Dr. Gulick in his conclusions will close the book with thankfulness for personal contact with the high order of statesmanship which it manifests. It is essentially a virile, healthful volume. It is also far more than this for it proposes a perfectly feasible plan for obviating forever warfare between the great nations on either side of the North Pacific Ocean. Its adoption would save our country billions of dollars now being wasted in our policy of militarism in the region rightly named Pacific, and would weld together in lasting brotherhood the men of the Far East and the Far West.

Some features of the Forward Movement which the Chinese Committee of the Hawaiian Board has inaugurated in conjunction with leading members of the Fort St. Church follow. This Forward Movement includes the acceptance of responsibility by members of the Chinese Church for carrying on the Mission Sunday Schools formerly conducted under the Board, and also for the inauguration of theatre meetings to reach Chinese who do not now attend church. This series of theatre meetings is in charge of a committee of the Fort Street Chinese Church, and is largely under the leadership of Mr. Tse, who recently came into the Hawaiian Board work as general missionary.

The first meeting was held in the Liberty Theatre Sunday evening, April 26, with an attendance of between 900 and 1000 Chinese people. While this meeting was under the auspices of this Forward Movement being directed by the Hawaiian Board in co-operation with the Fort Street Chinese Church, the meeting Sunday evening was participated in by special invitation by the Episcopal Chinese Churches. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Lo, Kong, Sakai and Tse. Mr. Wong acted as chairman of the meeting. A large chorus choir led in the music under the direction of Mr. E. S. Kong of the Fort Street Chinese Church.

THE OMNIVOROUS BOOK WORM

Quoth the book-worm:
"I don't care one bit
If writers have wisdom or wit;
A volume must be
Pretty dull to bore me
As completely as I can bore it."

Where Your Money Goes

The report of the United States Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910, shows:

Receipts	\$675,511,715		
Expenditures	659,705,391		
Surplus	\$15,806,324		

	Expended for Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditures	Percentage of Income
Army	\$158,172,957	24.0	23.4
Navy	123,974,209	18.8	18.4
Army and Navy ...	\$282,147,166	42.8	41.8
Past war (pensions)	160,696,416	24.4	23.8
Total War Exp. ...	\$442,843,582	67.2	65.6
All Civil Purposes.	216,861,809	32.8	32.1
	\$659,705,391	100.0	97.7

How to Retrench.

"Granting sincerity of purpose, the great Powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments * * * (and) it would be a master stroke if those great Powers honestly bent on peace would form a League of Peace."
—Theodore Roosevelt, at Christiania, Norway, May 5, 1910.

Is this burden necessary?
The total annual military expenditures of the world approximate \$2,250,000,000.
Can international wisdom offer no relief?

Professor Vaughan MacCaughey, of the College of Hawaii, and The Friend editorial board, leaves the last of May for an extensive lecturing and teaching tour of the mainland. He will represent Hawaii at a number of important educational and scientific meetings. In addition to six weeks teaching at the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, he will deliver series of lectures at the State Normal Schools of Missouri and New Mexico, at the University of Pittsburg, and at several large summer assemblies in the East. He will spend some time at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and at the National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. During August he will lecture on the West Coast, returning to Honolulu at the end of that month.

The annual graduation exercises of the Honolulu Bible Training School will be held at Kawaiahao Church Sunday, May 31, at 11 o'clock, taking the place of the regular morning service on that day. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion. Dr. W. P. Ferguson, of Mills School, will deliver the address to the graduates. A unique feature of the service will be a song by the alumnae led by Mr. James Awai. This will be the first time that special recognition will be given this large band of young people now teaching in Sunday Schools in different parts of the Territory. Mr. Theodore Richards will confer the diplomas.

Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale University is coming to Hawaii in July to visit his aunt, Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan. He will be accompanied by his wife and three or four of their seven sons.



THE MAKIKI JAPANESE CHURCH WHICH IS NOW SELF-SUPPORTING.

✿ ✿ ✿ A Trip to Kagoshima Japan* ✿ ✿ ✿

By PROFESSOR F. C. WOODROUGH
of the Higher Technical School of Kumamoto, Japan.

THIS has been a most eventful week starting with an unusually severe earthquake on Monday, 12th inst. I say "unusually" in regard to this part of Japan where these earth convulsions are rare. The shock of Monday night would not have been especially noted in Tokyo or Yokohama except for its length.

Tuesday morning was cloudy and hot! We sat on the verandah with the glass doors quite open until noon when we discovered that fine ashes were falling. Soon the verandahs, in spite of the quickly closed doors, were covered with a fine gritty dust which as soon as swept out, again spread itself about penetrating to the most tightly closed closet or cupboard.

By three o'clock that afternoon, people were going about with raised umbrellas and one could see no further than twenty-five feet in front of them. Later, the same day, the official news came of a bad earthquake in Kagoshima (a city 100 miles to the south of us) and of a terrific eruption of the volcano of Sakurajima, an island in the bay of Kagoshima.

Later came an "extra" with the startling news that railroad communication as well as postal and telegraph was cut off. So that news of any sort was unreliable.

At 2 A. M. on Wednesday (the 14th) we were awakened by a frightfully bad thunder-storm which combined with the disquieting news of the previous day and its own "out of season" appearance, served to very much increase the nervous strain of the past hours.

By Thursday the railway whose service had been interrupted by a landslide, a result of the earthquake, was open and running as usual and we heard that while there had been a mad flight from the city of Kagoshima, the worst was over and people returning to their homes, although the volcano was still very active.

As the newspapers were full of the excitement of this time and we were continually hearing from those who had

been through with it and realizing that one of the "world's disasters" was taking place not a hundred miles from us, it seemed foolish not to go and see what one could, if it were possible to make the necessary arrangements.

We made the 4 A. M. train without a murmur at being wakened at the unearthly hour of three, and walking two miles to the railway station; for it was all considered a preparation for the real hardships to follow.

There are many tunnels and toward the end of our journey, after leaving each one, the carriage windows would be clouded over for a few moments, but on emerging from the last one this cloud did not lift and, as the train went on its way through a thick gloom which entirely blotted out every thing beyond the windows, our spirits began to flag and in a short time we were all very silent and in no small measure apprehensive of what might be coming. Some time before this, we had begun to hear the dull roar of the volcano and now this weird sound coming as it did through the unnatural darkness, like the ocean surf through a November fog, added to our depression and we sat each one busy with his own thoughts, which if judged by the expression, were none of the most cheerful.

On arriving in Kagoshima we discovered that the darkness was caused by a heavy fall of ashes, which when we arrived was beginning to lighten although many people were still going about with lanterns (this eleven A. M.) The ashes continued to fall, though in gradually diminishing quantities until evening, making sight-seeing of any sort almost useless and absolutely blotting out all view of the Island of Sakurajima.

Our first impression as we walked through the streets, was of a city deserted! (As you know, Japanese close their houses at night with heavy, wooden sliding doors or shutters, which give to the house the look of an oddly shaped packing case on stilts topped by a tile roof.) Every house or shop was quite tightly shuttered and to all appearance, abandoned.

We continued our way through the city of streets empty save for the soldiers patrolling—(the city being under

martial law) to the home of the two Missionary ladies whom Mr. P..... had come to visit and ascertain whether or not they should be stationed at another city on account of the danger of remaining in Kagoshima.

These ladies gave us a very hearty welcome and insisted we should make their home our headquarters during our stay. Both showed signs of the strain of the past week; they, like many others, had slept in the open at some distance from the city until the previous night, when they had returned and remained alone in the house, even their servants not returning at that time. We gave them the food we had brought and then started out to view the city. We soon found that it was not as deserted as had at first seemed, for on knocking on the doors of the houses the inmates would answer and open the doors wide enough for conversation, but no more than absolutely necessary as the ashes penetrate to every place and are most injurious to furniture and clothing, besides making breathing somewhat difficult.

We had hoped to see the Island of Sakurajima (the volcano) just two miles distant in the bay of Kagoshima, but it remained enveloped in a heavy black pall of smoke, only the continuous roar giving sign of its presence.

Our original plan had been to return to Kumamoto that same day, but on returning to the house very disappointed with the lack of views, we found Miss L. and Miss H. nervous at the thought of being left alone, so we decided to stay over the night and be "on hand" for an emergency, should it arise. Perhaps our decision was helped by the ladies artfully suggesting that "as the day before they'd had clear views of the Island, probably it could be seen on the following day, if we'd only wait."

As we sat at supper, the roar of the crater became louder and more and more insistent, and as darkness began to close over the city, the feeling of insecurity grew and deepened. Suddenly there came an indescribable sound, (I call it a wail for lack of words to picture it), a wail gradually growing higher and higher, increasing in volume until one's nerves could barely stand the vibration, then as weirdly diminishing to mingle with the roar and crush of the volcanic upheavals.

When the first of these unearthly

* (Extract from letter written January 19, 1914.)

sounds came, we with one accord, rushed for doors or windows and then for the first time I saw in its awful grandeur, Sakurajima! The smoke had lifted and was pouring out up to the heavens. For thousands of feet this mighty pillar of cloud lifted itself higher and higher till its upward rush was lost in the blackness of the skies above.

Fascinated we remained for sometime gazing at this mighty wonder, then no one caring to remain in the house, we walked up to the summit of the hill directly back of the city. Here we had a magnificent view of the volcano looming opposite with its continual play of fire from the many craters. We could count eight of these in concerted action, throwing up great streams of fire, down which rolled huge stones, which were tossed hither and thither like toys buffeted by an angry wave.

Three of these craters were so close to the water's edge that the molten lava seemed to come directly out of the water and this, added to the continual tremor of the earth, the vibration of the air and the roar and moan of the volcano, made it an easy matter to imagine the craters extending under the bay, to the city and even to the hills where we were in temporary security.

Late that night we turned in and it was not the least of the weird impressions we had received, to lie in bed and look down over the city to the bay and the fiery monster in its midst.

During the night there were four more violent explosions accompanied by the unearthly wail of the air forcibly displaced by the rush of steam and lava and by a peculiar motion of the ground under us as of some mighty force worming its way through the earth, and to each of us came thoughts of how easily this power could rise and engulf the entire city.

Toward morning the volcano grew quieter and by noon there was little of alarming import in either earth or atmospheric conditions.

The actual loss of life and property in Kagoshima is comparatively light. Many of the houses are damaged, but can be repaired. More serious is the condition of stone walls which enclosed the houses. These are all injured and many are fallen completely over.

While the actual loss of life is light, the amount of injury to many by fright and the subsequent strain cannot be estimated as yet.

Fancy living in the din of a "boiler shop" in sight of a continuously pouring foundry, and all through the noise and confusion being conscious that at any moment you and your loved ones might be swept into this cauldron of fire and noise, and you have a faint idea of the strain those went through who were in or near Kagoshima during the days from January 11th to the 19th and later.

The condition of those who lived on

the Island itself, is deplorable. Whole villages have been wiped out and the people who escaped by boat to Kagoshima are destitute.

On the slopes and shores of Sakurajima where there had been flourishing fields and orange groves interspersed with prosperous farms and villages, are now only lava fields and ash heaps, with here and there the ruins of a home or the huddled remains of what were animals.

One of the pitiful sights was that of the wild creatures from the heights of the mountain, rushing down to the sea in the vain hope of making an escape; and of horses standing at the water's edge, screaming hopelessly for aid.

We left by the noon train and arrived at home the same evening. It had been an experience well worth while and one not to be forgotten nor regretted, but even so, one that I would not willingly repeat.



The new Girls' Home Building in Wailuku is a fine credit to the town. Every window commands a fine view; that from the tower room is superb, sweeping the whole landscape from Iao Valley to the slopes of Haleakala and the beautiful surf-fringed coast. The new building will accommodate over thirty girls besides furnishing room for classes in sewing and other courses of instruction.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE H. M. C. SOCIETY

The tent at the rear of the Old Mission Home was bright, on Saturday afternoon, April 25th, with happy faces, ships pennons, trailing vines and gay hibiscus. The unique,—the beautiful feature of the occasion was the intermingling of the ages; four generations of Mission Children, all Cousins, with silver crown, or frost-tipped brown, with raven locks or golden curls, sat side by side; the faces of the old aglow with memories, the strong men and women earnest with the question of building for the future, and the little ones glad because this was a new and beautiful phase of life and they were a part of it all.

At the roll-call the Judd family led with twenty-one members present, and two coming in later. Two years ago the Alexanders led with twelve present, and one year ago there were twenty-eight Cookes.

There were present 8 Bingham, 7 Thurston, 1 Whitney, of the Thaddeus; 2 Bishops and 4 Chamberlains, of the Thames; 1 Andrews, 3 Clarks; 1 Green, 3 Gulicks and 21 Judds, of the Parthian; 2 Baldwins of the ship New England; 4 Alexanders, 2 Emersons, 4 Forbes, 3 Hitchcocks, 1 Lyons, and 1 Rogers, of the Averick; 1 Parker, 2 L. Smiths, of the Mentor; 8 Halls of the Hellespont; 3 Castles, 13 Cookes, 4 Johnsons, of the Mary Frazier; 2 Bonds, 4 Rices,

of the Gloucester; 1 Rowell and 6 J. W. Smiths, of the Sarah Abigail.

After the roll-call, the afternoon was taken up with a spirited discussion regarding the restoration of the Chamberlain House. The President, in his usual felicitous manner, introduced the Trustees as the speakers; each of whom set forth in most eloquent words one of the three propositions:

First: The restoration along the plan on which it was built.

Second: Preserving the outside while making fireproof and fitting the inside to present uses.

Third: Tearing down the old and making a new Memorial Building.

Each speaker hung up his blue prints, and so convincingly presented his plan, that those present felt that the subject was too important to be decided off-hand, including as it did the matter of preserving old associations, and combining with it utility for the present and future generations. All agreed that the building should be made fire-proof.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee of Trustees and Board of Managers, augmented by six others, who will report to the Society later.

After the spirited discussion, all sang "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" and adjourned.

M. S. A.



WHERE SHALL WE BUILD?

A MATTER of great importance is before the Hawaiian Board and it should have the careful consideration of each and every member of the Board, and it is hoped that every person interested in the Board and its work will also give the matter thought and that many will give the Board the result of such thought. The Board after much consideration decided to purchase a lot for a new building and erect a new home for itself. The lot selected (No. (1) on accompanying map) was felt to be in a location where the best work could be accomplished with the greatest convenience to those who would have occasion to go to the Board Rooms. As matters stood at the time we do not think any mistake was made. Since then conditions have changed and the Board has received splendid offers of land free of cost, the Athertons offering to deed to the Board a lot one hundred feet square on the corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, (No. (2) on the map) directly in front of the entrance to Kawaiahao Church, and the Castles a lot about one hundred and fifty feet front on King Street, (No. (3) on the map) running back some three hundred and twenty-five feet to Hotel Street, and being a portion of the old Kawaiahao Seminary premises. The question as to which of the three sites should be chosen was referred to the finance committee for consideration and recommendation. This subject had careful consideration and the committee endeavored to look at it from all angles. It does not seem necessary to go into detail as to the different points in favor of one site as against another, but the decision of the committee was to recommend to the Board that either the Atherton site or the Castle site should be chosen as against the down-town site. It was felt that many would prefer the building to be on or very near the old "Mission" and that with either of these sites selected, the property on the corner of Alakea and Merchant could be sold, and a building be obtained in much less time, and without calling upon the supporters of the Board for so large a sum of money, as would be required if the Alakea Street lot was used.

The committee made this report to the Board at the last monthly meeting. It was made the subject of a special meeting which was duly held. At these meetings discussion took place and views were expressed which showed some in favor of each of the three sites. Reference was made to the circular letter which had been sent out a few months ago to many of the "Cousins" and contributors to the Board in regard to a building being erected on the Chamberlain premises for the joint use of both societies, and as a memorial to the early missionaries and their magnificent work. It should be said in this connection that while joint meetings were held, that no arrangement could be reached which seemed to meet the needs and wishes of the two bodies, and it has since been decided, we understand, that the Chamberlain property will be used by the "Cousins" for its own purposes. As many letters had been written in answer to the one referred to in which the writers favored the building being erected on the Chamberlain property it is only right that we explain that this lot is not available for the Board, but both of the other sites are very near to it. After the discussion at the special meeting mentioned, it was thought at first that the matter would be put to a vote then. Site No. (1) was finally eliminated from further discussion. As no one wished to have the decision made between (2) and (3) without plenty of time for consideration and opportunity for everyone to be heard, it was voted to defer final action until the regular monthly meeting in June, at which time the matter should be put to a vote. We therefore ask each and every one to give careful thought to the subject, consider what the building is to be used for, how the best work can be done in the different lines in which the Board is engaged, how the building can best be financed, what will be the best location in years to come, and after doing so make your decision and let the Board know what it is, and if you are a member of the Board come to the June meeting prepared to vote for what you think to be the best site for the new home of the Board.

F. J. L.

Considerations Favoring Certain Proposed Sites For The Hawaiian Board Building.

Site One.

(Corner Alakea and Merchant)

On one of main streets from Harbor Front to center of city.
Convenient for Board's business with banks, printing offices, and business houses.
Convenient for business men to attend Committee and Board meetings.
Convenient for customers wishing Bibles, Sunday School supplies, etc.
Convenient for headquarters for other religious or philanthropic organizations.

DISADVANTAGES.

Not a slightly location.
Not ample enough for a dignified building.
No historical or other worthy associations.
Excessive cost of land and building.
No room for further extension.

Site Two.

(Corner King and Punchbowl.)

Within Civic Center lines and near worthy public buildings.
Close to Kawaiahao Church and old Mission premises.
Grounds ample and sightly.
Proffered as gift of Mrs. J. M. Atherton and family.
Would conserve Board's funds for building purposes only.
Would be near enough to satisfy sentiment calling for use of Mission property.

DISADVANTAGES.

Not large enough for dignified setting of building.
No historical or other worthy associations.
Possible condemnation as result of adoption of Civic Center plans.

Site Three.

(King Street, Opposite Old Mission House.)
Ample room for dignified and beautiful setting.

Plenty of room for extension.
On best side of King Street, main thoroughfare of city.
Proffered as gift of Mary Castle Trust.
Would conserve Board's funds for building purposes only.
Would satisfy sentiment calling for use of Mission property.

DISADVANTAGES.

Too far from business section.
Adjoins Territorial Stables.
Would deter business men from attending Committee and Board meetings.
Not prominent enough from Palace Square.

The Other Side

"BOOSTING"

THIS is essentially a modern subject and we really aspire to handle it in modern fashion. How will this do?

"The man who put two 'O's in Boosting, or, 'The man who disguised the 'a' in boasting," or,—but we have enough here to furnish a simple motif for our thesis, viz., That Boosting and Boasting are not so widely unrelated, but that some hint of a common ancestry appears, and that the "Other Side" of the subject is not necessarily "Knocking,"—whatever that may be.

Now as to the man who, with but little tinkering, has transformed the objectionable into something almost admirable and efficient. Please do not run away with the idea that we are withholding our admiration; we own to have been an ardent imitator of that fellow more than once, but we fear with indifferent success. When we thought we were "boosting" it really was just plain ordinary "boasting" as any person with ordinary discernment could see.



WHY HE DID IT.

As to his original purpose, we will have to go back to his boyhood,—our quite common boyhood, if you will. Something or somebody that could not get up by itself needed elevating, and an urchin below "got under". There you are, up a tree, for predatory or observatory purposes. Of course one might "throw out one's chest" some at such an attainment and here you have the two words in one. And do you know? the writer with difficulty rids himself of the impression

whenever he sees a bit of modern "boosting" that the eternal boy of us is still at work, and he well-nigh envies the observer who can fail to see how immature the whole performance is and how the "a" still sticks out.



HOW HE DID IT.

By the way, they tell us that it was an American who did this inflating of the "a"; they say furthermore, that the invention was inevitable in one of our nation whose virtue runs not to excessive modesty, but whose attainments with air of high temperatures could hardly be put to a better task than to disguise the national weakness. 'Twere mere child's play to puff out one's cheeks and blow up an "a" into an "o". We propound the query in all seriousness, "Could we ever have been a nation of "boosters" if we had not started with a generous endowment of "boasting"?"



WHAT OF IT.

What, then is the net purport of it? You "boost a town,—Honolulu for instance. Will she "stay put" any higher than she belongs. We trow not. Assuming that it can be done judiciously (though we have seldom seen any yet that was not palpably "boosting") still, any one will admit the liability of overdoing it. The following may be in point. A Western drummer met another on the train. One started to "elevate" his home town. After expatiating on its advantages he said, "You have never seen our town?" "Yes," replied the other, "I was there last week." (Now mark the quintessence of "boosting".) "Oh," was the reply, "you ought to see it now."

We wonder how the great Apostle Paul and visiting tourists were impressed when the united chamber of commerce in

a wonderful old city, boomed out their great boosting chorus, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." How wonderful the contagion of this thing! We simply itch to make something local out of that yell which has done so much toward keeping the name Ephesus from oblivion even as the Yale boys keep alive the frog chorus of Aristophanes with their "Brek-ke coex, coex, coex." How is this, 'Beautiful is Honolulu of the Hawaiians.' Why we almost like the thing. Perhaps when some public occasion warranted we might "get together" and—but this is really aside for our purpose. Alas! We too, are not immune from the American vice.



THE COST OF IT.

This boosting comes high. Even yet, it is not old-fashioned to count among the highest attainable virtues that rare thing, Modesty. It seems to us that it becomes nations, bodies and institutions as much as it does individuals. In short it is but trite to say that virtues in the abstract must get all their meaning from their relation to the individual. Boosting is death to modesty. The booster may soon lose what might have been his chief charm. From boosting his town and district you may soon see him shamelessly championing himself, as do the politicians in all of our elections.

CHURCH BOOSTING.

There is a most respectable first cousin of "boosting" whom you might hardly know in her "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes. Her name is "Publicity." She came to town in the best of company, the "Men and Religion" movement. We fairly ache to present her. But there is no space. (She has to have plenty of space, by the way), mark you though the same rules as to violation of modesty ap-

ply here. You can well tell when your religious body in its haste to let the public know of its advantages and attainments, oversteps the mark of common modesty. You can make up your mind too, that such violation will be honored neither by God nor man.

T. R



Reception at Kahului

THE Kahului Union Church, which for some months has been without a pastor, has become a place of bustling activity again, welcoming Rev. and Mrs. Howard Harris who arrived the first week in April. The unaffected cordiality shown by every one to the new pastor and his wife augurs well for the future prospects of the Church. The natural reticence of some people towards a "malihini" seems to find no chance for expression in this case. Every one says malihinis are all right if they are like Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

On the night of April 15 a reception

instruments, added much to the ease and social pleasure of the evening.

A rival chorus of singers, less welcome than these, came in uninvited on



KAHULUI UNION CHURCH.

the wings of the wind. These called forth considerable clapping of the hands not intended for applause, and emphasized the importance of providing screens for the church. It has been decided to have evening services in the Church, and it is hoped that the screens may soon be supplied so that the pastor may not have to work under such a handicap. New burners on the acetylene lights have brightened the rooms; a new coat of paint has freshened up the entrance; a lot of new bright young faces have been gathered into the Sunday School. No doubt the screens will come!



Bible Classes at Japanese Y. M. C. A.

IN October, 1912, the first Bible Class was organized at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. with six men enrolled. They decided to study the Life of Christ in English and to use Stevens and Burton's Harmony of the Gospels as a basis. It looked like a long course and there was some doubt about its ever being finished. But for a year and a half these men have met every Sunday together. In a few more months the course will be completed.

One Bible Class of six men looked like a small beginning and to some men it might have been very discouraging, but Mr. Matsuzawa has said "wait and soon more will come." A few weeks ago one new man joined the class, the next week he brought his friend and soon a third new man came. It became difficult to adapt the lesson to the new men and the advanced students so it was decided to organize the three new men into another class. It looked like a

doubtful move to divide the forces in that way, but it seemed the only thing possible.

When the announcement was made about the new class the news spread rapidly among men who were interested in Bible study. When the first meeting of the class came there were ten men present. Since then other men have come at the invitation of their friends and now there are fifteen men in attendance.

These new men are very representative of the best young men in the Japanese community. Of them, three are teachers, three are bank employes, four work in stores or offices, and one is secretary to the consul. They are all men of ability. In a few years they will be men of influence in the life of the city. If they are properly trained now the question of leadership for the Japanese Y. M. C. A. will be solved.

Most of the men have difficulty in understanding English, yet they are anxious to learn more and to get the American point of view in Bible study. The teaching is adapted to meet these desires. The black board is used freely for all outlines and principal points. After each point has been made it is explained in Japanese and time is allowed for questions.

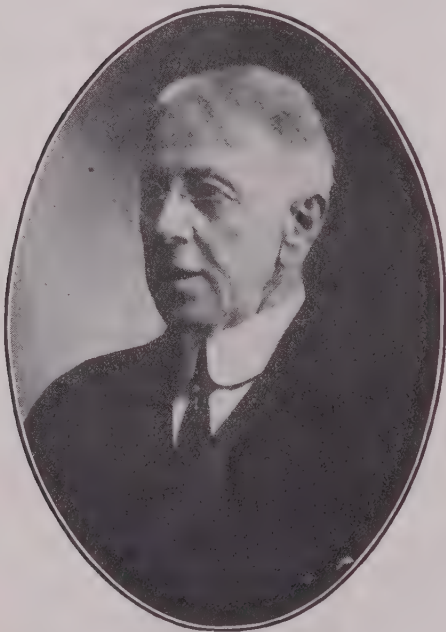
The object of the classes like all Y. M. C. A. Bible classes is to lead men into the Christian life, and to train men for service. Both objects are being fulfilled by the work done. Two of the members of the advanced class are teaching in Sunday School, while a third is giving Christian talks to his fellows on the street or wherever opportunity presents itself.

The plan of having a big campaign and enrolling hundreds in Bible classes may have its advantages. But the way these classes are growing by each man inviting his friend is an added evidence that Jesus' method of extending the Kingdom continues to be the best method.

LLOYD R. KILLAM.



The International Reform Bureau has issued in pamphlet form recent letters from Dr. Arthur H. Smith and Dr. W. A. P. Martin on the anti-opium crusade in China. Both express great admiration for the valuable services of Rev. E. W. Thwing in this winning fight.



REV. HOWARD HARRIS.

was tendered to them in the church, which had been prettily adorned with abundant decoration in bamboo; people from far and near, including Americans, Hawaiians and Japanese came to greet them and help to make them feel at home. From all appearances it seemed that the guests of the evening were especially gifted in making every one else feel at home. A quartet of Hawaiian voices, accompanied by stringed

Central Union News

A NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE.

*"New occasions teach new duties
Time makes ancient good uncouth
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."*

There was a time when a church was supposed to have fulfilled its mission to a community as a Teacher of Religion when it conducted two preaching services on Sunday and a prayer meeting during the week. But thoughtful people came to realize that unless children are instructed in the Bible from their youth up they are not likely to find any interest in or be of much use to the Church when they grow to manhood or womanhood. This led to the organization, years ago, of the Sunday School.

In recent years a new emphasis has been placed on the importance of this phase of church work. Graded courses of Bible Study have been prepared and an attempt has been made to grade the Sunday School more nearly in accordance with the Public Schools, so that scholars at the different ages should be taught religion in a way that was suited to their stage of development. It was found that the same pedagogical methods used in our general education system were applicable and should be applied to the teaching of the Bible to children. This necessitated the organization of teachers' training classes in which the principles and methods of Religious Education could be taught to those who were to become Sunday School teachers.

Four years ago Central Union Church adopted the graded system of lessons and during these years has made splendid progress in the improvement of the instruction in the different departments of its Bible School. But it has become more and more evident to the Ministers, to the Superintendent, Officers and Teachers of the school that there should be a regularly appointed church committee which should not only have general supervision of this whole problem of the religious instruction of the children and young people of the Church, but also assist the Ministers and Bible School officers in co-ordinating the various service activities of the Church so that the entire constituency of the Church, especially the young people who come into Church membership

should be enlisted in some form of Church or community service.

At its last annual meeting the Church, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, authorized the Minister to appoint a "Committee on Religious Education" to consist of seven members, which shall, with the Minister, hereafter have general supervision of this important department of the work of the Church. The following were appointed to constitute such a committee: Vaughan MacCaughey, chairman; A. F. Griffiths, J. P. Cook, Paul Super, Mrs. D. L. Withington, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, Miss Ermine Cross.

The committee has gone to work in earnest. At its first meeting held Tuesday evening, March 24, 1914, the following lines of study and work were decided upon as being the most important on which to begin:

1. To make a study of the whole problem of Religious Education, both as to aim and method. Read the best available literature, e. g. "Up Through Childhood," "The Church School."

2. To study the educational agencies of our Church, so as to acquaint itself thoroughly with what is being done to instruct and enlist in active service the constituency of the Church.

3. To help co-ordinate the plans of the organization of the Church in order to avoid duplication of effort, and to prevent the neglect of any phases of essential training.

4. To recommend to the Standing Committee of the Church at any regular meeting the inauguration of any new lines of work or the modification, or consolidation of any organizations within the Church, when such changes would enhance the work of Religious Education.

5. To help secure for the Bible School the best available material in the way of text books, maps, charts, blackboards, pictures, and other illustrative objects, and to plan for training and instructing the teachers of the different grades in the use of this material.

6. To organize an Educational Council which shall meet semi-annually and to which shall be invited all teachers, officers, and all parents of the children of the Bible School, and at which the findings and recommendations of the Committee shall be presented for discussion.

7. To begin at once the selection of a Religious Education Library.

8. To make a special study of modern Bible School equipment and as soon as feasible to make and present plans to the Church for a new Bible School building.

This outline indicates the broad scope of the Committee's work and the large possibilities it has for rendering a most valuable service to the Church. The different members of the Committee each selected one or more of these topics to which he would give special attention and upon which he would report at a later meeting.

Results may not appear at once, but the future, we confidently believe, will show that the appointment of this Committee and the inauguration of such a thorough going Religious Education Movement is the most important forward step that Central Union Church has taken in recent years. A. A. E.

♦♦♦

Judas or I

He knew the Matchless One,
Who came from God
And trod the thorny paths
Of this cold world
With patient, faithful steps,
And heart of boundless love.

He knew the Matchless One,
And from His hand
Received the sop,
The pledge of loyalty;
Then from that upper room
He went the traitor's way
And did his deed of shame.

I knew the Matchless One
And from His hand
Forgiveness took,
And vowed fidelity;
Then went I forth and put,
In walking my own way,
My Lord to open shame.

I had the greater light
Upon the Master's word
And clearer vision mine
Of His ideals high.
Lies then the greater guilt
On Judas or on me?
In his hard heart, or mine
The greater fall
From loyalty?

—Collins G. Burnham.

♦♦♦

We do not ask for charity; all we ask is opportunity. We do not beg for alms; we beg only for a chance. The right to work; opportunity to work; encouragement to work; reward to work; this is all we ask; less than this should not be given.—William L. Bulkley, on *Race Prejudice*.

Mills School

AS the first year of the administration of Rev. Dr. Wilbert P. Ferguson is drawing toward a close, and as the institution touches so many churches and homes in our Territory, it is fitting to note some historic facts, some signs of progress, and some needs of the hour.

The Mid-Pacific Institute, of which Mills School stands for the education of boys and Kawaiahao Seminary for the education of girls, is not yet six years old in active service. During this time a plant has been developed, and endowment secured, worth in all a little over \$400,000. This is a fact eloquent of devotion and sacrifice. The grounds, buildings, farm, shop, dairy and other improvements give evidence that noble men and women have given liberally their thought, their time, and their means to an institution of high ideals and wide facilities for our polyglot population. To perpetuate this accomplishment, and to broaden the work, a large endowment must be provided. A good start has been made in gifts for this purpose, and generous supporters have arisen who by their annual gifts have shown such a liberal interest that they can be counted on to contribute to an Endowment Fund when the movement has been fairly launched. This cannot long be delayed despite the pressure of hard times. The sense of the leaders is that \$500,000, or possibly \$1,000,000, should be the mark aimed at. The opportunity of service is only limited by the means at hand. With a direct constituency of more than 125,000 who look toward the Mid-Pacific as their own special school, no limit should be set as to what should be attempted and accomplished for Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Portuguese and Hawaiians.

Due largely to the settling of unsettled conditions, Mills School is enjoying the best year of its history since moving to the beautiful Manoa Valley. The spirit of harmony and of progress has prevailed throughout the entire year and in all departments. First of all, and best of all, the religious interest has been keen. It has been manifested in the mid-week prayer meetings, especially once a month when all the students meet in one great meeting led by the Principal. It is quickening to faith to hear testimonies in honor of Christ as

Saviour and Lord from representatives of one nationality after another—a new Pentecost. The same spirit prevails in morning prayers and at Sunday vespers. All this means a wholesome atmosphere for daily tasks which are met more faithfully and cheerfully, and means also “it is easier to do right and harder to do wrong.” Little wonder that in response to brief chapel talks by Dr. Ferguson about a score of the young men voluntarily went to his office one by one and confessed Christ. Now there is being trained by him for Church membership a fine band of youths, besides the Mission Study Class, the

ture for its own sake. Dr. Ferguson has been teaching several classes, visiting all classes of other teachers, and urging in classes and in addresses that no time and no pains be spared to rank high in scholarship. In this he has been sustained by a splendid band of teachers. The results are most gratifying, the most apparent result to a casual observer being the graduation of ten young men from the High School according to the same requirements as at Punahou or at the McKinley High School. Several of these are planning college courses. From the Grammar School more than a score will graduate into the



MILLS SCHOOL (below). FRONT ENTRANCE (above).

Y. M. C. A. In all, more than twenty intend to give themselves to some form of Christian work, thirteen of whom are members of the Bible Training School under Messrs. Erdman, Whitaker and Oleson. Mr. Erdman, who is directly responsible for this department, is jubilant over these new conditions, and the Hawaiian Evangelical Association is encouraged to believe that the Lord of the harvest is thus raising up laborers for the fields in our Islands that are ready to glean. Dr. Ferguson gives one hour a week to these young men, two of them Americans, on “Methods” growing out of his own varied experience.

A school however must stand or fall by scholarly standards and attainments. Even piety cannot atone for indifferent teaching inferior recitations and lack of enthusiasm in following after true cul-

High School. Two literary societies have been organized this year to stimulate intellectual acumen—the Damon Lyceum and the Alpha Phi.

In moving the shop into new quarters its arrangement was improved as well as its equipment. Order and system prevail. The mechanical drawing has been put on a satisfactory basis. The department has not only made the necessary repairs on the building, but is now manufacturing many useful articles. The day is not far distant when an industrial building will be needed where tailoring, perhaps printing and other vocational lines may be pursued. Mills School stands for the vocational, not to supplant but to supplement scholarly training in classrooms. No one race, no one class, is fully justified in devoting itself to “vocations,” and not to aspire to “professions.” Scholars,

both as toilers and leaders, must arise among all nations and from all social grades. In the vocational the Commercial Department was the pioneer under the faithful leadership of Mr. R. H. Wallin. This year a second teacher was added, for nearly fifty boys have been seeking its advantages. The course covers four years, and is open only to those who have finished the Grammar School grades. The general studies in this department make it more than a mere training in business forms and stenography. Correct and beautiful penmanship has been emphasized and a fine exhibit of the students work now adorns the main Commercial room.

The grounds and farm are too ample to be cared for and cultivated under the leadership of one man. The Board has decided to have two in charge next year; also to improve the stock in dairy and piggery, and to do "intensive farming" in a smaller area, attempting only such crops as may be found profitable.

The record in many sports has been such as to lead the Board of Managers to vote a new athletic field. This will cost probably about \$5000, and should be ready this fall. Outside of shop, farm and domestic work boys need recreation. True sport also develops manliness and adds esprit de corps to the student body.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson have lived in the main building and mingled freely with teachers and students. This has helped in developing the social side of the school. The boys have enjoyed several functions which brought not only closer fellowship but the "jolly good times" which young life occasionally needs. The largest social affair was the reception to Governor Pinkham and the Board of Managers on Lincoln Day; but almost every week distinguished visitors honor the school with their presence, admire the beauty of its location and its splendid facilities, and above all rejoice in the mingling and blending of so many nationalities in one institution. This may best be illustrated in the international salute to the American flag introduced this year: "Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we salute thee! We, the natives of distant lands who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our hearts, our lives, our sacred honor to love and pro-

tect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

The attendance this year has averaged 180 boys, of whom 125 are boarders. The Board has decided that all boys next year must live on the grounds. This will bring a large number into close living relationship and will add to the success and general morale of the school. It will secure better results along vocational lines. It may hasten the erection of the contemplated Gulick Building for small boys in order to house properly all applicants. The Board is anxious to receive a large number of small boys that they remain from seven to ten years in the helpful atmosphere of the school. There will be three "Peace Scholarship" boys from Japan through the provision made by the manager of THE FRIEND. It is hoped that these new boys will show the same fine spirit of work and comradeship as their forerunners.

Through the active canvass of Mr. F. C. Atherton, Treasurer of the Mid-Pacific Institute, and largely through the generosity of Hon. George N. Wilcox, one of the managers, the budget was provided for in advance of the opening of the school year. Other generous givers are invited to remember by special or regular gifts the needs of Mills School, and to assume, if nothing more, the annual cost of educating a boy. It costs less here than in the Orient. For \$100 a boy of promise can be maintained a full year. What a splendid investment!

♦♦♦

"The Friend is certainly doing a great deal for the Peace Movement in Hawaii. I have received the marked copy of

January, 1912, for which I wish to thank you. I am especially interested to know that the Department of Public Instruction sends your Peace Supplement to the schools. That is what we are endeavoring to have done in every state in the Union. Now nearly all of our State Superintendents of Public Instruction send out a circular letter each year to their teachers, requesting them to observe Peace Day, and stating that literature may be obtained from this office. I am very much interested in what you say concerning the Peace Drama and Pageant. I should be glad to know more about these. * * I shall be glad to keep you informed concerning our course of study in history, and shall also send you announcements of next year's prize essay contest, as soon as they are printed. I hope very much that we may receive a number of essays from Hawaii."—*Extracts from a letter from Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League.*

♦♦♦

The superintendent of mails in the post office gets his share of foolish questions. A man said, "I want to get a letter to my brother sailing on the Majestic, which isn't due until Wednesday. I don't know where he will stay in New York or where he will go next." "All right," said the clerk. "Address your letter, 'John Smith, passenger on board incoming steamer Majestic, due in New York March 2,' put domestic postage on it, and it will reach him." The man thanked the clerk, but came back again later. "Say," said he to the clerk, "about that letter! I addressed it and stamped it all right, but how will John Smith find my brother?"



JAPANESE Y. M. C. A. BIBLE CLASS. MR. KILLAM TELLS OF THE SPLENDID PROGRESS OF THIS CLASS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.

1843

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

1913

The first Seamen's paper in the United States. The FRIEND now revives the old feature. Any items of interest to seamen and the "waterfront" will be found in these columns.

HENRY ALLEN, Editor

PLANET NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

The phases of the moon for this month are as follows:

First quarter May 2 at 12 P. M., C. S. T.
Full moon May 9 at 3 P. M., C. S. T.
Last quarter May 16 at 4 P. M., C. S. T.
New moon May 24 at 9 P. M., C. S. T.



Mercury will be visible throughout the month. It will move eastward faster than the sun and will pass behind the sun from the earth on May 16. It happens that at this time it will also be at about its nearest point to the sun in actual distance. Towards the end of the month it will be approaching a position of greatest eastern elongation, so that in the early part of June it will be visible in the west after sunset.



Venus will be visible in the west in the evening. It will be a little higher in the sky each day at sunset than the day before. It will be a very brilliant object and will far exceed any star in brightness. It will be nearest the sun in actual distance on May 27th.



Mars will be in a very good position for observation. It will cross the Meridian a little while before sunset throughout the month. It will be moving east and south. At the middle of the month it will be in the Constellation Cancer, and will form approximately an isosceles triangle with Procyon and Regulus.



Jupiter will be in quadrature, ninety degrees west of the sun on May 12. On or near this date it will therefore be very near the meridian at sunrise. It will, however, be fifteen degrees south of the equator. It will be moving eastward slowly in the Constellation Capricornus.



Saturn will be too near the sun to be seen during May. It will be in conjunction with the sun early in June.



Uranus will be rather near in the sky to Jupiter. It will be in quadrature on May 2. It will be moving slowly back and forth in Capricornus.



Neptune will be visible in the west after sunset. By the end of the month it will set three hours and a half after the sun.



The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer Patterson has just completed the coastal survey of the waters in the vicinity of Maui and Hawaii, and after about a month spent in the vicinity of Honolulu will sail into the north Pacific for summer work along the Alaskan coast.



United States war ships of the Atlantic fleet will steam through the Pana-

ma Canal early in July, speed up the Pacific Coast and return to Hampton Roads by the same route, according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, who inspected San Diego harbor recently. The purpose of this jaunt through the canal, said Mr. Roosevelt, was to prove to the world that the big waterway was ready for shipping.



Superstition

Our sailor's weak spot, this, though not a plague spot like the curse of rum. Certainly it influences many a stalwart sailor and has not infrequently turned even his bravery into cowardice.

Bred to a life that has to do with many of the phenomena of nature, while at the same time he has neither the intelligence nor the indifference that governs the more preoccupied landsman, the sailor speculates upon the things he sees and hears and so often experiences and runs quite naturally into superstition. To him, as to all simple folks, a thing that seems to defy explanation is of the supernatural; the sailor's shifting horizon of sky and wave incloses many an uncanny apparition, many a sign and portent. Here again the introduction of steam as a motive power and the innovations of modern life have caused a marked decrease in the sailor of the old type, but there are still enough of these picturesque characters left to make the decline of superstition slow even if it be sure.

There are still many firm believers in the Mermaid, the Sea Serpent and the Phantom Ship. Of these marine visions the phantom ship has afforded the poets of today the most themes for verse and romance. So, too, the American Sailor's Flying Dutchman has for him and his mates a real existence, while the perennial sea-serpent is to them an indisputable reality.

The minor superstitions are well nigh legion. A playful cat on shipboard is a sure sign of a storm—"a cat" says the fore-castle tradition "has a gale of wind in her tail." A dead body kept on board ship always brings ill-luck. A shark

following in a ship's wake is a most fatal omen. Ill luck when explainable by no other cause is by the sailor ascribed to the presence of some guilty or objectionable person on board—the "Jonah" of the crew or cabin. So, too, if a person may not be objectionable himself, his name may be and woe to the shipmate or the passenger who brings an unlucky name on board. It is still the sailor's firm belief that a sick man cannot die until the tide begins to ebb, and every seaman can appreciate with peculiar force that scene in "David Copperfield"—for New England no less than old England holds to this theory—that describes the death of Barkis: "and it being high water he went out with the tide." Even modern science has not entirely dispelled the belief in the influence of the St. Elmo lights—malign or helpful according as the light may settle on the lower rigging betokening a storm or play around the tops foretelling good sailing weather. If the "corposant," as many sailors call this uncanny ball of light, plays about the yard-arm and throws its pale light full in any one's face it is a sure sign of death, and even now the most intelligent sailor regards this electrical freak of nature as a solemn and certain warning.

But with all his failings and with all his frailties the American sailor is entitled to the praise and gratitude of his countrymen. His story is replete with deeds of heroism, self-sacrifice, fidelity and chivalry. He who pulls the life-boat is often as grand a hero as he who wields the sword, and the brave fellows of the coast stations are among the sea's champions of peace. No fishing craft but can tell its story of courage, self-sacrifice and humanity. No merchant vessel but has its traditions of bravery in storm and stress, of helpfulness, fidelity and self-denial; and even upon a humble canal boat a future president of the United States once made a notable record for pluck and manliness. Not alone upon bloody decks, murky with the smoke of cannon and horrid with the din of battle, have the seamen of America proved their right to the title

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,

Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



of heroes. Upon the future of the American sailor it is vain to speculate. Already the navy of the Union instead of being the laughing stock of the world has taken to itself new life. Legislators begin to appreciate that a navy, as has been said, is a source of economy; our ships are all up to date with other nations, and are armed with the best and most powerful modern weapons of naval warfare. May there never be use for these in actual conflict. But preparation is always better than humiliation.

There is a moral argument in the steel cruisers, and armored battleships that foreign powers will appreciate and respect more effectively than arguments and apologies backed only by worm-eaten monitors and "obsolete war veterans," but whether in war or peace, in naval or mercantile commission, on errands of mercy, on voyages of research, of discovery or of scientific exploration the American sailor has a record for courage, pluck and ability that should not be lost sight of by his brethren of today and must not be forgotten by the seamen of the future. And whatever the future of the American sailor, so far as increase in numbers or commercial strength is concerned, the world will hold him recreant if he fails to emulate the virtues, the heroism, the loyalty and the manliness of his prototypes and predecessors in a glorious past.

H. A.



Honolulu, T. H., April 15, 1914.

The Editor of The Friend.

Dear Sir:—Over the initials "T. R." in your April number there appeared an article dealing with the work of the Seamen's Institute here and of its present superintendent, Mr. F. W. Everton.

In that article the writer says: "It ought to be evident that THE FRIEND has no real issue with Mr. Everton or the Seamen's Institute." It is a great relief to the many persons here interested in the work of the Institute to know that the issue raised by writers in recent numbers of THE FRIEND, presumably with your editorial approval, is not a real one. In those articles the Institute and its methods have been severely criticised and charges of a more or less serious nature have been levelled at it; whether these criticisms and charges are as unreal as "T. R." in his recent article admits the issue between

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

THE FRIEND and the Seamen's Institute but if, as we had fondly hoped, our work was to be classed among those agencies here which are ranged on the side of righteousness and of love and charity in the incessant struggle against the powers of darkness, we did expect co-operation rather than the thinly-veiled contempt and disapproval which your paper has seen fit to endorse by admitting the same to its columns.

To one who has been intimately connected with the work of the Institute here from its first inception; through its early struggles against the crimp, the Jack ashore, up to its present pitch of efficiency and usefulness, it is not a little discouraging to see THE FRIEND unfriendly criticism which helps and another ranging itself on the side of those forces which have hampered the work of the Institute. The work of the Institute is no less open to criticism than any other human institution or agency, but there is a friendly criticism which helps and an unfriendly criticism which hinders. To which of these the work of the Seamen's Institute has been subjected in your columns I leave your readers to decide.

Of course if the Seamen's Institute is exerting an undesirable influence here which appears in "T. R.'s" article. It and is assisting the forces of sin and is therein hinted that the Institute is misery in our midst, then the attitude of making a profit out of the sailors who THE FRIEND is entirely commendable, use it. As the accounts are published

IN reality it was only a brief "how do you do!" A poor substitute for an interview, planned long in advance, but certainly better than no meeting at all. Lucy W. Peabody is just as one expected to find her, only, if possible, a little more so. A woman of rare personal charm and literary power, she has won international fame as the editor of Everyland.

Mrs. Peabody arrived in Honolulu from the Orient, April 15 on the same steamer with the Capen party, and it was not until the following day just before her departure for the mainland that the opportunity for an introduction presented itself. Mrs. Peabody had just said some pleasant things about THE FRIEND and the coast was clear for news of her round-the-world trip when a lei-laden band clamoring to be presented interrupted. From that time until the call for "visitors ashore" a succession of greetings and farewells made further conversation impossible.

Two weeks later, Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, a joint editor of "Everyland" passed through Honolulu. A luncheon and dinner engagement, a sight-seeing tour and a program of addresses in the evening held precedence over everything else and again there was no interview.

Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Montgomery separated in Japan, press of business matters making it impossible for Mrs. Peabody to remain longer. The trip afforded them a comprehensive study of missions in every part of the world. Mrs. Montgomery making it her business to gather material for a book which we understand is to be called "The King's Highway." Doubtless readers of "Everyland" will see many interesting corners of the world through the eyes of these gifted women.

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

==
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

annually it would not have been difficult
for "T. R." to have ascertained the
facts, which are as follows:

Room rent for 1913.....	\$ 265.50
Subscriptions and donations...	3,099.74
Sundries	10.00
Total receipts	\$3,375.24

Salaries for 1913.....	\$2,565.00
Upkeep, repairs, insurance, etc	570.65
Entertainments (Christmas din- ner, etc.)	117.80
Sundries	196.05

Total expenditures\$3,448.50

How much "paying of their way"
the present frequenters of the Institute
have to do, and how much of a fund
could be created for the less fortunate
or less deserving sailors alluded to by
"T. R.", under the conditions shown by
the above figures, it is not difficult to
calculate.

Faithfully yours,
George Davies.

♦♦♦

Honolulu, Hawaii, April 24, 1914.

The Editor of The Friend—

Dear Sir:—In the April number of
The Seamen's Friend, (page 84) there
appeared an item which needs correc-
tion and explanation. The writer states
that reports have come to him of gamb-
ling and the fleecing of sailors in a hall
conducted for the benefit of seamen.
He continues, "Simultaneously we are
told of the assault of a sailor in the
same hall, resulting in his confinement
in the hospital for several days. * * *
Incidentally, we are told of another sea-
man who was assaulted and practically
'shanghaied' aboard the bark R. P.
Rithet on her last departure for the
Coast. Those are grave accusations, in-
volving the honor of the community,
and should be investigated, etc."

The last statement is certainly true,
whatever may be said of the rest of the
item, but it seems to me that since the
honor of a fellowman and of the Sail-
ors' Union was at stake as well as that
of the community, that the investigation
should have preceded the publication of
this item instead of following it. I can
furnish witnesses to prove that not a
single one of these "grave accusations"
is true. The hall referred to is, as all
familiar with shipping affairs will recog-
nize, that of the Sailors' Union of which
I have been in charge for ten months

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

♦♦♦

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

past as agent of said Union. Let me state right here that I know nothing of any "gambling and the fleecing of sailors" on said premises and that I will myself do my best to bring to justice anyone who can be shown to have thus misused their privileges.

Concerning the assault of a sailor in this hall, resulting in his confinement in the hospital for several days, the truth is this: Said sailor, because of some imaginary grievance, came into the hall of the Sailors' Union, entered the office and challenged me to fight. Seeing that the man was somewhat under the influence of liquor, I ordered him to leave the office, and also informed him that I had no desire for a fight. Whereupon said sailor *himself made the assault* and forced me to defend myself. That the sailor got the worst of it and had to spend several days in the hospital as a result, was no one's fault but his own, and it is to be hoped that he will hesitate next time before assaulting one of his fellows.

The last item, with reference to the "shanghaiing" of a seaman is also entirely untrue. The facts are these: A certain sailor, whose name need not be given here, had been arrested four or five times in succession for drunkenness. As a result, he was about to be sent to jail for a term. Under these circumstances I interceded for him with Attorney Atkinson, who was prosecuting for the territory, and the sentence was stayed for one week on condition that the prisoner be found a ship and leave Honolulu. If he did not ship within a week, he was to appear for his sentence. I found him a place on the bark R. P. Rithet and saved him from going to jail for ninety days or so. Said sailor shipped of his own free will, and I have witnesses to prove this statement.

These are the facts concerning the article in last month's Seamen's Friend. Trusting that you will publish this statement in order that justice may be done.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jack Edwardson,
Agt. Sailors' Union.

♦♦♦

Seamen's Institute,
Honolulu, T. H., April 15, 1914.
The Editor of The Friend.

Dear Sir:—There is a paragraph in your April number reporting that gambling and fleecing and assaulting of

MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

♦♦

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

♦♦

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery

♦♦♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦♦♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦♦♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College

◆◆◆

James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
Y. AKAI, Manager.

J. E. Rocha

THE TAILOR
Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.

PAUAI STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street
Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

sailors is going on in a hall conducted
for the benefit of seamen in this city.
As the paragraph is worded and follow-
ing as it does an article dealing with
the "Seamen's Institute," the ordinary
reader might naturally infer that it is in-
tended to suggest that the hall therein
referred to is the "Seamen's Institute."
I desire therefore to take this oppor-
tunity of emphatically denying that the
Institute is in any way connected with
the above report, or that such conduct
would be tolerated there for one mo-
ment.

As to the further report of a seaman
being shanghaied aboard the R. P.
Rithet, I have some knowledge of the
case. The man in question came to the
Institute on December 20, 1913, and
made his headquarters there. He de-
posited \$20 in the Seamen's Savings
Bank and remained at the Institute
about ten days. On Saturday, Decem-
ber 28th, he was absent and did not oc-
cupy his room that night. On Sunday
morning of the 29th December, a note
was brought to the Superintendent stat-
ing that the man was detained at the
Police Station, having been arrested the
evening before for drunkenness, and re-
questing the Superintendent to go bail
for him to the amount of six dollars to
be drawn from his deposit account of
\$20. This was attended to and the man
was released. On December 30th and
31st he entered the Institute in a state
of intoxication, when the Acting Super-
intendent remonstrated with him, point-
ing out that not only was this contrary
to the regulations, but that it was unfair
to the other inmates of the Institute.
On January 6th, 1914, he drew the bal-
ance of his account and moved from
the Institute to other quarters of his
own accord. On February 10th the
man signed articles on the bark R. P.
Rithet in the presence of the Master,
Charles Jackson, of his own free will,
being perfectly sober at the time, and
the vessel departed for San Francisco
the same day. He left the vessel on his
arrival there.

Trusting that you will publish this
brief statement of facts.

Faithfully yours,

F. W. Everton,
Supt. Seamen's Institute.

◆◆◆

"There are no rounds of drinks in the
ladder of success."

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the

TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'FG. CO., LTD.

Dealers in

CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

* * * *

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured
and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and
Trimming.

* * * *

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU
P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs, Handbags, Screens, Dress Patterns, Waists and Table Covers; Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buckles, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware
HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and courteous treatment have been the factors which have made us "The Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns and shapes of our open-stock dinnerware has added materially to the success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

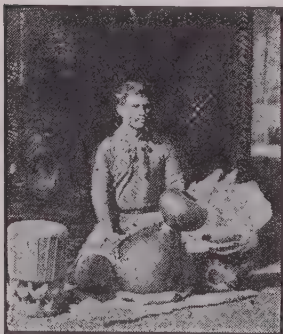
D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

By Geo. Paty

The Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, Rev. John W. Wadman, left Honolulu April 21st for a tour through the Konas and Kohala, returning May 2nd. Upwards of 324 miles were covered by steamship, stage and saddle. All the Government schools of Kohala were visited and ten in Kona, making a total of twenty-two at which there were present 1637 pupils. Ten public services for Americans, Hawaiians and Japanese people were held and these were attended by upwards of 530 people. The Superintendent was very greatly assisted in his work in Kona by Dr. A. S. Baker of Kealakekua, and in Kohala by Dr. J. F. Cowan. The conditions of the liquor traffic were found to be distressingly bad. There are eight or nine retail saloons in North and South Kona, situated about the same distance apart as the public schools. Half of that number would be ample, provided of course saloons are needed at all. Public sentiment needs a stimulus. The Hawaiians, who attended the public services, seemed deeply interested and responsive. The Superintendent was warmly received in the schools and the children listened most attentively to the addresses made. "Alcohol is a poison" was emphasized and the work of the Lincoln-Lee Legion plainly described. There is only one place of liquor business in Kohala, but this is well known to be thrifty and prosperous. The so-called "Kohala Club" answering for a hotel and saloon, is a place where commercial travelers themselves frequently say the temptations for drink are stronger than any other stopping place in the Islands. For the sake of these young men, among whom are many of excellent character and temperate habits, we are convinced that the good people of Kohala should themselves take the matter in hand and either modify the character of the club or in some way provide another place of public entertainment.

♦♦♦

LIQUOR A BAR TO PROMOTION.

Sharon, Pa.—A sweeping order affecting chances of promotion of employees of the Steel Corporation's mills in the Youngstown district who use intoxicating drinks has been promulgated. The order, which is the first of the kind in

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroeber, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Planola Planos and Orchestrels. We rent Planos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.

34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022

THE PLACE WHERE THE
BEST SODA IS
MADE

Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

**HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING**

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

the Steel Corporation mills, affects more than 6000 men, and reads as follows:

"Hereafter all promotions of any character whatever will be made from the ranks of those who do not indulge in intoxicating liquors of any kind, and are known to be abstainers or teetotalers in all the meaning that these words imply. Foremen in the various departments are instructed to rigidly enforce this rule."

♦♦♦

It is well at this time for us to pause a moment to pay tribute to the memory of one so prominent in the temperance work as Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Her death is a great loss to the temperance cause; let us pray God to send as worthy a successor.

A letter to Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the local W. C. T. U., from Anna S. Gordon, vice-president of the World Union, giving the details of the death of Mrs. Stevens, is held for the June issue owing to lack of space.

♦♦♦

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Merch 21, 1914, to April 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 92.15
A. M. A.	49.11
Annual Meeting	10.00
Beretania Settlement	159.75
Chinese Work	13.50
Educational-Social Work	53.75
English-Portuguese Work	106.00
Filipino Evangelist	45.00
Hawaii General Fund	3.00
Invested Funds	3225.15
Japanese Work	107.00
Kohala Girls' School	75.00
Kauai General Fund	1012.00
Kalaupapa Building Fund	6.65
Maui General Fund	205.00
Ministerial Relief	43.40
Oahu General Fund	1281.50
Office Expense .....	.15
Real Estate Fund	65.00
Sunday School Work	615.20

\$7145.81

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 628.00
Beretania Settlement	150.75
Bills Payable	3500.00
Chinese Work	\$ 6.00
Salaries	363.00 369.00
Coan Land	490.00
Educational-Social Work.....	90.56
Salaries	200.00 290.56
English-Portuguese Work	111.50
Salaries	917.00 1028.50
General Fund	93.50

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—:—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

Salaries	514.00	607.50
Hawaiian Work—Salaries	725.00	
Interest Account	30.73	
Japanese Work	88.05	
Salaries	862.50	950.55
Kohala Girls' School	500.00	
Kalihi Settlement (dep. in Bank)	100.00	
Kalaupapa Building Fund	32.65	
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	102.00	
Ministerial Relief	11.00	
Office Expense	51.10	
Preachers' Training Fund	25.00	
Real Estate Fund	52.30	
Sunday School Work	167.00	
Wailuku Settlement	60.00	

\$9880.64

Excess of Exp. over Receipts	\$2734.83
Overdraft on April 20, 1914	\$4138.56
Bills Payable	\$1000.00

—T. R.

♦♦♦

The Honolulu Beautiful number of THE FRIEND was shown among samples of *Star-Bulletin* printing at the County Fair at Schofield Barracks the first week in May.

♦♦♦

EVENTS.

March.

24. University Club give farewell banquet to General M. M. Macomb.
The 94th birthday of Fanny Crosby observed at Kawaiahao Seminary, with appropriate exercises.
27. Local Ad Club leave for Kauai on a pleasure trip.
A party of seventeen Honoluluans leave for Japan, object to cement even more closely the ties between Hawaii and Japan.
29. The Kamehameha School Chorus give the Cantata, "Seven last words of Christ."

April.

2. Governor Pinkham appoints Henry W. Kinney, editor of the Hilo Tribune, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed Mr. T. H. Gibson, whose resignation has been accepted to go into effect May 1.
Judge Quarles qualified as Supreme Court Justice.
- 6-11. Holy week, mid-day services held at Young Hotel, makai pavilion.
- 8-10. The Makiki Japanese Church observe the tenth anniversary with varied and interesting exercises. Rev. T. Okumura, pastor.
8. With the aid of the women votes of Chicago, 1000 saloons are to be closed in that city.
9. Miss Evelyn MacDougal gave a notable

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co. Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; E. E. Paxton, secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie's Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

recital in the Opera House of "Par-
sival."

10. Governor Pinkham appoints Attorney
Ingram M. Stainback Territorial At-
torney General.
13. School children roll Easter eggs on the
lawn at Arcadia, the beautiful home
of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Frear.
15. Rev. R. Elmer Smith resigns as pastor
of the Methodist Church to accept a
pastorate at Portland.
17. Second annual Father and Son ban-
quet at the Y. M. C. A. Over ninety
present.
20. President Wilson asks Congress for
use of troops to secure proper recogni-
tion from President Huerta of the
right and dignity of the United States.
22. Port of Vera Cruz seized by American
forces.
Supervisors of City and County of
Honolulu call special meeting to dis-
cuss opening of Tantalus road to
automobiles.
23. Hon. Sanford B. Dole is seventy years
old today.

MARRIAGES.

Hicks-Frank—In Honolulu, April 3, 1914,
Clinton M. Hicks and Miss Gudrun
Frank.

Ekstrand-Ross—In Honolulu, April 7, 1914,
Elton Wight Ekstrand and Miss Mabel
Eva Ross.

Stephenson-Valpey—In Honolulu, April 7,
1914, Stanley Stephenson and Miss
Mary Alice Valpey.

DEATHS.

Rogers—In Honolulu, March 25, 1914, Sam-
uel E. Rogers; aged 45 years.

Sheldon—In Honolulu, March 27, 1914,
John K. Sheldon; aged 70 years.

Francis—In Honolulu, March 28, 1914,
John W. Francis; aged 71 years.

Lyman—In La Grange, Ills., April 8, 1914,
David B. Lyman, formerly of Hilo.

Canavarro—In Honolulu, April 21, 1914,
Portuguese Consul Antonio de Souza
Canavarro.

Hendry—In Honolulu, April 22, 1914, Eu-
gene R. Hendry, U. S. Marshal for
the district of Hawaii.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCEPESDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES AND APPLIANCES.

✽

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.

✽

179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Ship-
ments to any part of
the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Fitting Tributes of Lasting Material and Proper Workmanship.

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd. MARBLE & GRANITE
P. O. Box 491 King & Punchbowl

Recent work executed by us: Corner-stone St. Peter's Church and Kamehameha Memorial tablet.

THEN WHOSE?

(shall those things be which thou hast provided.)

To some the answer is, WILLS and TRUST COMPANIES.

The wife, children, mother, brothers, are to be provided for.

Others have none dependent on them.

Some of this last class are Christians.

To them come the words of JESUS:—

In the parable

A Man Said—Rich though a fool.

(The rich have no mortgage on folly)

—what shall I do?

—no room—

—pull down—

—build greater—

Will say, "Soul

eat drink, be merry."

He had only himself to provide
for apparently.

But God Said

(Thank God for authority--on investments too)

"Thou fool"

(Here there are many things we would like to say about "Poor Business," "Reinvestment," "Securities," "Comfort of mind and body,"—which God did *not* say,—though He has said them elsewhere).

"This night"—a short "life interest."

"THEN WHOSE? A question of "remainder."

Jesus said, "So is he (A FOOL) that layeth up (invests) treasure for himself and is not RICH TOWARD GOD. He evidently thought the rich fool ought to have invested his money in some way by which God was to get the benefit of the "life interest" as well as "the remainder."

We advocate *one* way,—there are many doubtless.

Our way is for those who want their money counted for GOD now and after they are gone. They get a good living for themselves, too.

We call it the

CONDITIONAL GIFT PLAN

By it you get 6, 7, 8 percent (according to your age) as long as you live and your money is busy for GOD right away.

Safety is guaranteed by all the funds of the Board.

Write the Treasurer.

THE FRIEND

Light Shafts from Dark Africa

*Epigrams used by Dan Crawford
before Honolulu audiences.*

YOU can see a million miles through a hole in the wall.

GOD is the president of the Anti-Snob Society.

THERE is no high hill without a valley beside it.

THERE is no crown without a cross.

YOU can count the apples on a tree but you can't count the number of trees in one apple.

THE snob is the man who on the ladder of life, kisses the feet of the man ahead and kicks the head of the man behind.

THE soul of improvement is the improvement of the soul.

YOU can't have an omelet without breaking eggs.

THERE is no birth without a pang.

NO man ever saw his own face.

WHAT does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his smile?

WHAT good is a looking glass to a blind man?

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.
P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.

Citizens Insurance Company

London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,

Babcock & Wilcox Company

Greens Fuel Economizer Company

Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

*

Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.

*

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

*

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, JUNE, 1914.

No. 6.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick.....Perley L. Horne

F. W. Damon.....Theodore Richards

Paul Super.....Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole.....Vaughan MacCaughy

William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Dan Crawford.

WHAT a regal soul is here. It is as impossible to describe him as it is to report one of his addresses. He has carried Honolulu by storm as he has every other community of English speakers that he has visited. The overwhelmingness of the man is his first most striking feature. He has been trained by his twenty-three years in Africa to triumph by sheer force of manhood. We have never seen a finer exposition of the dominating power of quiet character. Burrowing into Central Africa a quarter century ago he found himself alone among blacks where it had been his ambition to go. There he literally emptied himself of his Britainism and began to assimilate the African. He let his languages soak into him. He steeped his mind in his thot. He gave himself away—a miracle of self repression—lived black, thought black and became whiter all the time. He is one of the most suggestive studies in the development of personality we have ever seen, a masterly commentary on the saying "He that

loseth his life for my sake shall save it." For out of his experience of squandering himself, his best self, all parts of himself on the men of Mid-Africa, has emerged a unique personality, the Dan Crawford of today without doubt as different from the Dan Crawford of twenty-five years ago as it falls to men to try and conceive, yet withal precisely the same nature. It is hard to get him to talk about himself. One must depend upon insight to read him aright. There is his refreshing bravery. Scores of times he has looked death in the face as it gleamed out of the eyes of fierce men bound to kill him. "That is fun" he says gently with a quiet gleam of mingled humor and keen relish flashing from his eye, "There's tang in that." He will give no details of the hours when he stood alone at the edge of the grave waiting for the death signal which never came because his personality made it impossible for the reckless Arabs who had long sought him as prey to give it. Some day for the sake of vindicating human courage in this luxury-loving age let us hope Providence will extract the account from him. "I know you want to kill me, quick, have it over with;" has been his frequent challenge to the slavers who knew that he was the arch foe of their vile trade. It is not hard to seek a reason for their inability to take up his gauntlet. One has only to talk with him to understand it. It is the charm of a self-surrendered spirit. For the man is mastered, a slave as Paul was of the Lord Jesus. This explains his life, the mystery of his personality and the magic of his influence. No one who heard it will ever forget his story of the "White Angel" his wife. The two together constitute a twentieth century epic, romance is far too tame a term. Honolulu will never be satisfied until it sees her, for she clearly outpoints even him in sheer courage and dauntless spirit. And the best of it all is the sanity and uncommon, plain, every day, common sense of their mission policy in developing the black man of Central Africa along the line of his nature and environment. No foolish

notions about civilizing him out of touch with his heredity have marked their efforts. Christianizing a people has more than once meant facing them with extinction through the mistaken zeal of propagandists who lacked the saving grace of sympathy. The Crawfords are giving Christ to the Mid-African without frills. Alas, it is too good to hope that the virus of so-called civilizers will not soon invade their province. The isolation of the field is its only safety. One of the rarest things about Dan Crawford is the response in his nature which thinking black has evoked. He is a continual surprise in conversation and public address. The mastery of a foreign tongue sufficiently to think in it always draws out unsuspected powers in a man of mental alertness. In Dan Crawford this effect is little short of wonderful. It is due to his complete absorption in things Mid-Africa. He has lived with his people as few missionaries have ever done. This with his brotherly approach has enabled him to get a native's point of view with a Scotch brain. The resultant is a unique mentality, fresh, bubbling over with wit and humor, and able to see a point from angles impossible to most men. But why try to give an idea of what must be seen and known in order to be grasped. The world must have more of the Crawfords husband and wife. They help us twisted creatures of civilization to get properly oriented. Meantime Hawaii sends Dan Crawford home to his chosen people with her heartiest aloha and her most fervent prayers.

❖

J. D. Jones.

It was good to see the Archbishop of British Congregationalism as "Jones of Bournemouth" is popularly styled. A Welshman with all the eloquent possibilities of his people, sturdy, sagacious, personal friend of British Premier and the other leaders of the Liberal party, almost as popular in the United States as in his own country, it was too bad that he could give only a few hours to Honolulu. He saw enuf however to want to return. His few well chosen words at

the University Club gave a hint of his power and made the college men wish he might have stayed sufficiently long to get into touch with our problems and our possibilities. Mr. Jones' errand in Australia is a large one. He goes primarily to strengthen the bonds which unite the free churches of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country. But involved in this mission is the important task of helping to cement closer all the ties which bind progressive minds in the great empire. In Britain free church leaders are statesmen. The great preachers are also political speakers, trained to keep the non-conformist conscience keen and true to the demands of progressive thought in state as well as church. Mr. Jones is well-known on the English hustings and bears the aloha of Britain's foremost statesmen in his mission to Australasia. We wish him godspeed in his work. Meantime the sad tidings of the sudden death of Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, comrade of Mr. Jones, and fellow "archbishop of British Congregationalism" with him has awakened our deepest sympathy which we extend to our cousins across the Atlantic. Few men in all England would have been so mourned as he.



Goodbye and Welcome.

Honolulu is sorry to lose Rev. Robert E. Smith, for the past four years pastor of the Methodist Church. A man of irenic spirit, a fine team player, interested in every good thing, a forceful speaker, excellent preacher, devoted pastor and a public spirited citizen he has served God and man well in this city. We wish him godspeed in his new and attractive parish in Portland, Oregon. And we extend to his successor, Rev. William H. Frey, who comes from the Sunnyside Church of Portland to which Mr. Smith goes, our heartiest welcome. Mr. Frey has scored a notable success in his previous pastorates. His work in Portland has been unusually fruitful and his people there relinquish him with great reluctance. In Honolulu he will have charge of the work formerly carried on by Dr. Wadman as Superintendent of Methodist Missions in the Territory. For a time until the arrival of a permanent pastor he will look after the pulpit of the Honolulu Church. We bespeak for Mr. Frey a joyous successful work among us.

D. S.

Prayer Accomplishes Things

ALL society is based on faith in this principle. If you are seeking work you go to some one or to many, asking them to connect you with a position. If you want a bond, you go to the person or firm that is able to accommodate you. Do you want a clerk? You use the newspaper or some agency to hunt one up. When one wants a servant, is there not an intelligence office? Whatever one wants, he can not always get it by his unaided efforts; he goes to some one who is in touch with the situation. The telephone connection is all provided at the central office. If you are right with that center, you can get into communication with the person or place desired, and accomplish through the assistance of persons far distant and unseen, things which are otherwise impossible. No man can afford to be ignorant of the convenience God." Phil. 4:6. "Prayer moves the ministry of prayer. If we fail to use it our loss is inexcusable. "Be not anxious about anything, but in everything by prayer and supplication and thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." Phil. 4:6, "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world."

Speaking of the solidarity of the race it is said that "each living being is a link in a continuous chain of life, going back in the past to the unknown beginnings of life. Into this chain of life, so far as we know, death has never entered, because only in life has the ancestor the power of producing and casting off the germ cells by which life is continued." So perhaps we are each spiritually wired to every other person living, and our wire needs only to be rightly adjusted at the Central office in order to bring us into subtle touch with any person we know about. Some, with a supreme confidence in prayer do not require the suggestion of a connecting link or line between themselves and the object of their prayer. They live in the age of "wireless" in the prayer life.

At any rate, faith in the ability to accomplish things by prayer is analogous to the faith that leads us to ask, seek, knock, write and telegraph in order that we may secure the needed assistance.

Lincoln said, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had no where else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day."

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of."—F. S. S.



Medals of Honor for Prof. Scott

Formal recognition of educational services to Japan came to Professor M. M. Scott during his recent visit in Tokio after an absence of thirty-three years. Professor and Mrs. Scott were members of the Hawaii party, returning to Honolulu May 22 from a six weeks' tour of Japan.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt, of THE FRIEND editorial board, Mrs. Westervelt and son, Andrew, who were also of the party, proceeded to China and the Philippines.

Concerning the signal honors accorded Professor Scott by Japanese educators, Mr. Riley H. Allen, editor of *The Star-Bulletin*, one of the three newspaper men of the party, wrote as follows:

"At a notable gathering at the higher normal school of Tokio on Thursday afternoon, Professor Scott was presented with a medal of honor of the Imperial Educational Society of Japan. The medal, a large, handsomely embossed coin-shaped decoration of pure gold, was presented to Mr. Scott during the course of exercises at the school before its assembled pupils and scores of men who have won first rank in Japan in education or allied lines. Professor Scott, in an address that was one of the features of the occasion, reviewed briefly the progress of education in Japan for the last forty-three years and spoke earnestly to the pupils of the school upon the fostering of close relations between Japan and the United States.

The medal of honor was given Prof. Scott because of his long services to education and particularly because he founded Japan's present normal school system forty years ago.

In addition to the medal for Prof. Scott, the occasion brought forth remembrances for Mrs. Scott. She was presented with two handsome silver vases, a lacquered cabinet and a beautiful jewel case.

Baron Tsuji, president of the Imperial Educational Society, presided, and the members of the Hawaii party who attended were seated on the platform.

Professor and Mrs. Scott have received during our stay in Tokio many evidences of the sincere esteem in which

they are held by Japan. Last evening Prof. Scott was the club guest of honor at a reception and dinner for the Hawaii party given by about forty of Japan's most distinguished men in education, literature and original investigation, and attended also by men prominent in the business world and in government circles. The dinner was given in a private dining room of the Imperial hotel. Prof. Scott made the chief address of the evening and several others of the Hawaii party responded briefly on the general subject of the party and the significance of its visit to Japan at this time.

And while on this subject it should be said that at every dinner, every gathering, where speeches have been made to or by the Hawaii party, this ideal of close and friendly relations between Japan and the United States has been emphasized. And wherever we have gone we have found every indication that the best men and the best thought in Japan are meeting half-way the best men and the best thought of the United States on the high ground of mutual respect and esteem and the desire for and belief in eternal peace and friendliness between nations."

♦♦♦

Mr. William Shaw, of the Society of Christian Endeavor, has lately confessed that "religion is becoming a life rather than a belief."

♦♦♦

IF, as Dan Crawford reasons, "no man ever saw his own face", it is a natural deduction that "no man ever saw his own country." Grant this and you as an American will relish the picture of your native land through the eyes of Dan Crawford, canny Scot.

As its name indicates, "Know Me Better, Love Me Better—America" is an appreciation of American life. Likewise it is crowded full of Crawford witticisms, some of which, we have reason to suspect, we will applaud at our own expense.

Readers of THE FRIEND will be privileged to read the first chapter of the forthcoming book in the July issue. The Atlantic Monthly has the serial rights, but the introduction of the first chapter into print is an honor reserved for THE FRIEND. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the author.

The Other Side

WHO was it that first said that he would rather be free than sober? It was clever anyway. As it will probably never be of any further political use, it may repay curiosity to examine it. It was big and round and shiny before the gas oozed out of it and let it down. It presupposed a status where Freedom and Sobriety, not both being attainable, a choice between them becomes necessary.

So your bright originator of the aphorism, with all the wealth of boyhood's declamations on liberty in his mind, not to speak of the American eagle, plus the not entirely negligible power of the brewery, speaks up boldly for Liberty. It is a "cinch" as the boys say, in such a contest, to discount the pale claims of Sobriety.

The trick of the thing lies in the pitting of Liberty against Sobriety, where no real antagonism is hardly conceivable. It is License that butts up against Sobriety and so far wins the greater number of decisions.

Few preachers have ever been tangled that way as far as our observation goes. The temptation to most of them seems to lie in a different twist to the Freedom craze. (For the benefit of psychologists we might say that this disease is sometimes called acute Individualism). We think we can re-state the position of many interesting ministers in this form:

"We had rather be free than honest."

Somehow we think, as in the other instance, the antagonism is hypothetical rather than real. In other words it seems to us as though a preacher might be reasonably free and still remain fairly honest. A few apparently think not and chose what appears to them to be the lesser evil, while they hang on to Freedom.

Take the case of Dr. Aked of San Francisco. Religious papers for many weeks have rung with the controversy. The Congregational press has been chanting the praise of pulpit Freedom, while a majority of the other denominational papers decry Dr. Aked's taste, theology and common honesty.

The question we ask is "Did liberty demand his utterances on the "Virgin Birth" and if so, did the price he paid for it include his pledged honor?"

As to Liberty, Dr. Aked should know

considerably as to its scope and limitations. He has enjoyed a large measure of it. The yoke of denominational loyalty has not weighed too heavily on his neck, seeing that although he has worn at least three different styles, the exchange was ever without friction.

Nay but we fancy there is something besides Liberty at the bottom of this utterance. There's the modern pulpit sport of baiting the orthodox. The fun of trying to make the old-fashioned writhe in their seats, while perchance indignation, bewilderment and cold horror may be looked for chasing themselves over the countenances of an insignificant minority of the congregation,—it is this sort of fun that is too fascinating, we opine. Then there is bare chance of a heresy trial with its valuable advertising possibilities. Nor is the tickling sensation of risk in it to be disregarded. One never knows how far one can go. It reminds us of that fascinating game we used to play on thin ice which we called "tickly-bender." The game was to run over that bending, cracking surface till somebody got in. Nowadays, in the theological "tickly-bender," very few really "get in" and the thin ice cracks and bends in the riot of it.

To recur to the Aked episode, how else can you characterize the unnecessary attack upon the character of Mary, the Mother of our Lord, known to half the world as the Virgin Mary? How is Freedom served to make her mother and no wife, branding our Lord with plain ignoble bastardy? Are the Gospels more compelling with Matthew and Luke mere common liars? Hast thou unfaith have it to thyself, for ordinary decency's sake.

As to honesty, we confess we do not know the Articles of Faith of the Congregational Church served by Dr. Aked. We do not know whether validity of the scriptures (including the testimony of Matthew and Luke) is in any way insisted on in those articles. It would seem incredible that any Congregational Church should be at variance with the position of the Apostles' Creed in the matter of the Virgin Birth, but perhaps Dr. Aked's church is the exception. In all fairness we must give him the benefit of the doubt. Congregationalism seems to be so much in the position of flux, that one hardly dare predicate from week to week just what has been abandoned together with "authority"

and "creeds" in any one of the prominent churches.

"But," you ask, "suppose he had preached counter to his Church Articles, where is the dishonesty?"

Heaven help us. Would any one ask that question out of the pale of religion? Sign up articles of agreement with a team and then play on the other side! Take a fee on a law case and then sell out to the opposition! Contract with the fathers to keep their shrines, and teach their children to make merry at the imposture. Is any dishonesty meaner?

Aye, let the preacher have reasonable Liberty in his pulpit. Let him remember though, that it is not *all* his pulpit. He rarely built it himself, and he always enters into some form of contract or agreement with the supporters of it. When his freedom of utterance seems to threaten his honor, he may solace himself that he is not shut up to an alternative, a third course is always open to him, his path to freedom may lie down the steps of his pulpit. T. R.

♦♦♦

Hawaiian Pineapple Day

The activities of the Promotion Committee during the past month, according to the monthly report, have not been confined to any one field of effort. Probably the most important piece of work undertaken was the inauguration of the campaign looking to the general observance of Saturday August 15th, 1914, as Hawaiian Pineapple day. The plan consists: First, of celebrating August 15th, 1914, locally by an excursion to the pineapple fields of Wahiawa. Second, conducting a special advertising campaign throughout the United States, Canada and Europe: To start this branch of this work special letters were sent to the general passenger agents of the leading steamship companies operating on the Atlantic and the Pacific requesting them to assist in the observance of Hawaiian Pineapple day, by directing the stewards of their various steamers to have all their menu cards for that day headed Hawaiian Pineapple Day, serving Hawaiian Pineapples in some form at each meal. A similar request was also made by letter to the general passenger agents of the leading railways in the United States and Canada, asking them to have the stewards of all their dining cars pursue a similar course. Though but a short time has

elapsed since the letters were sent, the Promotion Committee is in receipt of answers from twenty big transportation companies, all of them stating that they will gladly see that the request is carried out.

♦♦♦

Mr. Perley L. Horne, of THE FRIEND editorial board, and Mrs. Horne, were guests at a reception May 26, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bryan. Mr. Horne is the resigned principal of the Kamehameha Schools, and with his family will leave for the mainland this

summer. The affair was under the joint auspices of the local branch of the Sons of the American Revolution and Aloha Chapter, N. S., Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Horne is retiring president of the former organization and Mrs. Horne retiring regent of Aloha Chapter. Receiving with Professor and Mrs. Horne were Mrs. J. B. Atherton, vice-regent of Aloha Chapter, and Mr. W. R. Castle, vice-president of the Hawaiian Society, S. A. A., together with the two past regents of the woman's organization Mrs. W. W. Hall and Mrs. A. H. B. Judd.



A trio of Britain's most celebrated evangelists. From left to right, Dan Crawford, G. Campbell Morgan and Gypsy Smith.

THE end of a long and fruitful career came to Miss Marge Frances Maroni Sunday morning, May 3, when she passed peacefully away at the Kings Daughters' Home, 1625 Makiki street.

Miss Maroni was born in Boston March 20, 1833. So far as known she had no relatives. She came to Honolulu April 14, 1889, and filled various appointments under the Educational Board of this Territory.

She was an earnest christian worker and founded St. Mary's School at Moiliili. She was greatly interested in the temperance movement and cherished a medal given her by Frances Willard. Out of her interest in the Japanese grew an evangelical mission in San Francisco. One of her pupils in that mission, Rev. Dr. Motoda, is now Head Master in St. Paul's College in Tokyo. It was a great regret to her that she was never appointed as a mission worker to Japan.

She was a life member of the Red Cross Society and during the Russo-Japanese war received a letter of thanks from the Emperor and Empress and a photograph of the royal couple bearing their autograph. The Rear Admiral of the Japanese navy also sent her a valuable token in recognition of her services.

Her two songs, Leilehua and Oahu will long be remembered in these islands.

Near her last days, when scarcely able to see, she scribbled the following lines:

"I would not live always,
I would not live always, I ask not to stay
But live with my Saviour for ever and
aye,
And leave this cold world, of sorrow and
strife
To live with my Saviour in that higher
life.
O take me, Dear Lord, hold tight to my
hand,
O love me and guide me to that better
land;
Thou hast said in Thy promise of mercy
and love,
I will never forsake thee, but take thee
above."

The funeral services were held in St. Clement's Church on Monday morning, May 4, Rev. Canon Osborne officiating. Miss Bertha Kemp sang the favorite hymns of the departed, "Abide With Me," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Beating Swords Into Plowshares

Illustrating the best ideals of naval service and at the same time a pleasurable event for the people of Honolulu and Hilo was the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Training Ships Asama and Azuma, under the command of Rear Admiral Teijiro Kuroi in the middle of May.

It was a happy coincidence that while a party of our island people were touring Japan and receiving innumerable kindnesses and courteous attentions in the Land of the Rising Sun, we of the setting sun should have the opportunity of offering the first welcome to these men of the Japanese navy on their visit to various American ports.

The welcome was threefold. First a band of thirty young men, wearing a "Y" on their sleeves, and representing the Japanese Y. M. C. A., tendered their services as guides throughout the city and vicinity of Honolulu.

A second feature of the welcome was an International Service held at Central Union Church on Sunday afternoon, May 10th, at which Admiral Kuroi and about 800 of the officers and men of the Training Ships were present. As many of our citizens as could find standing room in the Church or vestibule crowded in, and many being unable to enter, had to turn away. In the center of the platform sat Admiral Kuroi, with Admiral Moore at his right and Governor Pinkham at his left. Fifteen other prominent citizens were on the platform, and in the choir loft were those who made the occasion memorable with music rendered in the spirit of the splendid occasion, Mr. Ingalls at the organ, Mrs. Hall, who sang a beautiful vocal selection, Mr. Love who played a violin solo, and the large choir of young people from Mr. Akana's Church. The address of the day was by Dr. Scudder, who spoke in Japanese, and afterwards gave the substance of his remarks in English.

The third feature of the welcome was the spirit of the people of the city, shown to the visitors in such ways as are possible when the language barrier prevents the easy expression of the good will felt. On this occasion, as the Japanese Nation was in mourning for the late Empress Dowager, any reception of a festive nature was inappropriate, but such courtesies as could be expressed through visiting the ships, through greetings on the streets and cars, and through kindly

notice in the papers found outlet in those ways.

The visitors took great pains to show their appreciation of the friendly reception given them throughout their stay.

AT HILO.

Rev. K. Higuchi writes as follows of the Welcome Meeting at Hilo on May 17th. "Our united Church meeting for Admiral Kuroi and the officers was held with great success; 600 from the vessels and about 450 from the town, including white people, Hawaiians, Japanese, Portuguese and Chinese, gathered in and around the Haili Church; Rev. George Laughton spoke on the subject, 'Jehovah—The Hope of Men and of Nations.'

"On Monday evening Admiral Kuroi came to our Church and spoke to our Japanese young men. On that occasion nearly 400 Japanese people attended."

—F. S. S.



A recent news item says of the income of the Salvation Army that it has now reached an annual sum of \$30,000,000. "While it is true that some of this large income is derived in industrial ways, it is also true that incomes of many religious bodies are helped out by incomes from endowments. Hence it is that the Army, founded by one man, has attained an income that places it by the side of the greatest religious bodies of the world.



"Heathenism is never so degrading but that civilization can give it something more degrading," quotes Mrs. Mary S. Whitney in an illuminating temperance article in pamphlet form, just off the press. Mrs. Whitney reviews the temperance situation in Hawaii from 1802 to the present, and concludes with a stirring appeal in the name of the Anti-Saloon League and the W.C.T.U. for redoubled effort "not only to stay the tide of intemperance which is overflowing our fair land, but to secure such laws as shall forever close the source from which the evil flows."



Harold Bauer, the talented pianist who recently was heard in Honolulu, visited in Hilo with Mrs. Bauer and became intensely interested in the volcano of Kilauea. He has become a patron of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Club, and it is reported he has subscribed liberally toward the fund of that organization.



"I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ."

WITH this as its motto, the 1914 class of the Honolulu Bible Training School has gone forth into the active work of the Territorial Sunday School. One year of vigorous Old Testament work, another with His Life as the basis and a third of practice teaching have prepared the twenty-six young people of this class for work in organized Sunday schools and in the country districts where the success of the organization will depend upon their own initiative.

The annual graduation exercises—the tenth in the history of the school—were held at Kawaiahao Church Sunday morning, May 31, taking the place of the regular morning service. A stirring address to the graduates on the theme "A Live Teacher of the Living Word" was delivered by Dr. W. P. Ferguson, principal of Mills School. He was followed by Mr. Theodore Richards, who awarded the diplomas. The order of the program follows:

Processional.

Prayer.....S. H. Hoohalahala

Song—"Open the Door. Kawaiahao S. S.
AnnouncementsMrs. Wilcox
Psalm Exercise..Bible Training School
Lesson Presentation.....
.....Shoo Tsin Kau '14
Song—"Saviour, Blessed Saviour"...
.....Bible Training School
Address—"A Live Teacher of the Living Word".....Dr. W. P. Ferguson
Class Motto and Song:
Song—"Publish Glad Tidings".....
.....Class of 1914
Graduates' Welcome.....
.....Miss Elizabeth Mejdell '11
Song.....Mr. James Awai '07, Leader
Benediction.....
...Sung by the Bible Training School

♦♦♦

The resignation of the Misses Johnson of Castle Home, and their contemplated departure from Honolulu is a matter of deep regret to the community. Miss Belle has been manager of Castle Home for the past thirteen years, while her sister, Miss Johnson, has served as assistant for twelve years. They have been "mother to many," and by their strong Christian influence have left a lasting impress upon the lives of parent-

less children. A third sister, Mrs. Smith, who has been teaching elsewhere in the Territory, will join them June 13, and the latter part of the month they will leave for their future home in California.

Miss Goold of Kawaiahao Seminary will assume the management of the Home in September. Miss Frances Lawrence will be in charge during the summer.

♦♦♦

As a result of the Peace Pageant written for THE FRIEND by Mr. Jas. A. Wilder, similar entertainments may be given throughout the United States next year. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League asked THE FRIEND to mail her copies. These will be sent by her to school superintendents in different parts of the country with the request that entertainments of the same nature be devised.

In her letter of April 30, Mrs. Andrews says, "A little later I want to write you concerning the organization of a branch of the American School Peace League in Hawaii."

♦♦♦

"We must make a neighborhood of the world, said Bishop Harris. 'We must get together and smash all this nonsense and foolishness of trying to create differences. The Panama canal stands for the earth divided, the world united, and signifies the freedom and the universality of humanity.'"

♦♦♦

Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, soon will be given an opportunity to sample the best grade of Hawaiian coffee grown in Kona. At the same time the shipment is sent to the chief executive, several pounds will be forwarded to the household department of the Japanese government.—Kohala Midget.

♦♦♦

Miss Ida M. Pope, principal of Kamehameha Girls' School, leaves this month for Chicago to spend the summer vacation.

♦♦♦

Another book by Dan Crawford which is still in the making is to be called, "The Glory of Doing Without." Like "Thinking Black", this book will probably be finished around the camp fire in the heart of Africa.

Central Union News

Every church that is honestly seeking to meet its full responsibility to the present generation and to do those things that shall make for a strong and efficient church life in the future is constantly confronted by two serious and extremely difficult problems:

- a) How to enlist all its members in some form of helpful Christian activity.

(For a Christian who does nothing for Christ cannot long maintain a very strong or vital Christian faith); and

- b) What means to employ or what modifications to make in the form of service to secure the attendance of the children—the boys and girls of its constituency, at least at the regular Sunday morning worship.

(For unless our children form the habit of church attendance in their youth they are not likely to be very strong in the support of the Church or very regular in attendance at its services when they grow up to be the men and women of the community.)

These may sound like platitudes, but the fact is that in these two plain propositions the church faces a challenge which calls for its best thought and its wisest and most determined action.

The newly appointed Religious Education Committee of Central Union Church at its last meeting devoted an entire evening to study of these two problems and while arriving at no final decision in respect to either, it did formulate several suggestions which are to be formally presented to the church for its consideration in the near future.



A CHURCH SURVEY.

To get at the real situation with reference to the present activity of our constituency and in order to bring to the attention of those not now at work, some definite things that need to be done and which they could help to do the following survey is suggested:

- I. Prepare a list of constituency now in Honolulu including
 - (a) Church members
 - (b) Other persons in families of Church Members
 - (c) Persons affiliated with the Church

- II. Send to each a printed statement containing description of plan of reorganizing activities of the church and an appeal to their interests.
- III. Pastors-to-Parents Statement about Sunday School
 - (a) The Pilgrim Press pamphlet "How Parents May Help the Sunday School" can be adapted to this use.
- IV. Hold a "Church Activity" Supper
 - (a) A preceding campaign to arouse interest and secure attendance.
 - (b) Present plan
 - (c) Have two or three rousing speeches
 - (d) Distribute "enrollment" cards, describing activities of Church and giving place to sign up for these in order of preference.

1. Prepare these enrollment cards carefully. They should show

- a. list of activities of church
- b. the place of each in the plan
- c. the leader
- d. the number of persons needed
- e. blank to show activities in which individuals are now engaged
- f. blanks to show interest and willingness to assist in other activities in order of preference
- g. all data required or helpful in church office.

The thought of the Committee was that work could be begun at once on making the lists suggested in I; that the statements suggested in II and III should be sent out in the early Fall and that the "Church Activity" Supper should follow, when the whole plan would be presented and an effort would be made to enlist everyone present in some activity. A strong committee could then be appointed to interview personally all who were not present at the supper and who according to the survey were not already engaged in some form of service.



A CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

The Committee found when it took up the study of the second problem that various plans have been found to work very successfully in different churches on the mainland. In general the methods used fall under one of two heads.

- a) Either an adaptation of the regular Church service, with a brief sermon at the beginning of the hour addressed especially to the children, and endeavoring in various ways to give the children

some definite part in the service. Occasionally some department of the Bible School will lead in the Responsive Reading or furnishing, it may be, a song or special musical number.

The principle to be kept in mind is that the children should not only get something *out of*, but give something *to* every service which they attend.

b) Or a Separate Service held at the same hour in some other part of the church building under the auspices of an organization of its own, usually called "The Junior Congregation." This plan is being followed in a number of churches. The following extract from a communication written by the Director of Religious Education of one of the largest churches in Fort Worth, Texas, gives a good idea of how the plan is worked:

"In Fort Worth we have a fully organized Junior Church, which meets in the basement of the Church at the same hour as the morning service for adults. The church is fully organized, with a board of six stewards, four ushers (two girls and two boys), two secretaries, a treasurer, and organist and a choir of thirty voices. All the boys and girls connected with the Sunday School between seven and fourteen years of age are permitted to enroll in the Junior Church. We have a full order of worship, with hymns of real worth, stories, responses and a sermon for children. We try to make the service a real expression of the child's religious life. I preach to the children, while Dr. John A. Rice, the pastor, preaches to the adults. The children take a great interest in *their church*. About ten minutes is given to the singing of hymns, ten to the devotional service, ten to Bible reading and responses, ten minutes to special choir music and fifteen minutes to the sermon.

"We use the duplex envelopes, and the money is divided equally between the assistant pastor and missions. The children are instructed in the duties of church membership, and meaning of the sacraments and worship. On the first Sunday in each month we go upstairs for the close of the service, and all the children who desire are allowed to take the sacrament. The doors of the church are opened on this day and those who wish assume the vows in the presence of the adult congregation. We have enrolled one hundred fifty in the Junior Church since January 1, and about thirty have taken the church vows. We have a kind

of Sunday kindergarten for all children between three and seven, with two ladies in charge. They have Bible stories, games, clay modelling, sense training and the Montessori apparatus. Truly, we are facing a better day for the child. Let us adequately provide for his needs."

The committee was quite agreed that with our present equipment this second plan would not be feasible, as one service could not help but interfere with the other, and besides it seems like an artificial arrangement and could not help but fail in the very thing which above all should be accomplished—it would not get the children used to attending the regular church service. It would be just as difficult would it not to get the children transferred from the Junior Congregation to the regular Church Service as it is now to get them out of the Bible School into church membership and into active participation in the Church life.

The only definite suggestion which the Committee makes at this time is that once a month the pastor preach a sermon on Sunday morning which shall be of special interest to young people and that parents be urged on that Sunday, especially, to have their children remain for the Church service.

Our purpose in publishing these suggestions now is that those of our constituency who read THE FRIEND may begin to give some special thought to these important problems so that later on when the whole matter comes up for discussion and definite action in the church we may decide wisely.

♦♦♦

A striking presentation of the Friend's Peace Pageant was given at the Normal School May 20. The varied talents of Mr. James A. Wilder, the author, were called forth in the unique staging of the piece. We congratulate the Normal in taking the lead in the production of the pageant. A number of other schools, we understand, are soon to follow.

♦♦♦

The recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman and small son of Japan was much enjoyed by their Honolulu friends. After a week's stop-over they proceeded to the Pacific Coast, from thence they will go to Philadelphia. The latter part of December Mrs. Coleman plans to visit her parents in Eustace, Florida. During her absence Mr. Coleman will study in New York.

Honoring One's Country

Creditable to their country was the behavior of the men of the Cruisers when they were on shore leave. With 1500 men "doing" a new town some incidents of disorder would be expected. We have yet to hear, however, of a single incident. The men were ubiquitous in places where decent sightseers go, and conspicuous for their absence from places of questionable resort.

It was interesting to notice their habit of scrupulous order and cleanliness. On returning to the ship each company lined up and counted off, after which there was a great dusting of trouser legs and shoes, then a cleaning of the soles of the shoes, first upon a moist mat, then upon a dry one, before stepping on the gangway.

We could not shut out from recollection the contrast in behavior of some from our own navy on shore leave in foreign lands,—of men who bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of their fellow countrymen, forgetting that, as they appear, such their country is judged to be. Those who have seen the representatives of American discipline disorderly on the streets and often carried back to the ships in a state of helpless intoxication, hail with satisfaction the courageous order of Secretary Daniels banishing from the Navy the use of intoxicating liquors.

WHILE WAITING FOR THE JUNK HEAP.

If we must have battleships,—and we must, why should they not be constantly used in time of peace for public service? Visiting foreign lands, and increasing mutual acquaintance and friendly social intercourse with other peoples is not a mean service to render, but while rendering this important service to world peace, might not our battleships be specially designated to scientific expeditions, or employed in regular carrying trade, thus keeping the brain and the brawn of the navy employed in productive employment while keeping it in trim for police purposes?

♦♦♦

A NEW LEADER.

In July of last year the Olaa Japanese Church was left vacant and strenuous efforts have been required to secure a pastor therefor. At last we have been permitted to welcome a new minister, Mr. C. Sagawa, who, with his wife and

child, arrived from Japan in May. Our Olaa Church contributed \$100.00 towards their traveling expenses. The church has bravely struggled through the trials of the past year; may blessings rest upon the new pastor and the people for years to come. —F. S. S.

Men Working for Men

NO DEFICIT.

It was a joy to close our fiscal year April 30 with the usual salaries and bills paid and no overdraft. Early in the month of April we anticipated a deficit of \$500, but hard work by several of our men brought in the money and we closed the year with a balance of \$26.46.

Now we look forward to the work of the summer. This period, the summer months, is a hard time to finance, and we now foresee an overdraft of \$2700 by the close of August. After that finances pick up, and we can usually get through without further borrowing. But those summer months! That is the time when we wish we had at least a fair endowment. It is a season of opportunity in many ways. Theater meetings are then of all times most possible. Boys' work finds the boys ready for all sorts of outings with attendant opportunities to get into the inner life of the boy and mould his character. A number of very attractive openings present themselves, but we must go slow and refuse to enter open doors for fear of enlarging that deficit at the end of the summer. However, we intend to develop some good new features this summer, and get the money somehow.

♦

HERE IS ONE OF THEM.

Suppose you came to Honolulu. You are a young man of twenty. It is your first trip away from home, and you arrive at the dock with a head full of ambition, and a heart full of homesickness. You know no one will meet you at the dock. No job is in sight. What about a place to eat and sleep? Will you be able to find a decent boarding house at reasonable rates? What is a fellow's chance of finding work? It is a lonely hour.

But hold on. The Young Men's Christian Association has foreseen your situation, and has designed just the machinery to take care of you.

SAFE ASHORE.

As your boat nears the harbor and before it enters, one of the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Heinrichs, will board it from the customs launch. He is on the lookout for just such men as you. You will know him, because he wears a silver badge with "Y.M.C.A." on it, and almost anyone on earth knows that those initials stand for friendship. The secretary soon finds out if there are strange young men aboard, introduces himself to you, and offers his services in helping you find a good boarding house, a job, and friends. You come ashore with him, proceed to the Y.M.C.A. building, and consult the boarding house list. It is no miscellaneous list of places to sleep, but a carefully prepared list of inspected boarding houses, with photographs of the house, and full information about it. So you find a good place to live. Mr. Heinrich's next duty is to help you meet friends. You say you are a Methodist, so you are introduced to a young man member of that church. He is what we call "a key man." His business is to get acquainted with you, introduce you to other young men, and be your friend. It is also his business to make an appointment with you to take you to church the next Sunday and see that you begin right, meet the preacher, and other church people.



A JOB.

If you want work, you now see Mr. Larimer, who will be able to place you in a reasonable time. What has happened? You thought you would arrive here a complete stranger, but the Y.M.C.A. has anticipated your need, and behold, you are nicely located, have formed church affiliations, and are started in the right track.

This new department is just now being organized, with Mr. C. B. Gage of the Gregg Company as chairman, and a number of good men from the different churches on his committee. We have always done work of this kind, of course. But now we have greatly improved our system, put a special secretary in charge of it, given him a strong committee, and are working the plan. It is one of the best things we have ever undertaken. Mr. Killam, our religious work secretary, bears an important relation to the work of introducing the new men into the churches.

MR. LAU RESIGNS.

Mr. Lau, for the past two years physical director of the Y.M.C.A., has resigned, and will leave for the coast early in June. The work of this department has improved under the administration of Mr. Lau, and the number of members using the gymnasium facilities increased to 491 during the year just closed. The directors have elected Mr. Glenn E. Jackson physical director to fill the vacancy. Mr. Jackson has had charge of the work of the Boys' Clubs during the past year, and has shown himself a hard worker and natural leader.



SHERWOOD EDDY COMING.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for the whole of Asia, will be in Honolulu June 12. He stands up near Mr. Mott as one of the great leaders in religious work, his specialty being work for students. Few men, if indeed any, draw larger crowds than Mr. Eddy when he speaks in either the Orient or the Occident. He is a Yale University man. —P. S.



The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

By Geo. Paty

DURING the month of May the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League visited the public and private schools of Honolulu and addressed the pupils on the subjects of morals and temperance. In every case the Principals and teachers have given him a most cordial reception and arrangements were made for his addresses while the pupils were most responsive. The Educational Campaign now being carried on by the League meets with the hearty approval of our leading citizens and the children's parents are pleased to learn that the subject of Temperance is being so impressively and effectively presented in the schools. Mr. Wadman has also toured the Island of Oahu and visited most of the schools in the country districts, holding public services when possible for the benefit of the Hawaiians, Orientals and the Americans. Considerable literature has been distributed.



Preparations are now under way for the Temperance Day in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Board to be held in Wailuku, Maui, July 8-12. Several addresses will be

made on that occasion, an exhibit given and a mass-meeting with the stereopticon held in the Opera House in the evening.



The author of the letter about the "Volcano House in Leilehua" which appeared in *The Advertiser* of May 27th is still a mystery, but, in endeavoring to trace these facts, I found some things of interest. First I, myself, have seen men going into the "volcano" and not by the sub-way which was constructed for the purpose of protecting those in an intoxicated condition so that they might pass under the track in safety. Three different times I have seen the "Volcano" and each time it was active. There were men going in and coming out, some by the sub-way, but more over the track. Therefore, I believe the underground is a bluff used just enough to say it is used. I was told that before the "Volcano" broke out the enlisted men sent money orders oftener than they do now. I wonder if it is the aged mother, or helpless father or forgotten sweetheart that is being robbed by the "Volcano."



THE BREWERS' APPEAL

Letters are being sent to Senators and members of Congress by brewers and liquor dealers, protesting that the passage by Congress of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution would be "the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the nation; that it would wipe out industries which represent investments of over \$4,000,000,000, create an army of idle men, and bring about a financial panic more serious and lasting than any that has ever been experienced in the United States."

To patriots who have at heart the highest and best interests of the nation, who value the health and character of the youth of the nation above any investments, no matter how vast, even the wiping out of a \$4,000,000,000 business would not seem as appalling as the continuance of an institution which yearly debauches and destroys the physical, intellectual and moral life of the nation.

However, dealing with the statements made from a purely economic point of view, let us view them through the eyes of an authority on labor problems, Rev. Charles Steltze, for many years at the head of the labor department of the Presbyterian Church. Estimating the an-

nual drink bill, on a conservative basis, as \$1,800,000,000 and the amount spent by the consumer for bread and clothing as about the same, and supposing that because of the inability to buy liquor, all this money should be turned into legitimate channels and be spent for bread and clothing, what, he asks, would be the effect upon labor?

From statistics secured by him from the Bulletin of Statistics on Manufac-

tures of the United States Census Bureau, Mr. Steltze found that if the \$1,800,000,000 now spent for liquor were used to purchase such useful commodities as bread and clothing, employment would be given to eight times as many workers, who collectively would receive five and one-half times as much wages or nearly \$200,000,000 more. In addition the cost of the raw material necessary to produce \$1,800,000,000 worth of

bread and clothing (retail price) instead of liquor, would be over \$600,000,000 more than the liquor industry now uses, and this, of course, would mean the employment of an additional large number of workers.

In the face of these well substantiated statements which anyone can verify for himself from the Government statistical reports, the "labor panic" argument loses much of its force.



SCENE at farewell service for High Sheriff Henry at Oahu Prison, Sunday, May 31. Practically every inmate and employe of the prison gathered under the historic kamani tree to pay tribute to the work of William Henry, covering a period of sixteen years. The service was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., with President Trënt presiding. Addresses of appreciation were given by Paul Super, G. J. Waller in English; Rev. Akaiko Akana in Hawaiian, and Rev. Frank Scudder in Japanese. All paid tribute to the high character of Sheriff Henry's work in behalf of the inmates of the prison. Philip Naone spoke for the prisoners and Sheriff Henry responded with words of thanks and extended to all the inmates his best aloha as he said good-bye. One of the impressive features of Sheriff Henry's talk was a strong appeal to the men to leave liquor alone when they went back into the world again since a majority of all the prisoners are there because of drink. John Martin gave a short address in closing after which Aloha Oe was sung by all those present. Several excellent musical selections were features of the program. Mrs. Charles L. Hall contributed a soprano solo and Miss Lucy Keeff gave a contralto solo. Ralph Quarles played a violin number. Glenn E. Jackson and A. E. Larimer conducted the singing by the audience and played the accompaniments. A feature much enjoyed was a selection by the O. P. Quartet made up of the inmates.

"When a goose lays an egg," said Andrew Lang, "she just waddles off as if she was ashamed of it—because she is a goose. When a hen lays an egg—ah, she calls heaven and earth to wit-

ness it. The hen is a natural-born advertiser. Hence the demand for hen's eggs exceed the demand for goose eggs, and the hen has all the business she can attend to."

A recent despatch to *The Advertiser* brought the news of Atherton Richards' election to membership in Mystical Seven, the honorary senior society at Wesleyan.

In Memoriam

Word has been received by cable, of the death, on April 8th, of David B. Lyman, at his home in La Grange, Ills.

Mr. Lyman was born in Hilo in 1840, was next youngest brother of Hon. F. S. Lyman of Hilo, and older than the late Rufus Lyman. He attended Punahou school with General Armstrong, Samuel Alexander, W. W. Hall, the Emerson brothers, W. R. Castle, S. M. Damon, H. P. Baldwin, the Wilcox brothers, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Atherton, Miss Severance, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Nakuina, Chief Justice Judd, the Gulicks and others. This was under the tuition of Rev. Daniel Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and Miss Marcia Smith, during the "iron age" of Punahou, as Mr. Lyman called it, when on his return visit to the islands, he addressed a company of "old Punahou boys and girls."

He left Punahou for Harvard where he graduated, and later, took up law practice in Chicago. His business grew up with the city, and he gave his energies to its welfare. His home was in La-Grange, of which city he was one of the founders and promoters. He became absorbed in the broad spirit of these western cities, and had no time to revisit the scenes of his youth till the year 1910, when he returned with his wife. Of this visit he said: "I have had more pleasure to the square inch than in any equal time in my life." While he reveled in renewing the memories of the past, he enjoyed also the improvements, and his prophetic soul took in the grand future, "When every portion of Hawaii will be developed, and its citizens will reap the benefit of its strategic position in the heart of the Pacific."



TWO TEMPERANCE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The amenities of a temperance campaign in Newark, New Jersey, are exhibited in two advertisements in the *Newark News*. The first was in the interest of the breweries:

"Alexander the Great drank beer and conquered the world before he was 32. Perhaps he could have done it sooner if he had not drunk beer, but you'd better take no chances."

A day or two later the temperance party reprinted the above advertisement with this effective adjunct underneath:

"Alexander the Great died in a drunken debauch at the age of 33. You'd better take no chances.—*Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.*"



Japanese Courtesy

At the Governor-General's luncheon Mrs. Eliot and I saw for the first time in a Japanese home the admirable courtesy of the Japanese to each other and to strangers. We had often seen this characteristic courtesy in Cambridge, New York, and Washington, and had recently seen it in China at Peking; but Seoul gave us our first experience of this delightful quality in the Japanese on Japanese soil, or rather, on soil become Japanese. Japanese courtesy extends all through Japanese life. It sweetens the intercourse of rulers with ruled, of masters with servants and servants with masters, of all employers with their employees, of hosts with guests and guests with hosts. It penetrates into all the relations of life, being always both dignified and gentle. Age commands reverence, childhood tender affection, and youth an interested regard. It is inevitable that Occidental persons should seem to the Japanese more or less brusque, inconsiderate, and rough, if not rude; but Japanese courtesy to Occidentals leaves nothing to be desired. Japanese ladies and gentlemen who have had experience in Occidental society come to understand that the Occidental gentleman is as refined as the Oriental, though not so gracious, and that the Occidental lady is just as modest and delicate as a Japanese lady, though to them she may not seem so.

There is one point of good manners in which the Japanese, especially Japanese ladies, excel,—they are admirable listeners, visibly giving perfect attention with eyes and ears, and in pose or attitude, to the person who is speaking to them. They differ from English and Americans engaged in social intercourse in one not unimportant respect,—they smile less easily while talking, and laugh but little. They sometimes, therefore, seem grave and solemn to an unnecessary degree at moments when good cheer, or even merriment, would be appropriate. They bow to each other profoundly, putting the trunk almost at right angles with the legs; so that the nod, or slight inclination of the body, which the Occidental makes seems to

them an inadequate salutation; but they condone this Occidental verticality, or perhaps accept the will for the deed. In entertaining Europeans or Americans, Japanese hosts and hostesses think it polite to dress in European style, and serve European food and drink; but they still exhibit in their houses the traditional Japanese style of dressing tables and using flowers and plants for interior decoration.

Japanese people of all ranks seem to enjoy public speaking and prolonged conversation. Any Japanese audience may be confidently expected to sit patiently in an attitude of eager attention through hours of speechmaking, even when they do not understand the language of some of the speakers, and have to wait for an interpretation. This patient attention is with them a part of good manners; but it also illustrates their real liking for public exhortation and oratory. The Chinese exhibit the same quality.—*Charles W. Eliot, L.L.D.*



DO WE TALK TOO MUCH?

The *Chicago Journal* thinks so. We in the United States do not sufficiently appreciate, it remarks, the value and beauty of silence.

During the after business hours, at the lunch and dinner table we talk on and on without ceasing, as though there was nothing worth thinking about. We invented the first talking machine, and no American is considered properly equipped unless he can talk at all times and upon all subjects.



"The first man murderer built a city; cities are murderers in more senses than one."—*Dan Crawford.*



Upon the return of Mr. Dan Crawford from a tour of adjacent islands, he will be the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards.

"Better Circulation"

That is what our doctor prescribes for The FRIEND.

You can help.



The Library.



The Observatory.



The Commons.

POMONA COLLEGE

CLAREMONT, CAL.

WHY should a college in Southern California lay claim to the patronage of the Hawaiian Islands? Why should students go so far in quest of an education and, why, having gone so far, should they not continue further to the well-known educational centers of the East? A brief sketch of Pomona College may help to answer these natural inquiries.

Other things being equal, the location of Pomona College gives it the decided advantage over the institutions of the Interior. With traditions rooted in the educational systems of New England, and a loyalty to the highest standards of the East, the College faces towards the sea. Its sympathies are with the Pacific, the vast nations which border its shores, and throng its islands. The problems of these nations are in its thought, and to their solution it would contribute what it may in ideas and men. It recognizes the great ocean as the amphitheater of the greatest epoch yet to be in the history of the world and is shaping its energies toward a significant part in these events. The student from the Islands finds himself at Pomona not in a provincial institution, but one whose broad and sympathetic view of western world problems insures him wise and helpful guidance in his days of training for his life-work.

The question then arises, are other things equal? Has Pomona the equipment, intellectual, physical and moral to justify its appeal to the people of the Pacific?

Tho having but just passed its twenty-fifth mile-stone and having its origin simply in the faith of men with scanty means, Pomona has increased its resources with a steady growth till its property has reached the million mark in value, of which about one-half

is in endowment funds. The general Education Board has pledged \$150,000 conditioned on the securing of a million dollars by the close of the current year. Already more than half this sum has been raised, and measures are well in hand for the completion of the sum. The constituency of the College, while including few men of wealth, has ever been marked for its loyalty and will not suffer this challenge to pass unmet.

The buildings are ten in number, with additions constantly being made. Most of these buildings are of modern structure following a general type of reinforced concrete with red tile roof. The Library is an especially noteworthy edifice: the music hall, now under construction, will answer the latest requirement in modern architecture. The halls of residence are attractive, especially the one for men, because of its more recent construction. In the College Inn, too, are met the needs of boarding students who find here in the Commons a delightful social center as well. The grounds of the College are ample to meet esthetic

demands in the location of buildings and to afford room for athletic development of every kind. The campus comprises ten acres: Blanchard Park, a tract of live-oaks and other native growth, brings the total number of acres up to one hundred and ten. The alumni Athletic Field has been developed into one of the most completely equipped in Southern California, and the view from the bleachers toward the snow-covered peak of Mt. San Antonio has few rivals in grandeur. Out-door life is cultivated to the highest degree. While a gymnasium with ample appointments is provided, track, field, and other out-door events claim the maximum of attention.

Turning to the personnel of the College, the faculty numbers forty-five, with few exceptions, men. The presidency of Dr. James A. Blaisdell has been marked by large increase in numbers, both of students and faculty, by development of standards of scholarship and a widening reputation throughout the nation. Largely through his efforts has come recogni-



College Avenue and Oak.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



tion from the scholastic world, as shown in the granting of a charter of Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholarship honor society. The diploma of the College has also been given recognition by the universities of Germany, upon the recommendation of the Association of American Universities.

Many of the leading universities and colleges are represented on the faculty, among them Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Boston, Oberlin, not to mention European institutions. The ideal of membership in the faculty, while laying due stress upon the qualifications of the specialist, demands the qualities which make up success as a *teacher*, breadth of scholarship, Christian character, sympathetic nature, and an understanding of young men and women. It is no exaggeration to say that the faculty of Pomona College is composed of *teachers*.

But after all the test of a college is in its students. If to the lofty ideals of scholarship and character there be added a student body responsive and loyal to the last degree, the final word has been said. Such a characterization of the four hundred and fifty students of Pomona College can be made without fear of over-emphasis. The institution does not seek for numbers: a careful sifting of all applicants for admission is made, which results in the choice of a picked body of young men and women, who appreciate the aims of the College, adopt its ideals as their own, and are intensely loyal to its spirit and purpose.

It should perhaps be noted that the College, while Congregational in its antecedents, has no formal denominational ties. Like Yale, Amherst, Beloit, Knox and many more of similar history, it has become evangelical but not sectarian.

♦♦♦

Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, president of the local W. C. T. U., is in receipt of the following letter concerning the death of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, vice-president of the World Union.

Portland, Maine, April 13, 1914.
My Dear Comrade and Friend:—

With a breaking heart you have learned that our great-souled Vice-President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who so ably presided over our recent wonderful convention in Brook-

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

lyn, N. Y., has joined our white ribbon saints in the sweet beyond.

As you read this letter, memorial services in Mrs. Stevens honor are being widely held. The sorrowful message of our president, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, "Am heartbroken at our irreparable loss," well expresses the profound grief of the hosts of white ribboners who are members of our world-wide organization. A similar message has been received from The Lady Henry Somerset.

At the dawn of the morning of April sixth, in her home in Portland, Maine, with her dear ones around her, the spirit of our sweet, strong, warrior-hearted friend, entered upon the unwearied activities of heaven.

At midnight we told her of the order of Secretary Daniels for complete prohibition in the United States Navy, and she said with a radiant smile, "It is great, it is wonderful!" She recognized this order as another step forward toward nation-wide prohibition—for which we are all so earnestly working.

Mrs. Stevens longed to live that she might help win a complete triumph over the greatest foe that imperils the home; but with humble submission and supreme faith she said good morning and good bye to her loved ones. Let us with triumphant faith believe that our comrade beloved, crowned with glory and honor, is still with us in fellowship, and with our other blessed ministering spirits will help us bring the day of victory.

While the brief and simple home service arranged by Mrs. Stevens' daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, and attended by relatives, neighbors, County and State white ribboners, and a number of leaders from other states, was being held on the afternoon of April eighth, a memorial service was in progress at the National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.

During the day, by order of His Excellency, Governor Haines, the State flag on the Capitol building at Augusta was at half mast. At Evanston, Illinois, by order of the mayor, the flag on the City Hall was also displayed at half mast, as was the flag of the National W.C.T.U. and the ensign of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Evanston.

On April ninth was held at Augusta, Maine, the convention of the great party in Maine that for more than fifty years has stood for State-wide prohibition, and its enforcement. At this convention a prominent statesman said, "For the first time in our history the State flag is half-masted for a woman. It is the silent tribute of a great people to a great life. It is the symbol of a great grief at the passing of a great soul. It seems fitting too, that this convention give expression to the following sentiment:

"In the midst of our deliberations we pause to pay the tribute of sincere respect to the memory of that woman whose name has become a household word wherever men and women are interested in the cause of temperance and righteousness. The great leader is dead but the cause still lives. All nations will pay homage to her virtues and generations yet unborn will venerate the heroic character of Maine's illustrious daughter, Lillian M. N. Stevens."

The unspeakable loss and sorrow felt throughout the world has been expressed in scores of telegrams, cable messages and letters, and by press tributes to Mrs. Stevens in the leading journals of the land. Leaders of social, philanthropic and religious societies, leaders in temperance organizations of men, also eminent United States Congressmen have united with our organization in paying their tribute to the Christian

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.

womanliness, the marvelous executive ability, and the statesmanlike leadership of Lillian M. N. Stevens.

On the twenty-ninth of March, Mrs. Stevens, realizing her serious illness, wrote a significant message to be given April fifteenth at a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House and Senate of the United States Congress. This statement affects our World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and will be read with deep and affectionate interest:

"The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared to hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U. I made the proclamation, and I dare to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in Heaven, and on the earth will hasten the establishment of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Mrs. Stevens was a spiritual exemplification of her own beautiful saying, "To love one's self last goes a long way toward establishing the Kingdom of Heaven upon the earth." Because of her Christ-like spirit we love her. Because of her truly great leadership we honor her. Let us go forward humbly, trustfully, prayerfully. The liquor traffic shall be abolished and our white ribbon principles shall be established in the customs of society, and in the laws of every land.

May Easter peace abide in our hearts as we all strive to work more earnestly for Home's great cause.

With truest sympathy and love,
ANNA S. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary W.C.T.U.
♦♦♦

Hawaii Cousins

A paragraph from Rev. D. B. Lyman's letter to Dr. Anderson, February 21, 1843, says of Hilo:

"The meetinghouse built here in 1828 fell about two months ago. Since that event our schoolhouse has been opened for public worship on the Sabbath. The frame of the new church is up. The work of covering is commenced, hence we may hope to be able to meet in it after six or eight weeks."

In a letter of Rev. Lorrin Andrews

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 948

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

♦♦♦

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

Miss L. MERCHANT

GOWNS

Afternoon and Evening Gowns
a Specialty.

21-22 Pantheon Bldg.

to his mother, in 1842 or 1843, he writes:

"The circumstances of the mission are very much as they have been for a year or two. There are no great revivals at present, but there are places where there is considerable seriousness, and at all places the people pay good attention to the preaching of the gospel.

We can have just as many scholars as we can teach, but we cannot carry them on far for want of proper books.

The political affairs are verging into a better state, we hope. The greater number of the High Chiefs are dead, and the younger ones, and the King, are desirous of a better state of things. There is now a regular Constitution and Code of Laws published and taught to the people. But though in execution the laws are something like the ancient laws of New York, as related by Knickerbocker, yet they are much better than the old system."

A few extracts from home letters written by Mrs. J. W. Smith give a personal touch to the days of 1843:

"Jan. 1843.—We have hardly got settled in our new home. Husband has been very busy in dealing out medicines and visiting the sick. I have six little girls whom I am teaching to sew, read, etc. I would gladly take more, but husband has restricted me to six. Others come and sit down by the door and plead for me to take them in. * * * Last night husband was very sick. I was here alone excepting the natives. Today he is better and with care I hope he will recover in the course of a week. I have just left this to prepare medicine, according to directions, for a sick child. I have to do this for others, now he is sick. If he should be very sick we should not fare as well as others in regard to a physician. Mr. Whitney has considerable experience, and has practiced the healing art, although not a regular doctor.

"Sept. 1843.—Have been favored with company almost ever since we began keeping house. I think we have not been alone more than two or three meals for five or six months.

"Feb. 24—(probably 1844)—Left Koloa on Monday of this week and arrived at this place on Thursday morning. We came in a small native vessel in company with Rev. Brother and Sister Lowell Smith. We suffered considerably from sea-sickness, although brother (Horton Knapp) endured the trip much better than we feared. You have heard of his distressing illness while on Kauai. We then feared he would never be able to leave Koloa.

"April 13, 1844.—I have not told you that my husband is absent on a professional visit to Hawaii. He left here two weeks ago last Wednesday—will prob-

MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

❖ ❖

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

❖ ❖

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery

❖ ❖ ❖

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

❖ ❖ ❖

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

❖ ❖ ❖

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College

◆◆◆

James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

J. E. Rocha

THE TAILOR
Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.

PAUHI STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street
Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

ably be gone two months. * * * Dr. An-
drews, who is the physician for that
island is called to Hilo on the same isl-
and, at the same time that husband is at
Kohala. Dr. Andrews was absent from
home eight months, the year that we ar-
rived. Mrs. Andrews sometimes accom-
panying him, and sometimes staying at
home alone, though she usually spends
the nights, I am told, in Mr. Thurston's
family, as they live near together at Kai-
lua. These are some of the trials that
physicians and their wives have—they
must either be separated for months, or
leave home together and take a voyage
in a little, disagreeable, and sometimes
filthy vessel * * * and then travel about
overland, sometimes carried by natives,
and stop at night in their little dirty
houses. * * *

It is almost 5 o'clock. I have just re-
turned from "Maternal Meeting." We
closed at 4 o'clock. We open the meet-
ing with prayer and singing and reading
the Bible—after which some sister reads
something she thinks will be interesting
to parents or children. Perhaps you
would like to hear the names of the ladies
present this afternoon. The meeting
was at Mrs. Hall's, our next door neigh-
bor—she and four children, Mrs. Cham-
berlain and five children, Mrs. Rogers
usually brings three or four, none this
P. M., Mrs. Cooke and three little ones,
Mrs. Castle and daughter and myself.
Mrs. Dimond sometimes attends when
she can leave her family of five children,
three under three years of age."

◆◆◆

Unheralded Heroes

They are everywhere, quietly doing
their brave work. Some tragedy like
that of the Titanic disaster or that at
Kagoshima brings many of them into
notice, but they were *there*, before the
event, only unrecognized.

And they are *here*. Sometimes their
heroism is called into exercise in a dra-
matic way, but it is unpublished, because
it is a part of their business to keep it
quiet. Here we wish to mention some
instances which could not be mentioned
so long as they might be classed as
news, but as incidents of modern his-
tory, they may be told.

A strike had been called on one of
the plantations but the Christians, coun-
selled by their pastor, refused to have
any part in it. While all were assembled
at the church, the strikers in a body
came with lanterns, and approaching
the church, suddenly extinguished their
lights. Standing in the hideous dark-
ness, they began with loud voices and
threats to demand that the Christians
should join in the strike. The Pastor
cautioning his followers to remain silent

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE
Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'FG. CO., LTD.

Dealers in
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIAL

* * * *

Vehicles of all kinds manufactured
and Repaired.

Automobile Repairing, Painting and
Trimming.

* * * *

427 QUEEN ST. : : HONOLULU
P. O. Box 193; Phone 2447.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678. Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

* SAYEGUSA *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
courteous treatment have been the
factors which have made us "The
Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
ware has added materially to the
success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

in the house, went out alone, and said that the Christians did not believe in the strike and would not join it. Then ensued a scene. They wanted no reasons; they would listen to no argument. Louder and louder they shouted their demand, and one of them fired a pail at the minister's head, but the one man with God on his side withstood the mob and defeated its plan. Order was restored and the strike called off.

Another evangelist faced a tougher job in his role as peacemaker. It required not courage merely, but diplomacy of no small merit.



The Strike.

One night at the central camp a policeman, for a trifling cause, severely struck a laborer, wounding him in the side. The laborers of the camp all assembled and sent a deputation to the interpreter, and he together with the evangelist went to the manager to state the complaint for the workmen. The manager sent them back with a reply which proved satisfactory, whereupon the crowd quietly dispersed. The trouble was apparently adjusted and all retired for the night.



The Riot.

No sooner, however, had quiet been restored than a new and violent disorder ensued. An immense crowd assembled in front of the chapel, clanging the bell furiously for half an hour and setting fire to car loads of cane. None were more surprised than the people of Central camp, all of whom had considered their trouble as satisfactorily disposed of. Here, within an hour, was a new excitement which appeared to be nothing less than an insurrection. Hundreds of people were in the riot.

The evangelist, when called upon for an explanation, was utterly perplexed and how to learn from the excited crowd the reason for the disturbance was a problem, but, while realizing the danger which any would-be peacemaker must incur, he sprang upon the chapel lanai, and called upon the men to listen to reason and to explain the cause of the disturbance. There he learned that these were men from neighboring camps; some one at the time of the first excitement had gone to call the men of other camps, saying that there was a great demonstration at Central camp, and they wanted every-one to join in.

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroege, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Pianola Pianos and Orchestrels. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.

34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022

THE PLACE WHERE THE
BEST SODA IS
MADE

Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

**HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING**

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

The Vow of Vengeance.

The wounded laborer was a man from the province of Fukushima. The camp nearest by was composed largely of Fukushima people; these, of course, arrived first on the scene. Another camp was two miles away, and it was a Fukushima man who went to call them to come and execute justice and revenge for the insult done to his fellow countryman. When those from the distant camp arrived at midnight, and saw no sign of disturbance, but only a crowd of the Fukushima clan they concluded that it was nothing but a huge joke devised by the Fukushima men to rout them out of their beds and bring them out two miles from home at midnight on a fool's errand. Their wrath was unbounded. They vowed vengeance on all Fukushima: they would kill every last man of them and burn out their camp, and in preparation for this dire scheme of revenge, they clanged the bell and lighted up the cane fires to gather their forces, while the Fukushima men in terror took to the cane-fields and hid for safety.

*The Hero of the Hour.*

It was at this juncture that the evangelist confronted the mob and sought a reason for the riot. How, out of this howling confusion, he gained a hearing we are at a loss to understand, but he did. Learning the cause of the riot, he vouched for the truth of the original story of the wounded man, and stated that by the grace and favor of the manager the whole trouble had been speedily settled and therefore all of Central camp men had retired in satisfaction; and by assuring them that the Fukushima men, like themselves, had arrived after it was all over, he calmed them down to reason.

There was still another complication to meet, however, for in the course of the riot the social relation of the three camps had been seriously strained: animosities had been stirred up that boded ill to the inter-camp feeling in days to come. The matter was by no means settled by an explanation, however plausible.

*The Ambassador of Peace.*

Perceiving this the evangelist proposed that 20 men be chosen to act as peacemakers, but none were willing to serve: then he proposed ten, but neither would they accept the responsibility. "Then all of you," he cried, "who are willing to let me be your representative, raise your hands." A forest of hands went up. The evangelist was

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs

Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.**K. UYEDA**

FOR STYLISH

MillinerySTRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

**Consolidated Soda
Water Works Co.
LIMITED.**

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.**Japanese
Bazaar**LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRINGElectric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.**The First National Bank of Hawaii**

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.

L. T. PECK, Cashier.

G. P. CASTLE,

G. N. WILCOX,

H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government DepositoryGENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.**ACCOUNTS INVITED**

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❖ ❖

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❖ ❖

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.

Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

the chosen representative, and now, after having labored with the turbulent throng till four o'clock in the morning he had the satisfaction of seeing them disperse. Without retiring for sleep he started at once on a round of the two near-by camps, persuaded them to express their regrets to the men who had come from a distance, and then hastened to the further camp, and going from house to house he carried to them the apologies of the other camps in whose stead he appeared as the ambassador of Peace. The apologies were accepted and the whole unpleasant affair was brought to an end, with no consequences more serious than the burning of the few cars of cane and the loss of one day's work on the part of the men of the further camp.

❖

The Training School of Heroism.

Preaching the Christian religion in some fields has always called for heroism. It is the voice of a Leader who never shunned a cross to save himself that inspires in his followers a like heroism and awakens within them the echo "Quit yourselves like men, be strong."

The Japanese evangelist, like his Master of old, is often discredited among his own people because his religious message is new and too much to the point, but the man who uncomplainingly bears his daily reproach is undergoing the sternest discipline in the training school of heroism. We applaud him when his day of triumph comes, but incidents like these should lead us to encourage him with our confidence in the uninspiring days, when he most needs it, and to uphold his hands, as Aaron and Hur stayed up the hands of Moses, when the battle seems to be going against him. —R. K.

◆◆◆

EVENTS.

April.

24. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Brouger of Los Angeles here for three weeks' visit. William P. Jarrett appointed High Sheriff.
25. Annual meeting of Cousins' Society.
28. Dr. W. C. Hobdy, George R. Carter and Captain Charles J. Campbell appointed members of Board of Health. Prof. Walter Williams, dean of School of Journalism at Columbia University, here for a visit.
29. "Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu" becomes name of city's united civic organization.
30. Dr. Waysen resigns as head of Kalihi Receiving Station. Dr. F. Anderson appointed Superintendent of Leahi Home from May 15.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Pala Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats.
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

May.

1. Editor H. W. Kinney assumes his duties of Superintendent of Public Institution. Oahu College present Greek play on their grounds. Dr. Francis Day memorial cottage opened at Leahi Home. May Day Festival by children in Thomas Square. Miss Belle Johnson resigns as head of Castle Home.
4. Supreme Court opens its May session.
5. Annual meeting and banquet of Y. M. C. A., over 400 present.
6. First County Fair at Schofield Barracks opens. J. R. Galt announces completion of new Kanikeolani building.
7. The trustees of Oahu College decide in future to call the name of that institution The Punahou Academy. James D. Dougherty named Director-General of 1915 Carnival.
10. Mothers' Day fittingly observed by local churches. Madame Lillian Nordica died at Batavia, Java. 800 officers and men from Japanese warships, the cruisers Asama and Azuma, attend an international welcome service this afternoon at Central Union Church.
11. Rare prints collected by Mr. Andrew Adams on exhibition this week at the University Club.
14. Mischa Elman concert at Opera House.
20. Dan Crawford at Central Union Church speaks to a large audience of his life and experiences in Africa.
21. Mr. Crawford addresses Men's League.
22. Japanese visitors return today.
23. Commissioners of Public Instruction begin their annual session today.

MARRIAGES.

Cooke-Howatt—In Honolulu, May 19, 1914, Theodore Cooke and Miss Muriel Howatt.

DEATHS.

Kaihenui—In Hilo, April 26, 1914, W. George Kaihenui, tax assessor for South Hilo.
Robinson—In Honolulu, April 29, 1914, Mrs. Elizabeth Mahial Robinson, aged 70 years.
Maroni—In Honolulu, May 3, 1914, Marge Frances Maroni, aged 81 years.
Delannay—In Honolulu, May 2, 1914, Eugenie Delannay—known as Sister Elizabeth—aged 38 years.
Noble—In New York, May 5, 1914, Alfred Noble, aged 70 years.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO
Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.

179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

ICE CREAM

at Rawley's

Special Order Ship-
ments to any part of
the Territory. . . .

FORT, near BERETANIA
Telephone 4225.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.



Sewing Machine Motor (Westinghouse)

Don't allow yourself to sit at a machine and treadle, treadle all day long. It is back-breaking, fatigue-ing, nerve-straining work. How much better it is to use a Westinghouse Electric Sewing-Machine Motor which, when plugged into a lamp socket, will merrily run your machine as many hours as you desire, saving your strength for other things. Cheap, economical in operation, clean. Tell your husband you want one NOW.

Price, installed, \$16.50

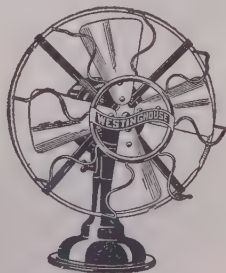
Make Electricity Your Servant: Cheap, Clean, Adequate, and Time-Saving.

Electric Fans

give you a valley zephyr, a beach breeze, or a mountain gale by the simple turning of a switch. With a Westinghouse Electric Fan in your living-room, or kitchen, or bedroom, there will be better appetites, no headaches, pleasant naps or long, refreshing sleeps—and more enjoyment in living. Just attach to lamp socket. Cord and plug come with each Fan.

**8-inch size,
(shown), del'd, \$10.00**

**12-inch size,
delivered, \$16.50**



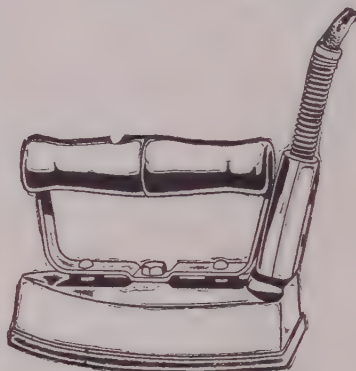
Do It Electrically

Don't waste the best part of your day, of your life, of your energy—doing things that Electricity is willing to do for you, and is glad to do CHEAPLY. Don't sacrifice your body and soul to do household tasks that these Electrical Devices will do cheerfully, cheaply, completely, without waste, and in a cleanly manner. READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING—THEN ACT!

Use An Electric Iron

and learn the easiest, cheapest and best way not only to iron your clothes in finest style, but to do it with a minimum of expense, a minimum of effort, and a minimum of time. No running back and forth to the stove; no waiting for irons to heat; no need to replenish stove with fuel—just attach to lamp socket and Presto! you can soon finish the largest batch of clothes.

Price, delivered, \$3.50



Wherever there is Electric current available there should be in use some, or all, of the articles mentioned on this page. The prices are purposely made low enough so that you will feel you can afford to buy NOW. You will eventually use Electricity in the home, and a great deal of it. Better make the START now! If you want more information about these or other Electrical Devices write to us.

Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
King St. Honolulu



Electric Cooking Utensils (Westinghouse)

Don't bother with hot, smelly, close kitchens. Cook your food right on the table if you want to, or where it is cool and breezy. With an Electric Toaster-Stove (Westinghouse) you can cook things cheaply, with no trouble, and with no wasted fuel. Learn the advantages and joys of cooking Electrically.

**Toaster-Stove,
delivered, \$6.00**

"Thor" Electric Washer

Let Electricity do the back-breaking work of washing as well as running your sewing machine. With the ordinary size of the "Thor" Washer, you can have your washing completed, by electricity, in less than two hours and the clothes will be well washed. That makes your "Blue Monday" a "Happy Monday" as you have the most of the day free.

**Ordinary Family
Size, delivered, \$85.00**



THE FRIEND

JESUS AND I.

By Dan Crawford

I cannot do it alone,
The waves run fast and high,
And the fogs close chill around,
And the light goes out in the sky:
But I know that we two
Shall win in the end---Jesus and I.

Coward and wayward and weak,
I change with the changing sky,
Today so eager and bright,
Tomorrow too weak to try:
But He never gives in
So we two shall win---Jesus and I.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.) *
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawai-
ian Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.
P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

✽

*Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.*

✽

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

✽

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, T. H., JULY, 1914.

No. 7

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—::—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—::—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick.....Perley L. Horne

F. W. Damon.....Theodore Richards

Paul Super.....Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole.....Vaughan MacCaughey

William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Hawaii's Share in Mid-Africa.

Dan Crawford has gone. One would hardly expect a cosmopolitan community like ours, where touch and go is so much the order of life that people are practically never missed here, to have gotten so closely attached to this rugged prophet as many in this Territory have done. Perhaps the most strongly marked characteristic of Honolulu is that it seems really to care for nobody. To people from communities where a man of large public service is felt to leave a hole behind him when he dies, this feature of Island life appears almost heartless. That it is not so but is due to a larger faith in the essentials of universal life and a truer personal love, becomes apparent to one who living long here sees beneath the surface. It is a factor in the eternal outlook which views God's world in this planet and throughout space as one. For this reason the Islands are far more truly cosmopolitan than the mainland. Continentals get practically to thinking that the immense area of their land environ-

ment makes up the universe. Islanders who can walk but a few feet without dropping off into Neptune's realms realize that there is a beyond and that that beyond is the real greater world of which the island is hardly a speck. Given this conception and our people may be expected to form lasting attachments. Their friendships grasp the significance of the future. When therefore a friend moves on he is not lost, why make a to do, he is as nobly busy in his new sphere as here. Meet him again and the dear old relationship is taken up without a break. Once in a while however a man like Crawford happens along and is so essentially big that when he goes forward those who get into his heart almost feel a bit lonesome. One thing is certain, he took with him a piece of Hawaii's heart which he means to plant in "the middle of the middle" as this lover of superlatives calls his home. The visible evidence of that heart now amounts to two schools, one for Honolulu and one for Maui which were most gladly given. As the years go on other ocular signs will doubtless be added and not many years will pass before some of our travel loving people will find themselves at the House of Refuge in Luanza, getting personally acquainted with the White Angel, who tho yet unseen is already loved here.

❖

Public Buildings.

No one has yet succeeded in developing a type of architecture for public buildings in Hawaii at all fitted to the climate. The nearest approaches we know of are the upper floor of Palama gymnasium, some of our theaters and the open air school houses of Kauai. The churches of the Islands are barbarities. Some of them like St. Andrews, Central Union, St. Clements, Wailuku Union and the like are beautiful, but these and other places of public assembly are hot boxes in a climate where a church or opera house can be made the coolest place possible. Our architects simply will not give any attention to

this, the first essential of a building where people are to congregate, namely coolness of temperature. The second essential is good air. Even here many of our assembly rooms sin like Lucifer. Witness the hall on the second floor of our public library. When that is filled with people the air is unbearable to a person of normal tone. Our churches are very bad in this particular and woo the worshiper to sleep with rare success. The third essential is acoustics, which is as disregarded in Hawaii as consistently as elsewhere. Architectural beauty which should wait upon all these three, seems the one chief aim. Our business blocks also show that the architecture is enslaved to convention. As a publicity expert recently said to our Ad Club, Honolulu architecture has no message to give the tourist, who finds here only the stereotyped ideas in stone and cement that are so familiar at home. What Honolulu needs is an architect with vision plus a dominant sympathy with our climate and its demands. When it comes to Uncle Sam the case seems hopeless. Rumor has it that he intends to erect his new post-office here flush with the sidewalk. Such a purpose is an insult to the nation to say nothing of Hawaii. If the National Government would only acquire a generous property like the entire Irwin block, plan a spacious building with appropriate courts suggestive of sub-tropical out of doors, and embosom it in natural beauty, it would, by demonstrating what sort of structures our Islands demand, do us the greatest possible service. Alas, where is the architect to be found capable of dreaming such a dream, and if discovered who is to connect him thru red tape with Uncle Sam? Honolulu has not yet ceased to laugh over the dwellings planned for Fort Shafter with full furnace specifications aimed at our frigid winters. Sometime a man or woman of wealth will be developed or will come here with the vision of an artist, who will create the architectural ideal of which Hawaii has for ages been dreaming. Meantime

Kauai with her open schoolhouses is blazing a trail thru the woods. Money stringency is a blessing when it leads to such experiments as these.



The Progressive Party.

Why have one in Hawaii! First, because it has the courage to make a compact with the people and means to live up to it. In Progressive language a platform is a covenant. Elect Progressives to power and they will enact the measures they stand for. Our other parties have never done this consistently. It is time we had one that did. Second, because it proposes a program in keeping with the social demands of the age. Hawaii is on the eve of large development. It is the golden moment for building up a social system here that shall make strikes practically impossible and that shall obviate years of painful fighting to ensure livable conditions for the people. Take the question of child labor. "No need for a child labor law" say the employers of children "the problem is yet in the future." Largely, tho by no means entirely true, but for that very reason pass the uniform law and we shall never have a child labor problem. The Progressive party believes in the wisdom of "prevention better than cure" not only in the case of children, but also of women and in many other avenues of social activity. The party stands for political hygiene. Hawaii needs that today more than anything else. Third, we want statehood. Triumphantly elect a Progressive delegate on this issue of immediate statehood, back him up with a constitutional convention which shall frame an up-to-date constitution and send him to Washington to demand this privilege as a right of self-government to which Hawaii is entitled by its history, by its strategic importance as America's hand outstretched in peace towards Asia as well as by the character of its citizenship, and the only national party likely to heed our demand, the Progressive, will appreciate the value to it of our undivided backing. We have then a chance of national recognition. We shall acquire a status in the eyes of the nation and parties will in a close contest bid for Hawaii's support. When that day comes statehood is assured. The Progressive party is in exactly the condition to feel gratitude towards this Territory if it swings heartily to its sup-

port. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party cares a whit how we go out here. But the new party would care and would make much capital out of such a movement. It would draw the nation's attention to our determination to become a State of the Union. We need that will. With it we shall win our aim. It is a psychological moment.



The Author Of In His Steps.

THE FRIEND welcomes Charles M. Sheldon to Honolulu. His little book which made him known wherever English speaking Christians live issued a challenge to the Christian Church that won a very wide and enthusiastic response. Young people especially heard in it a clarion call to sincerity in their experience with God. It served as a factor in the movement away from mere intellectual acceptance of the Christian theory, that is away from creeds, and towards a complete surrender of the entire personality to the Lordship of Jesus Christ in daily life. The kind of sensible every-day Christian living which expresses itself in helping to make life on earth larger and better for everyone else was notably stimulated and promoted by this book. Its motto "What would Jesus do" became a vital element in millions of lives. Called to the ministry at large Dr. Sheldon relinquished his pulpit some time ago and now goes wherever the most insistent call summons him to strike telling blows for his Lord. He has done well to set apart two weeks for a campaign in Hawaii on his way to Australia. Fortunately he comes just at the moment when he may get into personal touch with all our Island churches by attending the annual meeting of the Evangelical Association which is to convene in Wailuku the second week in July. His address there will tell widely. He also helps inaugurate the evangelistic campaign of the Y. M. C. A. which has planned a series of Sunday evening theater meetings for July and August. Mass-meetings and a sermon in Central Union together with other gatherings where he may get in touch with the Christian leaders of the Territory will round out his stay. Hawaii is fortunate in having two such inspiring messengers as Crawford and Sheldon so near together.

The Wailuku Anniversary.

Rev. Rowland B. Dodge and his associates have prepared one of the most inspiring programs for an annual meeting that the Evangelical Association has ever known. First and foremost of all, the culture of the spiritual life is proposed in a series of carefully planned devotion services and in several ministerial and lay retreats. These will be supplemented by large mass-meetings for preaching and general inspiration. The central theme of the anniversary will be the Minister, both as to how to produce him (and this includes drawing the net carefully thruout the Territory to find him) and also as to how to develop him into largest efficiency. This opens up a stream of most interesting subsidiary topics and leads into the related subject of the efficient church. Much time will be given to social themes with temperance a good first, tuberculosis a close second and home sanitation, family hygiene, care of children and the like to make up the field. Recreation will also have its innings in the shape of baseball games between profession and laity, basket ball contests between girls of various islands, a competition song fest and other milder amusements. The delegates will certainly have a royal time. With Charles M. Sheldon of America, Seimatsu Kimura of Japan, Chaplain Scott of the 25th Infantry for visiting attractions, and with the Maui spirit to push things thru, the Wailuku meeting ought to get well to the head of the historic series of anniversaries.

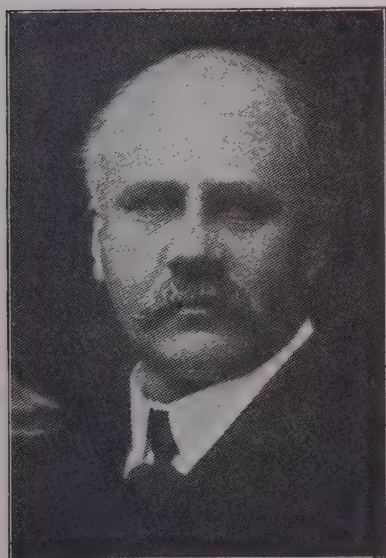


Move Onward.

Secretary William B. Oleson's report to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association read before the Board meeting in June put the situation before our churches and large givers with clearness and force. That situation may be briefly summed up under three heads, first splendid progress. During the past year 539 have been added to the churches on confession of faith, and the total membership has moved up close to the nine thousand mark. Everywhere a fine spirit of independence and enthusiastic endeavor to advance is apparent. Never were our forces better in hand or doing more valiant work. Second, opportunity. The remarkable change of sentiment with regard to Christianity in Japan and China has evoked a corre-

sponding wave among the Orientals in this Territory. They are ready to be led to Christ as never before. Mean-time 14,000 Filipinos have of late years been added to our population. A number of these are Christians, many others are anxious to learn about Christianity and it looks as tho an aggressive campaign might result in winning the great majority of them to the Faith. We seem on the verge of a real revival. Third, a serious falling off in funds. Instead of being able to take advantage of these favorable conditions the Board is compelled to retrench for lack of money. The disastrous cut of \$9000 a year ago has had to be followed by a further reduction of \$5000 this year. It is a hard story for our enthusiastic workers to hear. What is needed is, first of all, a campaign of prayer and, second, a new consecration of resources to God. Some years ago our Chinese department boasted two superintendents, now we have none. The heart of that brave woman Mrs. Frank W. Damon seems at times likely to break under the prolonged strain of disappointment. If some large giver could present the Board with \$2000 annually for a superintendent for this department it would be a grand thing for Hawaii, to say nothing of its furnishing a splendid endorsement of the noble work of Mr. Damon. We heartily commend the reading of this report of Mr. Oleson's as soon as it shall have been printed. D.S.

♦ ♦ ♦



Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, D.D., now a visitor in Honolulu.

The Site Selected

IT WAS no easy thing to choose between the three different pieces of ground available for a Board Building Site. That was evident to our friends, doubtless, for we received no letter in response to our invitation for expressions of opinion. However, we are very glad that it is settled and that the building will go where many friends of the Board hoped it would, when no claims of other sites had been presented to them.

WE WILL BUILD ON THE OLD KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY SITE,—on Missionary soil.

Now that the question is settled, there will be no half-hearted yielding to the will of majority on the part of those who saw objections to the site. We all propose to move on enthusiastically to "possess the land." To be sure there are well-grounded misgivings about the Bookrooms for the next few years. We wonder too whether our business men will attend committee meetings. We must have the Committee meetings and we would hate to have to do without the business men. We simply will have to trust for that detail, knowing that we are building for more than the next ten years. There seems the very strong probability that although the building will not be in the heart of things for a decade or more, eventually the centre will move in that direction or at any rate the perimeter of the active part of the town must enlarge to take us in.

Now that bridge is crossed, and we are all quite willing to burn it.

Here it is distinctly in point to express our gratitude that we *had* the perplexity of choosing between three sites. Instead of hunting about for a rest for the soles of our feet, thanks to loyal friends we had three choices, and it is a munificent big rest we have finally determined upon. A lot of one hundred and fifty feet frontage on King Street and three hundred deep, way through to Young Street gives us room for expansion way beyond our present needs.

All gratitude to the Mary Castle Trust. Gratitude likewise to Mrs. J. M. Atherton and family whose lot we did *not* accept.

Nor are we likely to forget the two large gifts from President Jones which made possible the purchase of the Spreckles site.

We have splendid neighbors on one side at least, with the natural hope that time will change the use now made of the land "Ewa" of us. To be more definite we hope that the present tenure will not be "stable."

The size of the land, suggests much. Plans are not in hand and the Building Committee is not ready to make any suggestions. A good-sized audience room would seem to be desirable for a variety of uses. It seems likely that nothing higher than a two-story building need be even contemplated while a one-story quadrangular building with a courtyard might be made very beautiful and capable of including all needs,—offices, book-rooms, vaults, conference or committee rooms, work rooms and even guest rooms.

As to Building funds, we start well. The proceeds from the Spreckles lot should cover a large part of the cost and permit of an early beginning. We confidently look forward to much further assistance from interested friends not only to supply an adequate building, fitting for a Missionary memorial, but to furnish it amply for present day work. We have reason to know that we have friends,—friends that date way back to A. B. C. F. M. days, friends by reason of early sentiment, by birth and breeding, and because of common interest in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ now and henceforth. We will give you all a chance. T. R.

♦ ♦ ♦

The resignation of Ralph S. Hosmer from the superintendency of the forestry division of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, is a matter of keen regret throughout the Territory. Mr. Hosmer has added millions to the tree wealth of the Territory, and has made a host of grateful friends. He leaves the work here to accept the chair of forestry at Cornell.

♦ ♦ ♦

The whaling season has just opened in the Arctic; but it is just closing in our public schools.—*Midget*. ..

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. J. M. Atherton became a proud great-grandmother on June 21, when a baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Guard.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss Edith Collais, formerly of Honolulu, was enthusiastically received as soloist at a recent concert in Seattle at the mammoth Hippodrome. Two hundred picked singers were in the chorus, supplemented by an orchestra of thirty pieces.

Know-Me-Better-Love-me-Better---America*

An Impression By DAN CRAWFORD

FOREWORD

IN BIDDING the great U.S.A. a long but loyal farewell, I dare declare that no American ever saw how great and glorious his amazing America is. After ten months "doing" the land from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from San Diego to Vancouver, the nicest nickname I can coin for the country is the ugly "boa-constrictor" phrase, "Know-me-better-love-me-better" America.

It is one of the superlative jests of life that no man ever did really see his own country. And it is just supremely here that all the international trouble and treason arises. Ignore this preliminary postulate, I say, and you go plunge into a squelching bog of despair. For there is no subject on which the human heart finds a greater facility in making a fool of itself than when it prattles about its own place, own people, own anything!

Mark Twain has settled this subject for us in his best *ne plus ultra* manner. Yea, has he not notified all the world that no means or method was ever devised by which a sleeping man could hear himself snore? You cannot have your cake and eat it. And you cannot have your own sleep and hear your own snore.

Moral: No man ever saw his own country.

The Central African surpasses (of course) the erudite Mr. Twain. His "Thinking Black" equivalent to all this is more profound: "No man," says the negro, "ever yet did bite his own elbow." Make the mad experiment, if you dare. Crane your straining mouth to the elbow that never—no never met it. Then after that awful, that acrobatic attempt you will call it what the African does "the non-biteable elbow."

Deduction: No man ever saw his own country.

All of which brings us by a sort of hop, step and jump to the ultimate philosophy that no mortal man (not even an American) ever did really see his own face. Thus it is, we emerge, clearly and convincingly, on

the certitude that no American ever did definitely see how truly glorious his own country is. For, what the intermediary looking-glass does for his face, that, and much more than that, the onlooking outsider does for "The States." Bryce and his good-as-gold "American Constitution" is such a hackneyed instance of all this that I blush to ever pause thereat. Here I have a better instance to hand, better because so severely and studiously ignored. Who, please, wrote "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean?" With something approaching complacency I have the honor to bite the end of my pencil and lay down the law that a tramp Englishman (are you listening Uncle Samuel?) yes, an outsider Englishman wrote "Columbia" and meant every word he wrote, too.

All of which goes to authenticate the faithful, though faded adage, that lookers on probably see something of the game. What game? Well, if you must be literal, this applies even to great national pastime. No New York fan ever saw how great a game baseball is or how superbly organized and specialized in every detail it really is. When King George the other day in London saw the White Sox and Giants play to a finish, he (king or no king) certainly saw what never American eye did see. For he (not the Americans) saw the perfect perspective of the thing, saw the slow old English game of the greensward evolve out from the sleepy village to the million-mouthed yell of this (for it is nothing more,) "glorified rounders." The indescribable suddenness and accuracy of the returns; the approximately perfect throwing; the cleverness and velocity of the wonderful pitching, all this, and much more than this, only an outside Englishman could see. For man is a comparative race. "Connote" is a more meaningful word than "denote;" black connotes white; crooked connotes straight and lookers on see the best of the game. A fan on the spot only knows what the game *denotes*. It takes an onlooking outsider to know what it *connotes*.

To borrow then, an elegant American idiom, I would now eagerly and inquiringly ask my reader, "Have you "got" me?

There in that word "perspective" you strike the whole pathos of the international problem. *To be too near is to be too far away.* It is all a matter of mere snap-shot photography. Too near means to be out of focus. And being out of focus involves a blurred, exasperating result from your Eastman's No. 2. Your negative is so grotesque that it becomes burlesque. Back you must go, and yet further back, until the focus is sharpened into a clean-cut picture.

No American ever dreamed what a sweetening factor in their spiritual history is the holy, happy absence of a State Church. Is it not too true in England that the State Church has determined detrimentally the state of the church? America (God bless it!) never dared the sacrilege of forcing the bride of Christ to be the concubine of Cæsar. "Non-Conformist" is an ecclesiastical epithet wholly unknown in these lovely lands. Or at least, if it be not as wholly unknown as I so sweepingly assert, then, assuredly, it never is pronounced with the critical Anglican curl of the lip as though the "non" prefix in the word meant non-everything. The Episcopal Church in England goes on its way, often neither winning nor wise, drawing its members from the rich and prosperous.

One charming, cultured American-Anglican gave me his reason for joining that communion. "I like," said he, "the theatre and I do detest concerts. The *mise en scene* of Episcopacy appeals to me," he explains, "whereas what is a Presbyterian service but a mere concert."

Charles II, of Nell Gwynne memories, was brutally frank in this business for *in vino est veritas*. And he, in a manner more piquant than polite, cracked the Anglican nut when he said that, in his royal opinion, "Presbyterianism is no religion for a Gentleman."

But not so amazing America. One of the little ironies of life is found in the fact that President, Vice-President and Secretary of State, are all peerless Presbyterians, who, towards God and man say what they mean and mean what they say. The President of Lafayette College told me the "State Church" talk in Oxford amused him mightily. Being a notorious American Presbyterian, the adjective "State" instead of qualifying the noun "Church" very much disqualified it from his standpoint. "Besides," said President Warfield, "the last time my ancestors were in England the State Church was Non-Conformist under the Puritans! Which State Church do you mean? The Cromwell one or the "No Bishop, no King one?"

* First chapter of a forthcoming book.

But best boon of all, the American "melting-pot" has been quite a formative factor in the melting and mixing of inter-denominational Saints of God. The Celt and Latin, Slav and Teuton, Greek and Syrian, black and yellow, Jew and Gentile. Yes, East and West, the palm and the pine, the pole and the equator, the crescent and the Cross—in they pour plenteously and the great American alchemist melts and fuses them with purging flames. Landing at Manhattan, of course, they all look back. And so retrospectively, they get a very pungent perspective, yes, at last they see it all, see the pitiful paltriness of the tragic thing. They see the sad, mad, bad thing, see the crass wantonness of the Frenchman looking across the Rhine at a German, and everlastingly nursing animosities and registering wrongs. And the melting-pot melts not merely the man but his manners; yes, melts him ecclesiastically as well as politically.

Here is an instance at my elbow as I write. Two genial Irishmen blarneying to each other, one from Ulster and the other from Munster. Could "King" Carson believe his eyes, Ulster and Munster fraternising like brothers bold. Yet, behold, in my morning paper a London cable tells me a decidedly different tale: Ulster and Munster at daggers drawn, the former threatening to perform an operation on the other. The operation known classically as giving your carcass to the fowls of the air. Contrast them here in the States, where lion and lamb are side by side, all the unholy hate as dead as Queen Anne. And again I say, God bless these sojourners in the earth who having left Ireland did leave likewise the fomented factions of a green-eyed ecclesiastical jealousy. And the result? I have met many a royal Protestant who talks in an *ex post facto* vein of the days when he was a Romanist.

Moral: No Protestant has anything to fear from true liberty. And he is no Protestant who does so dread a fair field and no favor.

The finest phase of all my transcontinental meetings was their union character. Sectarianism was dethroned and brother-in-God met brother-in-God with a real relish. In dozens of instances I did not even know the name of the particular section of the Church in which the meeting was held, for, with a roughish smile, they refused to give away their conspiracy of brotherly unity. It takes all sorts of people to make a world. Unity is not uniformity. And in these union meetings one learns likewise under the big motto, "All One in Christ Jesus," that it takes all sorts of people to make a

Church. One learns, also, one thing, to wit, that if one would obey the command to "comprehend the love of God with all saints" one must remember that the Church is a complex unity of various temperaments and methods.

The Pauline phrase has a momentous meaning: Knit together JOINTS and BANDS, for *joints* are the wobbly parts, and the *bands* are the unyielding ones. And it is such (yes, such) divergently different types that must be knit together. Not the new sect of JOINTS breaking away from their opposites, the sect of BANDS! "Knit together *joints* and *bands*," why that looks like the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians: wobbly *joints* and uniting *bands*! Back they must soon all be going to some cold North-Pole-of-a-place, but they will never be quite the same as they were, thank God. No, in all the busy buzz of their buying and selling of the coming days they never will be just the same.

No wonder America is called "God's Own Country." For is not the last Bible picture of Heaven a "melting-pot" vision of three gates to the North, and three to the South, three to the East and three to the West with all God's children pouring in?

I.

During ten months of it, from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from San Diego to Vancouver, I certainly saw six sorts of Americans. (And why not sixty more than my six!) Six, at any rate, did I see and of these half a dozen Americas would I now dare to speak.

For first there is (1) the America of the shining rails; then (2) beyond that you have the America of the macadamized roads; then (3) there is the rough country road America that never saw an automobile. Fourthly and finally (for oh! yes, things are getting better and better) we now reach the America of the foot-path; which is most surely going to peter-out in (5) the America of the newly-blazed trail. Finally, (6) here we are at last out around Tacoma and Seattle, "up against" glorious No. 6, the America never seen by mortal man; the dark impenetrable America of the Douglas firs that stand to sentinel the gates of the Puget Sound cities.

May God preserve unto His America this last-shall-be-first No. 6. The forests of Michigan and Minnesota are nearly all gone but here you have the dark deeps of *terra incognita*. They have been chopping at it for sixty years but let us hope that the merciful intervention of cement will stay the hand of forest vandalism. The logging camps are at the end of every trolley line

with the lumberjack supreme. What a different man he looks from the fellow faked up in town togs and loafing as a week-ender in saloons. Contrast the same man amid the smell of stale grog and blaze of artificial light of Seattle, and then serene, and sober (is it the same man?) among these Douglas firs, scented with the spicy odour of pitch and resin decorated with banks of gorgeous rhododendrons!

These, I repeat, are the six real United States of America. For just as the word "way" doubly denotes a road and a method of action, so the way America travels reflects likewise its way of doing things.

Take the first pioneer of these lands, the silent redman, gliding over the grassy plains and through the mountain fastnesses. No two or twenty redmen ever walked abreast: "Indian file," as a phrase tells the oldest tale in the world of follow-your-leader fashion. Well, watch now how this Indian way of walking is identical with his way of living. In ethics as in walking the redman would only *follow* in the steps of his ancestors; would only do what *they* did, think what *they* thought. Thus four men walking abreast is only found in lands where men think independently, act independently and pass (i. e. surpass) each other in the emulation of the way and walk of life.

Thus we see in these their six modes of going how the six Americas go. The palatial Grand Central Terminal in New York is one extreme of the story and the lumberjack's shack in Washington is the other. America is like the famous highway of old. At the auspicious point of inauguration six chariots could furiously drive abreast so wide was the way. But the end thereof? Ah! the end of the said great highway was (ahem)—was a squirrel track up a tree!

These, therefore, I insist, are the only six United States of America. At first glance, the other forty-five States seem far from United. In an agreeable sense, they differ as widely, as wildly: not U. S. A. but F. F. U. S. A., the Far From United States of America! But there is a method in all this madness for is not nature a unity with a passion for diversity? As things are at present, a man may remain married in one state while divorced in another; be crazy in New York and sane in Virginia; injuncted by a Judge in one County and disjuncted by his colleague in the next. But it all looks worse than it really is.

It takes all sorts and samples to make a world and U. S. A. is truly a bit of the world just here. If nature is a unity with a passion for diversity, then America is the most natural country in the world. There

is no agreement so gloriously contradictory as the fight between centripetal and centrifugal forces. The earth is only solid, steadfast earth because centrifugal drags it out and centripetal drags it in. *Terra* would never be *firma* unless this wise war was waged sleeplessly and silently. To laugh at the paradox of state rights and federal control is to ignore the fact that such an antithesis is fundamental, not fortuitous. As the warp is to the woof, as the inside is to the outside, as the *pro* is to the *con*, so just so (and justly so!) is the independence of one State to the interdependence of all the States. Unity is not necessarily uniformity.

The very flag, "Old Glory," national emblem of a united people, tells this two-in-one tale. For the stars are blended with the stripes and in America *you cannot have your stars without your stripes!*

"A star for every state," said Winthrop, "and a state for every star." Yes, but "one star differeth from another in glory" even in America! And the thirteen stripes symbolizing the first of the union are still (on the flag!) all alone in their glory.

(Continued in August.)



Oriental Visitors Return

PASSENGERS on the *Siberia* en route from Nagasaki to Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke and daughter, Miss Margaret, were completely unaware of the sensation caused by wireless reports of the sinking of the vessel. Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippines, was a fellow passenger. The Governor, so the story goes, was at a dinner party when the news of the tragedy arrived and did not open the message addressed to him until several hours after its receipt. He then made frantic attempts to get into communication with the vessel. Great excitement prevailed in Manila as elsewhere as a result of the false report.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, accompanied by Miss Elsie Lidgate of Paauilo, left Honolulu April 10, and by previous arrangement met Miss Cooke in Kobe. They proceeded at once to Manila where they were impressed with the mediæval air of the bastioned walls, church towers and balconied houses in contrast to strictly modern buildings erected since American occupation.

Bilibid Prison, a famous government institution, was one of the interesting places visited while in Manila. Mr. Cooke declares that it was a distinct disappointment not to find John Martin within the inclosure, but that there was

much to commend in the management throughout. 3000 out of the 7000 prisoners in the islands are incarcerated here. The main part of the prison, which altogether covers twenty acres, consists of well ventilated wards radiating from a central tower, cells being little used. There is a fine hospital, a school, and a highly developed industrial department where prisoners are taught trades, with excellent results. The Honolulu party was fortunate in being present at the retreat, which takes place at 4:30 every afternoon, at which time the prisoners are reviewed and put through calisthenic exercises to the music of the prison band of seventy-five pieces.

In a nearby village the visitors were shown a bamboo organ made 300 years ago by a Catholic priest. Although considerably out of repair this ancient instrument is still used.

While in Manila the party met Mr. H. S. Townsend, formerly of Honolulu, in charge of the Bureau of Education; Mr. Alvin J. Cox, a brother of Mr. Isaac Cox of this city, director of the Bureau of Science, and a cousin, Mr. Montague Lord.

Returning to China, they spent ten days in Hong Kong, but were able to do little sight-seeing owing to the prevalence of plague.

The trip up the river to Macao and Canton afforded a unique experience, and in the latter city, with its narrow streets teeming with humanity, was glimpsed the only bit of real China seen on the trip. An old water clock, which has told time for hundreds of years, was one of the many interesting sights in this locality. The congested living quarters attracted attention, and it was discovered that grotesque paint marks on the backs of chickens and ducks are used as a means of identification, so small is the dooryard of each family.

Shanghai was the next point of call, and from here the party proceeded to Nagasaki and from thence by the Inland Sea to Kobe. Here they were introduced by letters from Miss Julia Gulick to Miss Serle and Miss Barrows of the Kobe Girls' School.

Nara, once the capital of Japan, Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, and the Hozu Rapids were attractions in this vicinity. Karasaki, on the shore of Lake Biwa, is noted for its monster pine tree, said to be 1,200 years old. Cones plucked from this tree will be planted on the Cooke premises at Kaimuki.

The tomb of the Empress Dowager at Kyoto was visited soon after the royal funeral. While at Kyoto the party was entertained at dinner by Miss Denton, principal of the girls' department of the Doshisha. President T. Harada, whom they also met, sent greetings to the members of the Hawaiian Board and other friends in Honolulu.

Before returning home the party visited the exposition in Tokyo, and while there met Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Dodge, well known in Honolulu, and Dr. Augur, who left here recently for a tour of the orient.

A side trip from Tokyo took them to Nikko, the center of some of the finest mountain scenery in Japan and famous for its natural beauty as well as its temples dedicated to the illustrious Iyeyasu family of Shoguns.

From Nikko they journeyed to Lake Chuzenji, eight miles distant and were rewarded by the unusually picturesque scenery.

Mt. Fuji, with its cap of snow, was an inspiring sight while in the vicinity of Yokohama.

Miss Cooke returns to Honolulu after a course in the teachers' college of Columbia University, and next September will rejoin the Normal School faculty. Her many Honolulu friends are happy in her return.



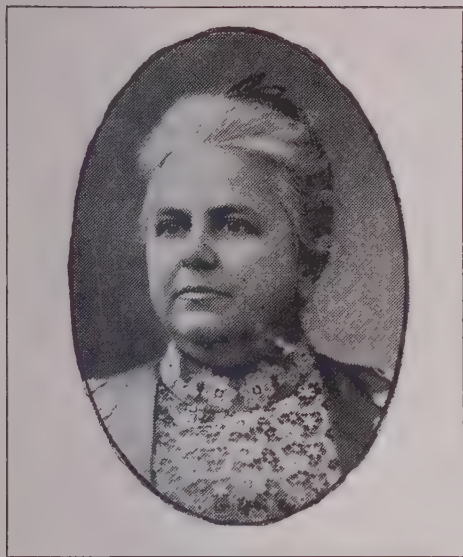
The Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service has, according to the usual custom, designated Sunday, September 6th, as Labor Sunday with the additional recommendation that congregations which have not returned from their vacations on that Sunday give recognition to the day on the nearest possible following Sunday.

A pamphlet of suggestions for the observance has been prepared and may be obtained upon application to the Social Service Secretaries of the various denominations.

Abundant informational material may be obtained from the Yearbook of the Church and Social Service which is supplied by the Federal Council Commission at the cost of printing, which is 30 cents, and which may be obtained from the Book Department of the Federal Council, 105 East 22d Street, New York.



Dan Crawford's book, "Thinking Black," is the second "best seller" in the United States. He gives all the royalties to missions.



Ruth E. Scudder

BY this name she was known to all her friends during the twenty-six years of her married life. Her maiden name was Eliza Jane Canfield. She came of the bluest New England stock, her forbears on both sides having been Connecticut Yankees ever since the early seventeenth century. Thru her father, Lee Canfield, she went back directly to Elder William Brewster of Mayflower fame and to the French Huguenot De Philo family that settled on the river Cam in England, prefixed that name to their's and by transmutation of spelling peculiar to English as so many Huguenot names attest, evolved Canfield out of Cam de Philo. Revolutionary fighters abounded on her mother's side. The wave of pioneering bore her father, a typical business-farmer, to Wisconsin in the fifties and there in the hamlet of Angelo she was farm born and for six or seven years farm reared, till commerce bested agriculture in her father's career and the family moved into the typical New England town of Sparta two miles away where Lee Canfield soon became one of the most substantial citizens. Her education was gained in the public schools where a teacher of real power filled the girl's mind with ambition to go to Vassar College, then the only well known Eastern college for women. She had to fight her friends in this determination, some of whom resorted to strange tactics to save her from this extreme, but she persevered, and was the first girl from her section of the state to go East to college.

Before she had finished her sophomore year her mother's death orphaned her, the father having died some years previously, and while she was busy with the family affairs a talented young physician, Dr. Herbert Kendall, won her love and her consent to become his wife. They were married in 1882, but not many months of happiness had passed before the white plague claimed the young husband, and after a desperate fight of a year or two made good the claim and she was widowed. That was in 1885.

Two years later unwilling to live without a larger life-purpose she applied to the American Board and was appointed a missionary to Japan at her own charges. She went in a company headed by Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Scudder, parents of Catherine and Doremus Scudder, who had been sent to Niigata, Japan, in 1884 by the same Board. Here Mrs. Kendall taught first in a missionary school for girls, and later in the boys' school, besides teaching English in Japanese night schools. After a year of association she was married to Dr. Doremus Scudder, and the two planned to spend their lives in Niigata. But the sudden illness of the sister, Miss Catherine Scudder, called the family to Southern California in 1889.

Work followed in Chicago in charge of a movement part settlement, part church, then came a pastorate in the East Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and next six and a half halcyon years with the First Church of Woburn, Mass., where their two children, Stephen and Dorothy, were born and soon laid to rest. The call came in 1901 to tear up stakes and move to Hawaii for work with the Japanese. It seems duty to say yes as consistent with the life determination of both to labor for that people. Hence after a second visit to Japan, 1902 to 1903, the happy years of life in Honolulu began.

Mrs. Scudder was essentially a home maker. Here she presided with peculiar grace. Gifted with unusual personal loveliness and using her home as an instrument for serving others, she ministered as only those can testify who found it a haven of rest and joy. Equally in Chicago, Brooklyn, Woburn and Honolulu she kept open house and the throng of those who tasted her hospitality included many of the best known leaders in unselfish service from many lands as well as simple every day folk whom she took into her large heart with equal generosity.

As a missionary leader she had especial talent. She early learned to direct the activities of women's missionary societies and with unvarying success. Her tact in winning the interest of women who cared nothing for the cause was remarkable. She presided with unusual grace and her voice tho gentle and of musical tone in speaking—she had not a singing voice—carried remarkably well. She was always heard easily. In Woburn the society under her guidance reached a size and efficiency unparalleled before or since. The six years (1904-1910) of her presidency of the local Woman's Board of the Pacific Islands were markedly successful.

To this form of activity she added many others, notably in some of the parishes work with girls in the Sunday School, many of whom she led to Christ, also the conduct of the Junior Endeavor Society and above all social service of varied type. Her most predominant characteristic was her democratic spirit. She loved all sorts and conditions of folk and was equally at home with all. She possessed a genius for friendship and in consequence bound to herself persons of very divergent temperament, social position and character. She was fond of elderly people and some of her closest associations were with those of an older generation. At the same time others far her juniors were equally intimate. Her friendship with quiet folk of humble means constituted one of the most beautiful features of her life. These began in childhood and were added to wherever she went. Perhaps the rarest flower of the many that entered her sick room was a letter that came a few days before she left from a woman in one of the former parishes, a hard working mother of many children in a home uncomplicated with much of this world's goods. Having heard of Mrs. Scudder's serious illness she wrote her only letter to her, full of affection and telling her that seven years ago she had won her daughter to name her little babe, Ruth, because of the love she bore her, a love unconfessed and unknown before. As a minister's wife in constant touch with homes of rich and poor, always welcome, sympathetic, helpful she was an ideal servant of the cross.

Her last seven weeks, when she knew that God was beckoning her home, were a beautiful crown to a lovely life. Much that transpired in her room was too sacred for recording. She was able to

write goodbye letters to nearly all if not all of her intimate mainland friends, brief notes they had to be but so brave and true that the replies they elicited, many of which came in time for her to hear them, bore rare testimony to the strange, deep influence which her farewell words and this supreme spiritual experience of her life were exerting. Her gratitude for every expression of love on the part of her many friends was so spontaneous and overflowing as to add a new winsomeness to her nature. She spent every hour which her malady allowed in planning for others. The child-like simplicity of her faith and the sweet serenity of her spirit were a revelation of God's grace. She fell asleep soon after joining with her husband in the twenty-third psalm. She repeated again and again the words "He restoreth my soul," and added "I do not know how to make the change, but He knows." That change came very gently. She closed her eyes upon the companion of years to find Him close at hand who said, "I come again and will receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also."



At an afternoon reception given before the close of school by the ladies of Kawaihau Seminary and Mills School, there were displayed graduating dresses made entirely by the girls of the graduating class of the eighth grade of Kawaihau Seminary. At the beginning of the year Miss Frances M. Gould, in charge of the domestic art department, offered a prize to the girl graduate who would make the prettiest and neatest dress at the smallest cost, and those on exhibition at the reception were the result. After much difficulty the three judges, Miss Church of Kamehameha, Miss Currier of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Allspaugh of the Industrial School, conferred the honor on Ellen Papiko, who had created her dress at a cost of eighty cents. Honorable mention was given the dresses of Carrie Pauole and Maggie Kaalauahi, both of whom cost less than a dollar and to the dress of Ellen McCandless, which was declared the most artistic, but which cost \$2.40. In addition to the dress each girl made four suits, of underclothes. The prize winning dress was of plain Victorian lawn with square neck, mauve front and back, surplice waist and trimmed in tatting.

Greening Time

AN "Art Episode" in Japan during the early Spring of 1911 was the incentive for a second contest this year. It was during the visit of Mr. Richards in Japan on Peace Scholarship business that he visited the "Joshi Daigakku" (Woman's University) and was impressed with the fine work in water-color illustration, not so much from the standpoint of art as that of expression. This suggested a plan, born of the moment, to offer a prize for the best illustration of a hitherto unpublished poem by Joseph Addison Richards of New York. The results were gratifying in the extreme, a wide divergence of talent being evidenced. A color production of the sketch receiving first prize was issued as a FRIEND supplement in July, 1911.

President Naruse of the "Joshi Daigakku" co-operated enthusiastically in arranging for the contest this year. Another poem by J. A. Richards was selected as a theme:

Greening Time.

"A bog, a bank and a bush one day
Began to talk in a gray-brown way.
Said the bog, "I am warm 'neath this late
March snow"
Said the bank, "I still feel the cold March
winds blow"
Said the bush, "I'm a shiver from top to toe"
And that was all that was said that day.

"But bogs when warm push their green toes
out
Though banks be shocked and though
bushes pout.
Said the bog, "I must kick my small root-
lets free"
Said the bank, "I am green with spring
jealousy"
Said the bush, "I am cold all above the knee"
And that was all that they talked about.

"But a bud burst green on the bush next
morn.
In the bog near the bank was a green frog
born.
Said the bush, "Let's sing of the greening
time"
Said the bank, "I will have all my grass in
rhyme"
Said the bog, "I've a frog with a voice that's
fine"
And so they sang to the sprouting corn."

"Greening Time" is happy time to nature-loving Japanese. The subject car-

ried a strong appeal. Aglow to the finger tips with spring warmth, and attune to the music of bursting buds, the little maids of the middle schools set joyfully to work. The bright picture they made grouped about in their rainbow hued kimonos is purely a matter of imagination and has nothing to do with the story.



The sketches came the other day; charming, impressionistic bits full of atmosphere and color. The treatment was most varied, and of course there were many degrees of talent evidenced. There were occasional instances of bright conception spoiled by inferior technique, whereas in more than one case exuberance of spirit and a too lavish use of paint produced effects not sufficiently germane to the subject. On the whole the results were excellent considering that art holds secondary place in a crowded curriculum.

The sketches were loaned to the Normal School and an interesting voting contest took place in which one hundred cadets participated. Artistic merit and conception of the poem were both considered, with a final choice of three in each class.

Mrs. W. F. Frear and Mrs. Richards, who were selected as judges, took both points into consideration in the final award of honors. The successful contestants are Hisa Yokoyama, Kayo Kano and M. Kuwabara, who will receive small money prizes. All are in the fifth year of the Joshi Daigakku course.



As we go to press plans are complete for the ninety-second Annual Conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association at Wailuku, Maui, July 8-15. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kansas, will give the opening address. Many other features of exceptional interest are included in the program. A complete report will appear in the August FRIEND.



New Church Buildings

Work has begun on the foundation of a \$3500 church at Waianae. John Waia-mau, son of Rev. J. Waia-mau, the deceased pastor of Kaumakapili Church, is the architect.

The committee of the Hawaiian Board in charge of the new church at Kalaulapa has practically decided upon the plans. The approximate expenditure will be \$4000.

SOME JUNE COMMENCEMENTS

THE Commencement Events of the Mid-Pacific Institute this year were more numerous and more interesting than usual. The growth of the various departments and the increase of school spirit account for this. Three occasions of special significance were celebrated for the first time,—Class Day of the Class of '14 of the Mills High School, the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday afternoon in Mills chapel to the Mills High School graduates and the Grammar School graduates of both Kawaiahao and Mills, and the Calisthenic and Acrobatic Exhibition at Mills School.

Frank S. K. Lee who had been a student for eight years was President of the Mills High School Class of '14. The class numbered eleven. They all co-operated to make their first class day interesting with its history, prophecy, planting of the ivy, and the gift of a picture to the school. The exercises were held on Monday, June 8th, on the lawn of one of the front courts.

The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by Dr. Ferguson on the theme, "The Highway to Success", based upon Jehovah's advice to Joshua in starting his career. A large number of the friends of the Mid-Pacific were present to hear the sermon, and the charge to the classes, and the splendid singing by the Kawaiahao chorus and the Mills Glee Club.

The calisthenic and acrobatic exhibition was the only pay event of the Commencement program, but secured a large patronage. It offered two hours of startling events and rare skill. Mr. Samuel W. Robley, a student of the Bible Training School, had charge of the occasion. In a very brief time he had trained the boys to do splendid work on the mat and parallel bars. The tight wire walking and the pyramiding evoked much applause. Whistling by Dr. Barnes and Indian club swinging by Mr. Frank C. Atherton were two features of the program contributed by friends of the school and were of a very high order and most entertaining. The high diving by Mr. Robley at six feet was quite a surprise to those who had not known of the splendid acrobatic training and experience of this worthy young leader. Mr. Robley has been achieving wonderful success in Mills School and in the Y. M. C. A. and Boys' Clubs of Honolulu.

The Kite-Flying Contest at Mills, May 28, was attended by a great throng of people, among whom were many strangers who had never witnessed such a scene. There were over seventy kites of all sizes and styles. The wind was too light for the best flights, and yet all seemed satisfied. Even the "movie" man was at hand to reproduce and advertise this unique display. The judges had a difficult time to make the awards. The Royal Hawaiian Band added to the pleasure of the afternoon.



Dr. W. P. Ferguson, principal of Mills School.

In the Declamatory Contest of Mills School seven boys who reached the finals quite surprised the judges by their correct accent, clear enunciation and ease of delivery. This contest is limited to the high school boys. Hahn Young Lee, a Korean student of the class of '14, won first place. A Chinese student, Frank S. K. Lee of the same class won second place, and Sau Yee, a Chinese student

of the class of '16, won third honors. The judges were, Professor Bryan, Dr. Wadman and Mrs. Andrews.

"Florinda", an Operetta in One Act, was rendered by Kawaiahao Seminary, Friday evening, June 5. Miss Mills had very carefully prepared the girls for this event so that the staging was most beautiful and the singing and the acting most attractive. Kawaiahao chapel was over crowded by friends who not only heartily applauded the play, but the brief program preceeding it. Kawaiahao's musical reputation was well sustained. On this occasion Miss Boshier announced the special awards and honors of the year.

The Commencement exercises Tuesday afternoon, June 9 were held in the spacious chapel of Mills School, Dr. Doremus Scudder presiding as vice-president of the Board of Managers in the absence of the beloved president, Francis W. Damon. Beside him sat Governor Pinkham and the Principals of Kawaiahao Seminary and Mills School. President Horne represented the Kamehameha Schools, and President Griffiths and Mr. W. R. Castle represented Punahou Academy. Special seats were reserved for the Board of Managers, the patrons of the school, and representatives of the various schools. Then came the large student body with their parents and friends, the gallery as usual being one of the best points of observation. On the platform were seated the eleven graduates of the Mills High School, the sixteen graduates of Kawaiahao Grammar Grades, and the twenty graduates of the Mills Grammar School. The speaker who represented the students was the young man who led his class in the high school,—Kong Sing Loy of the Island of Hawaii. He delivered a splendid oration on "The Islands of the Sea," closing with a valedictory address to the managers, the teachers, and the students. His oration in its conception, development and delivery received very high enconnaissance from all who were present. The address of the occasion was made by President Perley L. Horne of the Kamehameha Schools. His clear thoughts and diction and his splendid personality deeply influenced the student body. He has been a great favorite at the Mid-Pacific and by his leaving Honolulu in July, the school will feel it has lost a special friend. The music by mixed choruses of the Kawaiahao and Mills students were well received. They were directed by Mr. Arthur Hudson. Mr. Hudson reports

special progress in music among the Oriental boys. Mills School should have a musical director at an early date; and thus uniting with the well trained voices of Kawaiahao, many special musical numbers of a high order with the four parts could be rendered. Dr. Scudder made a brief but stirring address to the large graduating classes before conferring the diplomas. Upon dismissal the usual leis and flowers in large quantities were presented to the boys and girls in a room fitted up especially for their reception.

Two or three social events are worthy of mention. The reception given by the lady teachers of Kawaiahao and Mills together with Miss Bosher and Mrs. Ferguson on Friday afternoon preceding Commencement was attended by nearly two hundred. The reception room and large corridors of Kawaiahao Seminary were thronged with enthusiastic friends of Mid-Pacific. Miss Goold displayed the sewing done by her girls, special interest being shown by the visitors in the beautiful commencement dresses made at an average cost of scarcely a dollar and a half. The teachers who were this year to enter "domestic relations" and Miss Goold who is to become the head of Castle Home and Miss Kemp who is to return to her New Hampshire home were specially honored on this occasion. The luau held early in May at Kawaiahao under the auspices of the Normal girls and the seventh grade in honor of the eighth grade was an elaborate and well conducted affair. Miss Bosher gracefully presided, and songs took the place of the usual toasts. The older girls invited many of the young gentlemen from Kamehameha and Mills.

The annual school dinner of Mills School, arranged by Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson with the aid of a committee of teachers and students, occurred on Monday evening, June 8. The tables were set in an "M", special tables being presided over by Mrs. Damon, Dr. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Bosher, Mr. Wallin, and Mr. Nelson. Mr. Nelson, who was recently elected vice-principal, presided as toastmaster. The various classes were represented by their presidents and the school by its Principal. There were two hundred and twenty-five present; and a time of rare enjoyment, full of mirth, songs, and school yells, was experienced. The class of '14 presented Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson with their class picture. Prof. Garcia's orchestra fur-

nished music in one of the alcoves which was fitted up as a palm garden.

Thus closed the sixth year of Kawaiahao, and the fourth year of Mills, under the Mid-Pacific management in their beautiful new homes in Manoa Valley. Over three hundred were in attendance in the two schools, and real progress has been made in all departments. The new term will open September 21st with the prospect of both schools being completely filled. In the meantime the new athletic field is being pushed to completion for the Mills boys, their dormitories refitted; and some special improvements made for comfort and convenience at Kawaiahao. The Mid-Pacific is destined to an ever-increasing and ever-widening influence.



At Kamehameha

COMMENCEMENT at the Kamehameha Schools has passed through several stages of development.

The first class was graduated June 23, 1891. Two days, Monday and Tuesday, were given up to Public Lessons. This means that each teacher gave regular lessons in his subjects; and the parents, patrons and the public, generally, were invited to be present.

Mr. Charles R. Bishop, then president of the Board of Trustees; and Dr. Hyde, Mr. S. M. Damon, Mr. C. M. Cooke and Mr. J. O. Carter, all members of the Board of Trustees, were present at these lessons. Also, her Majesty, Liliuokalani, with her maids of honor, and several members of her cabinet. Also General S. C. Armstrong of Hampton Institute. Also Judge Dole and other members of the bar.

Each day, after these Public Lessons, the shops were open to all visitors; and the exercises, made by the boys, were on exhibition.

On the evening of June 23rd, the graduating exercises were held at the Kawaiahao Church. The program follows:

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Overture, by the Hawaiian Orchestra.
Salutatory Samuel Kauhane
Class History Charles E. King
Music—Old King Cole.....Glee Club
Our Future.....John Waiamau
Personal Prophecy.....Enoch Brown
Music—Stars of the Summer Night...
..... Glee Club
An Hawaiian Heroine..Wm. Rathburn

Hawaii, Past and Future.....

..... William O. Crowell
Music—Sons of Hawaii..School Chorus
Discussion—Resolved, that suffrage should be based on property rather than on intelligence.

Affirmative:

Negative:

Thomas U. Haae Robert K. Pahau

Fred W. Beckley Charles Blake

Music—Matin Bells.....Glee Club

Valedictory Samuel Keliinoini
Presentation of Diplomas.

Prayer.

Music—Farewell, Boys, Farewell.

About 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 24th, the class assembled, back of the principal's cottage, and planted the class tree,—a Baobab tree, a native of Africa, and presented to the class by Mr. Jaeger. Two short addresses were given, one by Samuel Kauhane and the other by Samuel Keliinoini.

Her Majesty, Liliuokalani, her maids of honor, several of her cabinet ministers, General Armstrong and several of the trustees were present.

At the close of these exercises all present were invited to the dining hall where refreshments were served. General S. C. Armstrong delivered an address at this time.

And the first Commencement week at Kamehameha was ended.

So much of detail has been given because it was a *good week*; because the "Old Boys" will be interested to re-read the program; and because the presence of so many of the most important people of Honolulu shows better than anything else could show, the interest the Kamehameha Schools awakened in those days.

From that time on, to this last Commencement week, the tendency has been to multiply events; until a whole week was necessary to complete the program. And though the shop work was made a feature on several occasions, the tendency was to make the exercises more and more of an academic nature.

There were graduating exercises by the boys of the Preparatory Department; graduating exercises by the girls of the School for Girls; and graduating exercises by the boys of the Manual Department. The papers read were good; the music was good; the flowers were beautiful. And every one,—teachers, parents, patrons and the general visitors, were tired out.

It was a relief to each member of the Faculty when it was known that all

graduating exercises, for the year 1914, would occupy only one day.

And now, about that day.

First. There was to be an Industrial Exhibit of all departments, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., on June 4th.

I did not, personally, contribute anything to this exhibit; nor was I responsible for the arrangement of anything. So I purposely kept away from it all till after 2 P. M. of the day. I wanted to see it all as a visitor from town might see it.

To tell about this exhibit in detail, would occupy too much space; so the items must be bunched.

At the preparatory shops one saw paper folding, pictures in lines, pictures in color, useful articles in wood. All good enough to make the visitor wonder how such small fingers could be made to do it. Also a good exhibit of vegetables from the boys gardens.

At the Girls' School, one saw a fine exhibit of drawings and sketches both pencil and in colors; class-room books kept by each pupil; a series of sewing stunts by each girl; about 30 dresses, most of which had been designed and all made by the girls; and quantities of things—cakes, candies, preserves, breads, meats, salads, all made by the girls and looking so good that it was difficult to pass them by without tasting.

In the manual shops, there were farm wagons and exercises in all stages, made by the boys of the large shop; a fine gasoline engine almost completed by the boys of the machine shop, and many exercises; tables, bureaus, doors, window frames, window sash, benches and exercises without number; also a Rest Cottage for the teachers of the Girls' School, all built by the boys of the carpenter shop. A new Register of the Kamehameha Schools, with many exercises, all printed by the boys of the printing shop; painting of many buildings on the grounds by boys of the paint shop; and all kinds of electric wiring and piping by the boys of the power plant. At the barn one saw a fine exhibit of vegetables, eggs, fruits and a hundred chickens, in an incubator, just breaking out of the shells. Then, about 4 P. M. one saw the boys in their clean, white suits, feeding and milking the cows and preparing the milk to be delivered. All parts of the barn were in perfect condition.

Probably the happiest boy ever on these grounds was Robert Kahakua. Kahakua had given most of his time to

shop work and had specialized on electric work. He was in charge of the Electric Exhibit and everyone who saw that exhibit must have noticed the smiles that followed each other over his face as he explained the different methods of wiring. Aloha nui, to Robert Kahakua and to his kind!

At eight o'clock, that same evening, the boys and girls and their parents and friends, gathered on the chapel lawn, just mauka of the chapel. Seven hundred and fifty chairs had been provided. Each chair was occupied; and nearly three hundred were standing or sitting on the grass.

Thirteen boys from the Preparatory Department, twenty-one girls from the Girls' School, and eighteen boys from the Manual Department were on the platform to receive the certificate for which each had worked.

The program follows:

Organ Prelude.

Anthem—Come Unto Me..Girls Chorus Innovation.....Rev. John L. Hopwood Response—"Let the Words of My

Mouth" Choir Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord.....Choir Address—Thyself.....

.....Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson Chorus—The Cossack..Boys' Glee Club Presentation of Certificates.

Award of Roll of Honor.

Hawaii Pono.

Benediction.

Postlude.

You see, no papers were read by either the boys or by the girls.

The "Roll of Honor" means that the boy whom the teachers decide has done most for the school life, during the year just passing, has his name cut on a bronze plate and placed in Bishop Hall. This year this honor came to Theodore Awana.

As usual, the graduates were covered with beautiful leis and thus decked, received the congratulations of their friends.

And, the last Commencement Week was over.

As our president, Mr. Perley L. Horne, is not to be with us next year, it seems proper to enumerate here the more important things he has accomplished during his ten years of work here.

Mr. Horne has brought to these schools the following improvements:

A new sewer system, new shops, a new water system, a church organization, a new agricultural building, a new athletic

field, four new tennis courts, several new cottages, new roads, a senior hall at the Girls' School, a new rest cottage at the Girls' School, a new sewing and dress-making cottage at the Girls' School; has added about fifteen acres to the farm lands and several acres to the campus, given each boy an electric light in his room, placed the shops under the direction of a shop superintendent, placed the military department under the direction of the United States Government, established the roll of honor system, and the Students' Council, and introduced the present ceremony of installation of officers. This ceremony is next in dignity and importance to the ceremonies at Mrs. Bishop's Grave, on Founder's Day.

Those who know Miss Ida M. Pope, of the School for Girls, know that whatever improvements are made there, emanate from her knowledge of the needs in her department; but the carrying out of these plans must come through the president.

The best thing Mr. Horne leaves us, is the present faculty of the Manual Department, each man and each woman selected and tested by him. Not in the history of these schools has there been so capable and so devoted a body of men and women at the Manual Department as now, and Mr. Horne leaves these men and women in the most perfect harmony with each other; and with the deepest regret, on their part, at his departure.

Aloha Nui to Mr. Horne.

ULDRICK THOMPSON.

♦ ♦ ♦

Punahou Academy

Twenty-eight students, comprising the largest class graduating from Punahou since 1910, received their diplomas Saturday evening, June 20. Bishop Hall, in which the exercises were held, was taxed to its capacity by an audience composed of parents and friends of the school.

It has been a custom at Punahou to have every member of the senior class write a thesis. After the theses have been written, the best ten are selected and the authors named to compete for the honors. A board of teachers then selects five out of these students, who then recite their essays before another board of judges, and the final three are chosen to speak on Commencement Night. This is one of the highest honors of the school, and the competi-

tion is keen. The three who were chosen this year were Miss Ruth Soper, Miss Romona Marks and Malcolm Tuttle.

The address of Miss Soper, who spoke first, was on the recent Irish literary movement, and in both composition and delivery she demonstrated her ability.

Mr. Tuttle's thesis dealt with an original experiment with vacuum tubes, which proved also a commendable effort. In presenting his subject he used laboratory apparatus. The speech evidenced careful study and preparation.

Miss Romona Marks, the last speaker, had for her subject, Modern Art, in her treatment of which she held the interest of the audience until the conclusion.

Miss Louise Churchill, who has been taking vocal lessons for several years at Punahou, sang a selection which was much appreciated by her audience.

For many years it has been a practice at Punahou to have the father of one of the graduates address the class, and this year George W. Smith was the invited speaker. Mr. Smith spoke on "Business Warfare."

He pointed out to the students how they should conduct themselves in this battle. His speech made a distinct impression on all the graduates.

A double quartet composed of members of the class rendered an enjoyable number.

President Tuttle of the 1914 class presented the school with a large and handsome koa table and three chairs. The chairs go to complete a set toward which several classes have contributed. Mr. Griffiths thanked the class for its gift.

The Damon Rhetorical Contest winners were next announced. This contest has been a feature of the school life for several years and there is always keen competition for the honors. Each student has to recite before the school, the contest being held several weeks before commencement night, when the winners are announced. This year John O'Dowda carried off the first prize, a beautiful set of Stevenson's books. Miss Thelma Murphy won second honors, and Ashley Hatch received honorable mention.

One of the greatest honors that a Punahou student can receive is a place upon the Honor Roll. The pupil who achieves this distinction is the one who does the most for the school in the senior year. The teachers each vote every month on his or her choice and the

final vote is then announced the night of commencement. The winner this year was Elbert Tuttle, who received a silver loving cup presented by the trustees of Punahou and has his name enrolled on a bronze tablet, where it will stand as a mark of his worthiness as long as the school exists.

President Griffiths presented the diplomas, after which the graduates sang their farewell song.

An informal reception followed, during which quantities of the season's choicest flowers were presented to the graduates.



Maunaolu Seminary has completed a most successful year. The enrollment has been up to the limit which is eighty-one girls. On June 17th the Sixth Commencement in the long history of the school took place. At this time eight graduated from the Academic Department; Dora Kaiamoku, Emily Keapo, Ah Lung Lau, Julia Mattson, Eva Saffrey, Ah Yin Soong, Helen Taylor and Enkyau Yap. Two graduated from the Sewing Department; Mary Andrade and Pauline Bailey. The class motto is "Upright and Loyal." The Rev. R. B. Dodge offered the invocation. The girls who had essays showed fine originality and much care in the composition and reading of the same. A few appropriate remarks were made by the Rev. A. C. Bowdish, after which for the trustees he presented the diplomas. Miss Ethel M. Geer who has been in charge of the music for the past year gave a strong rendering of "Hark! Hark! The Lark!" The graduating dresses of all the girls were their own hand work, showing careful planning and neat designing.

The delicious luau following the exercises was a delightful innovation. It was served in the playhouse. The work connected with it was all done or planned out by the girls themselves.

On June 6th an excellent concert was given by the school under Miss Geer's direction. The operetta "All the Year 'Round" was staged in the quadrangle with a screen of trees for the background. The choruses and parts were well rendered. Each and all showed full knowledge of their parts so that no leader was in evidence. Mr. Harry Washburn Baldwin in his delightful way rendered "The Arab Love Song." The girls closed with a selection of numerous Hawaiian songs. The costumes

were simple, yet appropriate.

After the concert the sale of edibles, lauhala and fancy work netted about the same as in former years.

There is no question but that Maunaolu Seminary has made a large place for itself in the development of life and character in the islands.



Fathers' Day.

In line with a custom which had its inception four years ago at Spokane, Wash., and which since has been observed throughout the country, special prayers were offered Sunday, June 21, in a number of the churches in recognition of Fathers' Day, while there was also a special Fathers' Day service in the county jail.

Miss Hershey, who on the request of Mrs. John Bruce Dodd at Tacoma, founder of Fathers' Day, interested herself in promoting the observance, conducted the services at the jail.

An enthusiastic promoter of the plan for Fathers' Day is the Rev. Conrad Bluhm, who in 1909 was president of the Ministerial Association of Spokane. In indorsing it he said: "Of the signs of the times this is the most portentous, the most hopeful, the most sanguine. Its very tonnage makes it slow in 'crossing the line.' It is the heavy artillery by which God Almighty will storm the citadel of sin and shame and death."

The minister indulged in a comparison by asserting that the word father was mentioned in the Bible 1650 times, while that of mother appeared only 311 times. "It's a father's book," he added.



The divorce statistics of Hawaii are nothing short of disgraceful. From the first of January, this year, until yesterday, there have been filed in Honolulu alone one hundred and ten suits for divorce, while the number of cases pending at present in the first circuit courts is approximately two hundred and fifty. This is a black record that cannot be equalled in any other part of the Union, or probably, in any other part of the world in a community of like size.—*Advertiser, June 20.*



Wireless has hit Nauru, one of the Gilbert Islands. The sins of the chief will find him out in the New York and Paris newspapers.—*Midget.*

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



A Cousin Called

WILLIAM HARVEY ROGERS, second son of the missionary printer, Edmund Horton Rogers, was born January 7, 1841, at Honolulu, and died May 17, 1914, at Oakland, Cal.

His early life was connected with the "Mission" in Honolulu; first in the Rogers cottage on Printers' Lane, afterwards more widely known as William Gulick's School, and when his mother became a widow, in the Dimond house, which stood on what is now the front lawn of the Library of Hawaii. His schooling was at Punahou under the Dole-Rice regime, and at the Royal School and Oahu College under Mr. E. G. Beckwith. He was never robust of body, and his mind developed in a facility for poetic expression. In the Oahu College Rhetoricals, May 29, 1862, Harvey read a lengthy poem of his own, entitled "The Voyage of Life," which was incited by a series of famous paintings, grouped under that name, by Thomas Cole the American artist, and better known to the world at large, Honolulu included, by steel engraved copies. A local paper printed the poem just after it was read.

Like others having his temperament, Harvey passed through periods of great mental depression, which alternated with others of elation; but normally he was fond of good company and ready to take his share in keeping it up. He was an expert candy maker, and his handiwork rivaled the best imported.

The writer remembers a bit of his life when he was boss of the Haleakala Boys' School dairy. Eight people, by a fortuitous concurrence, sought shelter for the night in "The Cave," near the top of the great mountain—Bishop Willis of Honolulu and his traveling companion; Mrs. R. P. Thomas and daughter, of Oakland, Cal.; a gentleman and his wife from Wailuku; and two of us from Makawao. Fleas, the hard floor, a smoky fire, and cold, conspired to make sleep a mere pretense; but the memory of that ten hours might be filed away under the title "A Merry Night, in Ten Acts," with Harvey Rogers and the California girl in the leading parts.

W. H. Rogers was married, August 19, 1888, to Marie A. Souza, at Papai-kou, Hawaii; and all of the nine children born to them except the youngest, can claim Pepeekeo, in Hilo, as their native heath, for there was their father

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

manager of the plantation store for many years. After transplanting his family to California soil, about seven years ago, Mr. Rogers suffered financial loss, and this reverse was followed by partial paralysis, which by degrees reduced him to almost entire helplessness. But though his body was racked with pain his mind was bright, and at intervals he made poetic composition his recreation. One of these productions bearing the date of March, 1911, will be printed in the August FRIEND.

Old friends lightened the weight of his last years by their sympathy and kind ministrations—Rev. James M. Alexander, Mrs. Mary A. Nott, Mrs. Emily A. Baldwin, Mrs. Martha C. Alexander, and his brothers of the Masonic Order—and he died in full Christian faith.

—R.W.A.

♦♦♦

Central Union News

OUR ANNUAL INGATHERING.

THE year's work at Central Union Church reaches its culmination at the June Communion which we call the "Home Festival Communion" and in connection with which we hold our annual Children's Day exercises. At this time, in accordance with the program of child culture adopted by the church two years ago, a special effort is made to get the young people,—especially the older boys and girls of the Bible School—to decide for Christ and unite with the Church.

The entire year's work leads up to this annual ingathering. Dr. Scudder each autumn gathers together in "The Minister's Class" the boys and girls 13 years of age, and from November till June meets them once a week for the study of the fundamentals of the Christian life. This is in fact a training class in which by ethical and doctrinal instruction the children at this critical

age are led naturally into spiritual experience, and into conscious, joyous touch with the life of God. This year, as usual, a number of the boys and girls of this class voluntarily confessed Christ and applied for admission to the church at the conclusion of the course.

The teachers of the intermediate and senior classes try to have personal talks with the members of their classes about their relation to Christ during the weeks preceding Children's Day, with a view to helping them make the great decision.

A special prayer service was held this year a month prior to Children's Day, to which the parents who have children of this age were especially invited, and at which time the prayer of the church was directed to the spiritual welfare of the children.

This year twenty-seven were received into church membership on Children's Day, eighteen of whom came on confession of faith; and most of these eighteen were from the Minister's class and from the upper classes in the Bible School.

The program included the Baptism of Infants, the Awarding of Cradle Roll Diplomas to the little ones three years of age. These are now eligible to attend the Sunbeam Class, the Kindergarten Department of the Bible School. Twenty of these were issued this year.

Then each year at this service the children seven years of age are presented with Bibles, and thereby are recognized as *Children* of the Church. Thirty-three, ten girls and twenty-two boys were thus honored this June.

The following were graduated from the Minister's class, Mabel Enid Donald Black, Hildred Culbert Church, Katherine Valentine Doherty, Oliver Emerson, Sadie Irene Evensen, Virginia Frear, Irene Goo, Elizabeth Belle Hobdy, Edwin Lewers Paris, Anna Easter Pratt, Muriel Kalanihea Peterson, Walter

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
 LAUNDRY**
 =
 DYEING AND
 CLEANING
 WORKS

**E. R. BATH
 PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSETGuaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
 SIDEBORDS,
 BOX COUCHES
 MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
 SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

*Latest
 Style
 Clothes
 Made
 to Order
 and
 Guaranteed
 to Fit.*

Howard Samson, Raymond Dumont
Scudder.

Since we have adopted the plan of holding the Children's Day exercises in connection with the June Communion, they have taken on a new significance. There is no more inspiring service in the entire year's calendar, and the splendid results of the past two years demonstrate fully the wisdom of such a plan. It served as an object to the Bible School for the entire year and impresses upon the children the fact that they really are a part of the Church, a very important factor in these days when it is so easy for them to drift beyond the influence of the church entirely.

ANOTHER FORWARD STEP.

After two more prolonged meetings, at which the various items of change were thoroughly discussed, Central Union Church, on Wednesday evening, June 17, adopted a completely revised Constitution and set of Rules.

One very important change is in the method of electing the officers of the church, which the new rules describes as follows:

"A preliminary form of nomination ballot shall be prepared and sent out by the Clerk of the Church to all members on the Island of Oahu, at least three weeks preceding the annual meeting of the Church. On or before the second Sunday preceding the annual meeting this preliminary ballot shall be returned to the Clerk who, with the tellers named by the Minister, shall prepare the final ballot, placing thereon the names of nominees receiving the highest number of votes for each office. The final ballot shall be collected at the annual meeting from those in attendance. The results of the election shall be published in the Church Calendar the following Sunday."

By this method it is hoped a larger part of the constituency of the Church will become interested in the management of the Church. Heretofore the business has been too largely left to the few faithful ones who could be induced to attend the mid-week service in December when, according to our former rules, the officers were usually elected, quite impromptu, and more often than not by acclamation. It will be a decided gain to have the final balloting done at the Annual Church Dinner in

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
 Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
 Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
 Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
 CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 946

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
 142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
 Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

◆◆◆

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
 Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
 binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
 anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

Diamond Soda Works

Prompt delivery to any part of
the City.

THE BEST
FRUIT FLAVORS

330 Vineyard St.. Phone 3152

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing.

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires.*

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

January, when we often have as many as 300 or more of our members present.

To do its best work a church must be democratic in fact as well as in name. It must be a church of all the members, by all the members, for all the world, and this Central Union Church should now become, at least more largely so than it has been in the past. —A.A.E.

Men Working for Men

NEW ROOMS.

The Japanese Y. M. C. A. is to have new rooms. This advance has been decided upon after careful consideration by a committee composed of R. A. Cooke, F. C. Atherton and C. B. Ripley. The plan was first presented in a meeting of the directors of the central Y.M.C.A. and referred by them to the special committee with their indorsement and recommendation that they go ahead.

The occasion of the new move is the fact that in recent months the Japanese Association has shown great possibilities, and developed along lines of great promise in the evangelization of this virile and proud race. Mr. L. R. Killam of the central association has given a good deal of time to the Japanese work recently, and his reports of progress have encouraged the directors to take a big step forward.

The new rooms are to be located on the second story of a building being rebuilt on the corner of King and Nuuanu, with the entrance on the King street side. The floor plan of the rooms is to be planned to meet the special needs of the work of the Association. The central association undertakes to secure funds to pay rent and salaries, which will necessitate their raising \$1680.00 a year. The Japanese on their part undertake to raise funds to furnish the three or four rooms and pay the running expenses, which will make their share of the finances about the same as that of the central branch. Rev. F. S. Scudder, Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. T. Okumura have been consulted by the officers of the Y.M.C.A. and these men have reported enthusiastically on their approval of the new plans, Rev. Okumura being especially hopeful of great results from the new scope of operations.

The central association has appointed a committee of twenty men to secure the

MISS POWER,
Exclusive Milliner
Boston Building.

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

J. E. Rocha

THE TAILOR

*Ladies and Gents fine tailoring
at Popular Prices.*

PAUHI STREET
Near Cor. of Fort Street
Absolute Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

funds, and this is now being done. They
will at the same time secure \$340 for
the Korean branch, this department be-
ing greatly in need of money for its
work.

THEATER MEETINGS.

Again a number of the Honolulu
churches will suspend their evening serv-
ices during the months of July and
August and leave the field clear for the
Y. M. C. A. to run a series of meetings
for men in the Empire Theater. An in-
terdenominational committee has been
appointed by the Y. M. C. A. with Mr.
James Wakefield as chairman, and this
committee has gone vigorously to work.
The first meeting was addressed by Dr.
W. P. Ferguson, of Mills School, who
has already impressed himself on the
city of Honolulu as a man of unusual
power and greatly to be desired in any
good cause. The second meeting will
be addressed by Dr. C. M. Sheldon of
"In His Steps" fame. Special musical
features add to the attractiveness of the
meetings. Leaders in Christian work
in Honolulu feel that they draw a num-
ber of men reached by no other re-
ligious agency.

BOYS' VACATION SCHOOL.

Again the Y.M.C.A. is on hand with
sane plans for the summer days of Ho-
nolulu boys. Many boys and their
parents dislike to see the long months
of the summer go entirely to waste. To
meet the needs of these the Association
will run a vacation school for boys,
teaching them the work of the sixth,
seventh and eighth grades of the gram-
mar school curriculum. This plan was
first tried in Honolulu last summer,
when the Y.M.C.A. enrolled 37 boys in
a six weeks' course, and had almost
perfect attendance the entire session.
Classes are held in the morning follow-
ing a 15 minute chapel service. From
11:30 to 12:30 the boys are taken into
the gymnasium three mornings a week,
and at least one afternoon a week is
devoted to a hike to some place of in-
terest or a walk into the mountains. The
school counts for character as well as
general education. It is especially help-
ful to boys who have failed to pass their
school examinations and must do some-
thing to be able to continue with their
class next fall. It also helps boys who
wish to be advanced a grade by exami-
nation. The school is much in favor

with the public school teachers and
principals.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

J. A. Urice and Charles F. Loomis of
the Association staff were the repre-
sentatives of the local association at the
annual conference of the Association of
Employed Officers of Young Men's
Christian Associations. This is an im-
portant gathering of some 500 or 600
of the employed officers of the North
American Y. M. C. As. It meets for
four days to discuss carefully prepared
commission reports, hear inspirational

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
IRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware
 HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
 courteous treatment have been the
 factors which have made us "The
 Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
 and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
 ware has added materially to the
 success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
 53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

addresses, and learn "what's new" in
 association work. The most successful
 association men tell of the methods they
 have found to be good ones, tendencies
 of development are discussed, and need-
 ed improvements planned. This con-
 ference is the great annual clearing-
 house of association information, and is
 one of the causes underlying the re-
 markable advances the Y.M.C.A. has
 made throughout America in recent
 years.

A LOCAL NEED.

How many local boys that you know
 have gone into Christian work in re-
 cent years? Why are so few of the
 young men of this community drawn
 into the distinctively Christian callings?
 I wonder if this is not a subject worthy
 of being carefully considered by the
 Interchurch Federation. Men are not
 encouraged to go into Christian work
 without a college education, so we can-
 not just pick up good men and use them
 without special preparation. Have we
 laid sufficient emphasis on this need in
 local preaching, aiming to reach the
 young man before he goes to college,
 or have we just trusted to luck and a
 mainland supply to fill our positions as
 they become vacant? Should not the
 claims of the ministry, foreign mission
 work, the Y.M.C.A. secretaryship, be
 more systematically presented in our lo-
 cal schools and pulpits? Should there
 be a conference on this subject? —P.S.



Anti Saloon League

By George Paty

THE granting of licenses for the
 year beginning July 1st has been
 of more than usual interest. In the first
 place the fact that there were 427 in-
 dividual protests against the continuing
 of the saloons near the Market, signed
 by many leading citizens, which include
 the Progress, owned by McTighe &
 Son; Kilohana, owned by Harvey &
 Macy, and the Banzai Saloon owned
 by K. Ono, also the wholesale stores of
 S. Ozaki and Kwong Chong Lung.
 There were also quite a number of pro-
 tests by property owners in this vicin-
 ity,—by the Bishop Estate, the Cooke
 Estate, A. F. Cooke, Kamaukapili
 Church, T. C. Wills, Mrs. Joseph Em-
 merson, S. K. Kamiopoli, C. K. Ai, and
 others. The statements made by ladies
 were that on several occasions they

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano line
 includes the
 Chickering, We-
 ber, Kroeger,
 :: Kreiter ::
 Singer and Bou-
 doir; also the
 complete Aeoli-
 an line of Plan-
 ola Pianos and
 Orchestrels.
 We rent Pia-
 nos. We are the
 sole distributors
 for the Victor
 Talking Machine
 Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
 the One Price Plan—the only honest method
 of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Our Motto: Sanitation, Health

Honolulu Soda Water Co., Ltd.
 34A N. Beretania St. Phone 3022

THE PLACE WHERE THE
 BEST SODA IS
 MADE

Chas. E. Frasher, Mgr.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
 SCENIC ARTIST
 AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.
 LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
 izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
 Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

had been compelled to walk in the streets in order to pass some of these saloons on their way to the market. The statement was also made that people had been seen going to the market after being around the saloons for a while and finding their pockets empty, they were obliged to return the meat and go home empty-handed. The statement likewise that persons had bought fish early in the afternoon and had stayed in the saloon until late at night when the fish was not fit to eat. The fact that these saloons are so situated as to catch those going to or coming from the market and that they are largely patronized by the laboring class of Hawaiians, stevedores, etc., makes it an especially undesirable location. Again, the fact that the Progress saloon owned by Mrs. McTighe and son and is controlled by a woman seems to me a sufficient reason for the canceling of its license for a woman has no right in the saloon to manage the affairs of the business; the same is true of Dias and Moniz at Waipahu,—Mrs. Dias, I understand has been in California for some time—the same is true of the Kilohana Saloon in which a woman is a three-fifths owner, the same is true in some degree of the Aloha Aina Cafe, owned by Bertha Klemme. The Commissioners at one time in 1911, when Mr. Clarence Cooke was chairman, decided that it was against the policy of the Commission to grant licenses where women were partners in the business. At all events, the decision that the three saloons near the Market be moved by January 1st, 1915, was gratifying to those who had labored to that end for the past three years.

The Prost Saloon, owned by two Japanese brothers, on Beretania street, near the Beretania Street Mission, also near a large Chinese school, was granted a renewal of its license. This saloon is within 110 feet of the Beretania Street Chinese Mission, but owing to the fact that the saloon was established first it does not have to be 150 feet from the mission. Quite a large number of property owners, the Manager of the Mission, and the Chinese school, protested against the license.

The Clifford Kimball Leilehua Saloon, or the "Volcano" as it is oft called, has had several slight restrictions put on it. No more military guard for the saloon, drinks sold for cash only; only beer is to be sold; all bottles to be opened on

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs

Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers' Liability, and Burglary Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

the premises, etc. But Mr. Kimball has asked for the privilege of having music, a bowling alley and a few other attractions put in his saloon. The soldiers are so very lonesome they can't listen to the Band on the Reservation, but need the music at the saloon; and the pool tables at the camps are unattractive. If there were a few in the saloon it would be much more interesting to mix the pool games with a little beer to kind of take the place of the fine "free" lunches served at the saloons in town—it would be more home-like.

♦♦♦

Rev. Frank S. Scudder was invited by cable to supply in a chain of California churches during the summer, and departed for the mainland June 18. He will boost Hawaii in a series of illustrated lectures during the trip.

♦♦♦

Miss Ruth Richards returned June 29 from Wellesley College to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards.

♦♦♦

EVENTS.

May.

25. Dan Crawford and G. H. Eberhard of San Francisco Advertising Agency, guests at Ad Club luncheon.
First symphony concert at Opera House under direction of Prof. Carl Miltner.
27. Frontage tax reform favored at public mass-meeting....Director-General J. D. Dougherty, announces new features for 1915 Mid-Pacific Carnival.....Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Horne honored at farewell reception by sons and daughters of American Revolution.....Commissioners of Public Instruction reappoint Edgar Wood to Normal principalship for term of one year.
New Chamber of Commerce launched; amalgamation of old Chamber formed in days of the kingdom, and Merchants' Association. George R. Carter elected president.
28. Charles H. Rose appointed sheriff of city and county to succeed J. P. Jarrett. University Club votes to support Anti-Tuberculosis League....Governor signs 16 land deals involving 292.34 acres....Annual kite flying contest at Mills School.....Boys' Glee Club of Kamehameha School in annual concert.
29. Honolulu Choral Society gives successful concert at Opera House....Ladies of Kawaihahao Seminary and Mills School at home to town friends.....Chester J. Hunn, horticulturist of the Hawaii agricultural experiment station,

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats.
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

elected to chair of horticulture in Uni-
versity of Porto Rico.....Farewell
services for High Sheriff Henry at the
Oahu Prison under the auspices of the
Y.M.C.A.

30. Memorial Day exercises for soldier
dead.....Social and moral reform
urged in report to convocation of the
Episcopal Diocese in annual session.
31. Dr. Scudder preaches baccalaureate
sermon of graduates of College of Ha-
waii.

June.

1. Senator Charles Rice authorizes an-
nouncement of his candidacy for Re-
publican nomination as delegate to
Congress.....President Griffiths in
annual report outlines plans for broader
scope in Punahou work next year.....
Committee from Outdoor Circle calls
on Gov. Pinkham for support in bill-
board fight.....Kindergarten Associa-
tion opens exhibition at Library of
Hawaii.....Postmaster Young an-
nounces plans for delivery extension
and establishment of sub-stations.....
College of Hawaii graduates four.
2. Supt. Kinney announces teachers' list
complete; 697 teachers for 168 schools.
College Capers at Armory for benefit of
Wellesley College fund.
4. Ralph S. Hosmer accepts professorship
of Forestry at Cornell.....Board of
Health receives cable from Washington
asking permission to send John Early,
leper, to Molokai. Subsequent rumor
that Molokai may be made national
leprosarium causes storm of disap-
proval.
5. Free kindergarten and children's Aid
Association graduates three....Annual
meeting of local council of the Boy
Scouts of America; progress reported,
officers elected...Kamehameha alumni
elect officers.
6. Y.M.C.A. celebrates seventieth birth-
day.
7. Dr. W. P. Ferguson preaches baccalau-
reate sermon to Mid-Pacific graduates.
9. Mid-Pacific Commencement.. Collector
of Customs Stackable receives cable
from McAdoo requesting resignation.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

10. New territorial directory shows popu-
lation gain.
11. Kamehameha Day celebration.....
Kuhio announces candidacy for dele-
gateship.
12. Sherwood Eddy speaks in Y.M.C.A.
lobby at noon.....Castle site accepted
by Hawaiian Board for memorial build-
ing.....H. P. Wood selected secretary
of Promotion Committee.....Small ter-
ritorial bonds favored by governor.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
AND
APPLIANCES.



Singer Sewing Machine Co.

O. J. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.



179 Hotel St. Phone 2081.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

King's Daughters Home

MOTHERS MEMORIAL---SOLICITS AID

"Most all the other beautiful things in life come by twos and threes, by dozens and hundreds! Plenty of roses, stars, sunsets, rainbows; brothers and sisters, aunts and cousins but only one Mother in all the wide world."

MOTHERS' DAY has a new significance to Honolulu folk since the inauguration of the plan to make it an occasion of consecrated giving with the Kings Daughters' Home as the beneficiary. And in proportion to the new joy in service is a wider and deeper interest in the home where aged gentlefolk are permitted to spend their last days in peace and simple comfort.

The \$1000 received this year on Mothers' Day represents birthday contributions from all classes of society, and is cherished as a gift from many of limited means who previously had no share in the work.

But in "remembering the week day to keep it holy," twentieth century deities are out-growing the One Day idea of sacredness. Special days for special observances hold important place in the Christian calendar, but Every day is God's day, bringing new responsibilities and opportunities for service.

The King's Daughters Home has never flaunted itself as a public charity, the sacredness of the society motto: "In His Name," and the ideals for which it stands precluding as far as possible all public display. And yet largely by its own efforts a building site at Kaimuki and a nucleus for the building fund have been secured. This is no small achievement, but it counts for nothing without the full amount needed to provide adequate quarters for the indigent old people of Honolulu and the territory. The sum of \$20,000 is needed to equip the proposed institution. In the richest community per capita in the world this need should be promptly and cheerfully met.

There are those in every community who have led useful lives, borne their parts as men and women in the heart and burden of the day; made the world the better because they lived in it, but who,

frequently through no fault of their own find that old age must be spent childless, homeless and in penury.

To smooth the way for tired feet

quarters for thirty persons with a hospital wing attached.

Under the regime of Miss Evelyn Drummond the efficient matron, all trace of the institutional has been removed. This policy will be continued in the new quarters. Each member of the family will have her own room and privacy so dear to those of advancing age. There will be a bright living room, wide recreation porches, flowers and sunlight everywhere.



1625 Makiki Street, where the present crowded quarters are maintained; (center) Mrs. H. H. Williams, treasurer of the society; (upper left) Miss Evelyn Drummond, and group of inmates (upper right).

tottering to the grave, and to provide a home where childless dependent ones might receive some portion of the kindness and cheer they scattered during their working days for others has ever been the aim of the King's Daughters.

At 1625 Makiki street the dream has been realized, and yet only in part, for in the inadequate quarters which the treasury warranted but a small per cent of the needy could be cared for.

There are now nine persons in the Home including one man. Tragically enough the waiting list out-numbers those thus provided for.

Kaimuki offers an ideal atmosphere for the aged and infirm. On the lot already provided, the King's Daughters hope soon to begin the erection of a suitable building. The plans include

Constant ailing and sudden illnesses of a more or less frequent nature now demand the services of a trained nurse. Failing appetites must be appealed to and an occasional funeral brings its burden of expense. The new home will be maintained at a necessarily greater cost, but as an investment it will pay large dividends, creating in faint hearts the optimism of which Browning says:

*Grow old along with me;
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was
made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith, "A whole I planned,"
Youth shows but half; trust God, see
all, nor be afraid.*

Contributions to the King's Daughters Home may be sent to any of the following officers: Mrs. W. L. Hopper, President; Mrs. H. H. Williams, Secretary; Mrs. L. G. Marshall, Treasurer.

THE FRIEND

Scenes at the Ninety-second Annual Conference of the Hawaiian Board, Wailuku, Maui.



HONOLULU

August, 1914

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.

Citizens Insurance Company

London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,

Babcock & Wilcox Company

Greens Fuel Economizer Company

Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

✽

*Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.*

✽

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

✽

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUGUST, 1914.

No 8.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Perley L. Horne
F. W. Damon	Theodore Richards
Paul Super	Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole	Vaughan MacCaughy
	William D. Westervelt.

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

A Patriotic Offer.

MR. FRED L. WALDRON startled Honolulu recently by offering to run for the office of mayor on an independent, non-partisan, business man's ticket, provided seven other business men would join him as candidates for supervisors on the condition that all eight would turn over their salaries to some worthy charities. Of course this meant idealism in municipal government because Mr. Waldron has the entire confidence of the city. In some communities men serve the public as government officials without pay. Those communities are graftless and well ruled. In America it is customary for men of large ability and financial resources as well as for others gifted with special ability to give their services to the people as park commissioners, public library trustees, directors of colleges, charitable institutions, museums and members of many varieties of Boards absolutely free of charge. The

conduct of these public utilities is as a rule above reproach. There is no good reason then why Mr. Waldron's offer should be branded as un-American or utopian. Just at this stage of our development as a Territory the experiment proposed by him would render our body politic the very widest service. A large proportion of our electorate looks to the Government for support and cherishes the idea that it deserves it. An insidious spirit of graft is abroad. One of our local parties demands as pay for unskilled labor by the Government \$2 per day of eight hours, not for two dollars' work but for the lazy loitering characteristic of not a few laborers on the public pay roll. All this unworthy spirit needs rebuke. Mr. Waldron's suggested experiment would administer this rebuke in the most impressive way. It would mark a long step forward in the direction of non-partisanship in local elections. It would serve as a model for all future city officials. The business man's conduct of Honolulu's affairs would remain as an ideal by which to test subsequent administrations. It would make clear the value of the Dayton or city manager plan of municipal housekeeping. Its greatest value would be to introduce to all voters a new conception of public office as a public trust. We confess to pained surprise at the coolness which has greeted Mr. Waldron's unselfish and patriotic offer. It was expected that typical office seekers would discredit it and that professional politicians would stigmatize it as impossible, but that the great mass of hard-working, tax-paying, Honolulu-loving citizen should not rally to it as one of the most hopeful movements which our city has seen for many a day is quite inexplicable.

❖

Ida M. Pope.

The tidings of the sudden death of Miss Ida M. Pope, for twenty years Principal of Kamehameha Girls' School and before that for four years a member of the faculty of Kawaihau Seminary

during three of which she was Principal, came as a great shock to this community. Miss Pope was a woman of very keen intellectual power with few peers in the Islands. She had both woman's intuition and man's power of cool judgment, a very rare combination. She was also an executive of unusual ability, possessed a fine business head and was a master of detail. She had tact and knew how to bide her time. Furthermore she was genuine enough never to push herself forward, and was content to do the work and let others seem to lead where the nature of the enterprise called for this exhibition of unselfish public service. Her intellectual power was matched and dominated by her largeness of heart. She had the divine quality of loving persons irrespective of their seeming loveliness or unloveliness. She gave herself to the cause of mothering Hawaiian girls, so many of whom have no real mothers. In this service she never spared herself and to it she sacrificed her life. In both Kaiulani and Lanikila homes she was inspiring genius as well as in Kamehameha. Her memory for her girls was wonderful. Each had a special place in her heart, each learned to call her "mother". When any one of them slipped, her pain was immeasurably greater than that of the poor lapsed girl, and how many of the sinned against she nursed back to useful, honorable living will never be known. She cheered those who fought for character, buoyed them onward, rejoiced over their achievements and taught them how to make failure a stepping stone to real success. She knew and visited their homes all over the Islands. They mourn her as their best friend. It is hard to think of any one person in Hawaii whose going could represent more of a community loss than Ida M. Pope.

❖

Kaipapau Vacation Camp.

Palama Settlement has taken another great forward step in serving the people of Honolulu. Sometime ago Dr.

Baldwin placed his Kaipapau villa at the disposal of Mr. Rath, Head Worker of Palama. In conjunction with Dr. Jackson, the settlement physician, a plan was evolved to secure possession of a near-by beach lot and use it for the locus of a summer camp for tired, overworked and sick mothers and children. Securing the services of Miss Larabee, Head of the Domestic Science department of Kawaiahao, as staff officer, they set about perfecting plans which were heartily approved by the Trustees of the Settlement. Kamehameha School loaned the tents, willing friends supplied funds for beginning the work, automobiles to carry the mothers and children to and fro were kindly loaned and the enterprise was on its feet. The plan provided for a maximum of fifty mothers and children. Only little folk under 13 were to accompany their mothers. Two weeks was the limit set for each set of campers. At first the people most in need of the charity were suspicious and hesitated. But this reserve being broken down all went well. It is wonderful to watch the happy results of this glad work. Listless tots minus all vitality are in a few days transformed into gay frolicking youngsters brimful of life and spirits. Mothers who have never known what the country means are made over into new creatures by the complete rest, invigorating breezes, care free games and fine sea bathing. Lessons in hygiene are taught by example. During the first two weeks of the camp Dr. Dunn of the Queen's Hospital volunteered to take medical charge and rendered notable service. Palama nurses supplemented his work thereafter. While the enterprise is already a conspicuous success it is only in its infancy. A permanent location must be secured, lanais for community uses and shacks for bedrooms erected and other necessary equipment provided. Visitors to the camp are solicited so that the work may be studied by Honolulu people. Funds should be at once forthcoming to put this very much needed work upon a permanent basis. Gifts may be sent to Head Worker James A. Rath, or Treasurer Ernest B. Clark of the Bank of Hawaii.



Distinguished Visitors.

Prof. Hiram Bingham, the third of that name, with Mrs. Bingham and four sons have brought joy to a host of

friends of auld lang syne by making Honolulu their summer home this year. Mr. Bingham brings with him a bookful of thrilling experiences gained in his South American explorations and much light upon the problems of that vast continent. He is sharing these with the community in very generous fashion. Honolulu is justly proud of this son who by his discovery of Machu-Picchu has uncovered the most important testimony to the might of the Incas since the time of Pizarro. By his painstaking researches he has become one of the most widely known scientists on earth. His work has only begun. He expects to devote much time to further explorations. Fortunately Yale University appreciates the greatness of his contributions to human learning and so arranges his schedule that he has only half a year of teaching with half a year's leave of absence. He expects to be in Peru again early next year. A very different character is Rev. Seimatsu Kimura, known popularly as the "Moody of Japan". Mr. Kimura is however not only a talented evangelist, but also a wise successful pastor. He has built up a fine church in Kyoto with one of the best church edifices in the Empire. Recently he went to Maui to attend the great anniversary. His short evangelistic tour taken at that time resulted in more than one hundred conversions. Mr. Kimura will remain in the Islands for several weeks and then move on to San Francisco. There is promise of a great accession to the churches as a result of his quiet, determined work.



A Great Campaign.

Some months ago we called attention to the fine work being done by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick on behalf of juster relations between the United States and Japan. We outlined his suggested method of dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization. This method if put into effect would effectually end all friction between the two nations. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America took up the matter and decided if possible to secure the loan of himself by the American Board for this important movement. As a result Dr. Gulick for several months toured a number of the larger cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, Washington, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis,

Buffalo, New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield and has addressed Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Men's Clubs, Churches, Ministerial Associations, and colleges. He has interviewed leading statesmen and has presented his plan of procedure before the Senate Committee on Immigration. Following this tour the Federal Council which represents thirty denominations, 136,000 congregations and seventeen million church members, appointed a Commission of Fifteen on American Relations with Japan on which are Rev. C. R. Brown, Dean Yale School of Religion; Prof. C. R. Henderson of Chicago University; Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*; Rev. A. G. Lawson, Secretary Baptist Missionary Union; Bishops F. J. McConnell and E. R. Hendrix, and Rev. F. M. North, Secretary of Foreign Missions Board of the M. E. Church; Robert E. Speer, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Secretary W. I. Haven of the American Bible Society; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, Frederick Lynch Secretary of the Church Peace League of America, John R. Mott, President G. E. Vincent of Minnesota University, Hon. Amos P. Wilder till recently U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, and Doremus Scudder. This commission has appointed Dr. Gulick its special representative in the field to push the program proposed by him for the adjustment of the relations of American and Japan. In September Dr. Gulick will begin campaigning in California. The Commission of Fifteen has also requested Central Union Church to loan its Minister for the months of September, October and November just as the American Board has loaned Dr. Gulick in order that he may be associated with the latter in the California movement. The official Boards of the Church have very gladly complied with this request and Dr. Scudder will leave early in September on this errand. Many conditions exist which make it clear that this is a very opportune season in which to plead for a fairer policy on the part of our Government towards both Japan and China. The campaign on the Pacific Coast will therefore be watched with deepest interest by the people of Hawaii. THE FRIEND expects to receive direct tidings from the front in this movement as its Editor-in-Chief will make it a point to keep its readers in close touch with the

progress of the campaign. A large part of the work will consist in personal interviews with leaders of opinion on the Pacific Coast.



Two New Chiefs.

THE FRIEND most cordially welcomes to Honolulu Professor Arthur L. Dean and Mr. E. C. Webster, both of New Haven, who came to take charge respectively of the College of Hawaii and Kamehameha Schools. Prof. Dean who bears the imprint both of Harvard and Yale has had several years experience on the faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School and brings to his task qualities of leadership that bid fair to make the college forge rapidly to the front. Mr. Webster who has had no special educational experience is pre-eminently an executive. He comes from a managerial office in connection with the consolidated traction companies of Connecticut, where he was eminently successful. Himself a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School and an adept in problems of mechanics, he faces the question of the development of the industrial side of Kamehameha Schools with a mind rarely trained therefor. In Mr. F. L. Griffin as the new head of the shops he has an able coadjutor. Honolulu will watch the future of these two important institutions under these leaders with the greatest interest. Every one wishes them the largest success.



Glad Tidings.

To learn how a former Editor of THE FRIEND is more than justifying the wisdom of his earlier connection with this paper and is winning the most remarkable honors in a sphere of the widest influence is most gratifying. Rev. Edward W. Thwing is becoming one of China's most trusted and well known residents. Lest our words be thought extravagant it is well to quote first from that distinguished missionary leader Bishop Bashford of Peking who says, "Rev. E. W. Thwing is rendering a notable service to China. Mr. Thwing enjoys the confidence of the leaders of New China to a very remarkable extent." Honolulu, however, knows Dr. Arthur H. Smith better than it does Bishop Bashford and honors him as one of the wisest men of affairs in the great Asiatic republic. Dr. Smith says, "Missionaries are doing and have done a large work in China, and it is growing, but they

are unable to act as free lances, and it is undesirable that they should do so. Politics and actual contact with administrative functions in China must be kept distinct from ordinary mission work. But in Mr. Thwing's altogether exceptional case, owing to appreciation of Chinese in high office of the value of his gratuitous services, he is able to do things that others have not done and can not do. He is *persona grata* to the Chinese, for the reason that he is giving himself to the help of China without asking or expecting anything from them. Foreigners in China who are in this position (and not connected with missions of any sort) are very rare. Mr. Thwing has had the privilege of sending telegrams, free of cost, to governors of provinces, and others, securing reports on the actual conditions in opium suppression. He has had interviews with the leading officials of China, from the President, the Premier, and many others down, and understands their point of view, and, what is of more importance is understood and appreciated by them. The name of no other foreigner is so familiar to all ranks of Chinese (in the northern provinces at least) as that of Mr. Thwing. This is because he has succeeded in finding entrance, not only to the Chinese mind, but also to the Chinese sympathy as well."

It is pleasant to record this of our friend whom Honolulu once treated with scant courtesy. We honor him for the noble work he has done and wish him ever widening influence for good in the great Republic of the Far East.

—D. S.



A New Religious Approach to Men

By Charles F. Loomis.

When a man consults his lawyer, makes an appointment with his dentist, or calls on his physician, he expects to pay from \$5 to \$25 for such a professional interview, and does it gladly.

Now when the same man joins an organization in his home city and is told at the time of joining that one of the privileges going with his membership is an appointment with a mature experienced business man of the city for an interview on his life problem he is very apt to avail himself of the opportunity. This is the theory that the Cleveland Y.M.C.A. is working on. It is working so successfully there that the Honolulu Association

is making a careful investigation of it with the idea of using it this coming year.

The "personal interview" which every Y.M.C.A. member is entitled to, is an official consultation, by appointment, with a prominent business man and generally lasts an hour. At this interview the business man talks over his life from A to Z and also finds out what life problems are on the new member's mind, and talks them over. It is an entirely new and different approach to the religious needs of men and an attempt to supply them.

The Cleveland Association finds that it goes deeper into the life problems of their members than any other phase of religious activity that they know. It also has a profound effect upon the Christian development of laymen conducting such interviews.

Young Men's Christian Associations everywhere are becoming tremendously concerned about the religious needs of their members. They feel deeply the great obligation and opportunity that goes with great buildings and large memberships. Four great questions have arisen in the brotherhood:

1. What methods are being used to ascertain the religious needs of all the Association members?
2. How are all members being brought to a decision in regard to spiritual matters?
3. How are all members being related to the church?
4. How shall we give religious instruction to all members and enlist them in Christian service?

These "interviews" by business and professional men are one of the methods being used to know and help every member religiously. The Honolulu Association made a start in this direction last year through the men and boys attending night school. This coming year our executive and financial resources should be placed at the disposal of the religious enterprise of the Association more than they ever have before.



"Hawaii, the Land of Peace" is the title of an article by Rev. Frank S. Scudder in a recent number of the National Magazine. A group of Kamehameha Seminary students composed of nine nationalities in costume, and a Japanese feast in Honolulu attended by many prominent Americans, are the illustrations.

At Wailuku, Maui

Being a resume of some of the important features of the Ninety-second Annual Conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association



Rev. Rowland B. Dodge, chairman of the program committee and director-general of the ninety-second annual conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Mr. Dodge is the agent of the Hawaiian Board at Wailuku, Maui; pastor of Wailuku Union Church; secretary and treasurer Maui Aid Association, and an enthusiastic promoter of all good things in community life.

IN the ninety-second annual conference of the Hawaiian Board at Wailuku, July 8-15, there was manifest in the preparatory work and during the seven days of the session a remarkable spirit of co-operation. This spirit alone made possible the greatest conference in the history of the Board. The number of persons in attendance far exceeded the expectations of those in charge of arrangements. In no similarly large gathering in the Territory has there ever been manifested a keener desire on the part of all to make a series of meetings highly successful. Individual personality has been buried in the common good. What was done by Solomon Fuller and Joseph Nakaleke of Molokai was typical of the action of hundreds who had worked for the Conference. These two men had for months patiently and persistently trained the chorus from Molokai that carried off the banner. Up to the last moment they had drilled their singers, then sacrificed a few of their

best voices that the chorus they had trained might be perfectly balanced, and at the final moment turned their finished product over to David Kalaaui to carry off the prize for Molokai. This spirit was manifest in all meetings of both large committees which had the arrangements of the program and the entertainment of the crowds. Of the more than fifty individuals who were directly responsible for the carrying out of the program as printed, only three failed to appear, and two of these were unable to come because of sickness.

"Ring up and give the order, and we'll do the rest" was what one manager said, and this was exactly what every other manager did, and with a willing spirit. From Molokai George P. Cooke gave generous assistance, and from Maui the ranches connected with Maui Agricultural Company, the H. C. & S. Company, the Haleakala, Cornwell and Honolua ranches furnished beef, while Wailuku Sugar Company, Kahului Railroad and the Inter-Island steamers did their utmost to accommodate and transport the crowds in attendance. Local and Honolulu newspapers gave liberal space to the proceedings of the Conference. Maui Theatre was generously loaned and various stores gave discounts in the matter of supplies. The homes of Wailuku people were thrown open to the guests, while several of the delegates were entertained at Kahului, Paia and Hamakuapoko. The Island Electric Company made possible the proper lighting of the grounds for the Sunday night out-of-door rally, and Maui Soda & Ice Works generously provided the huge refrigerator for the cook's kitchen.

Contributions in money from the churches of the Territory together with subscriptions from those most interested in the success of the Conference were most generous. The presence of the veteran missionaries, Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick, was deeply appreciated. Stirring addresses were made by Chaplain O. J. W. Scott, Dr. John W. Wadman of the Anti-Saloon League, Rev. S. Kimura, the evangelist from Japan; Dr.

Ian McLaren on sanitary matters connected with the home and upon the Boy Scout movement with the final exhibition of slides and motion pictures on tuberculosis by M. B. Bairos who was sent over especially for the meetings by the Territorial Board of Health. The presence of these visitors helped to vary and widen the scope of the Conference and made all delegates feel the breadth of the Church in all fields of her activity. The Young People's League of Honolulu was most helpful in the communion service of Sunday and in the devotional work every morning. The interpretation by Rev. Stephen L. Desha was remarkable. Unsparing of his strength at these great meetings, he brought home the English messages to the Hawaiian delegates with telling power.

The executive ability of Rev. L. B. Kaumeheiwa, pastor of the entertaining church, and moderator of the Association, together with his calmness under the heart-breaking circumstances of the death of his promising sixteen year old daughter, won the admiration and sympathy of all.

For many months the Maui Churches have been repeatedly requested to pray that God would pour out a blessing upon the Conference just closed. The spirit of prayer united all hearts during the days of the meeting. We were united and were led into the deepest experiences of the might and love which should characterize the work of the Church of God.

—R. B. DODGE.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of the most interested visitors to the William and Mary Alexander Parsonage during the Convention was Mrs. O. H. Gulick who lived there with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Clark, many years ago. Mrs. Gulick's younger brother and sister were born in the house, and she has many vivid recollections of the family life of that time. The three rosy faced youngsters who now prance happily about the grounds on unruly broomstick horses are to her a phantom picture of the long ago, while sand cakes drying in the sun recall the happy hours spent at this fascinating pastime.

It is an interesting bit of history that the house was built by General Armstrong's father in 1837, and was occupied by four families of pioneer missionaries, the Armstrongs, the Clarks,

the Condes and the Alexanders. The house is now the property of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, who was married there. It was sold by auction several years ago and purchased by the younger generation who presented it to their mother. Mrs. Baldwin placed it at the disposal of the agent of the Board.

On the grounds are some of the finest trees in the islands.



Doing the Business

PLACE is always left in the program of the Association for transacting the business. Ordinarily this is not an entertaining, or an informing, or an inspiring part of the program. It is often prosaic to a degree. And yet every Association meeting has its quota of business that must be transacted, and that is essential to the perpetuity and progressive efficiency of the associated churches and their allied agencies. And there are occasions when the business program contributes information and inspiration not one whit behind that of those other features of the Association's program whose avowed purpose is to inform and inspire. For those who stay by and help to do the business of the Association have to prove up every day. They must use good judgment in dealing with the various issues as they come up; they must be fertile of resource in directing the interest and enthusiasm toward high ends; they must be patient in conforming to the routine necessary in the transaction of business; they must stand steadfast in their advocacy of righteousness; and they must evince the Spirit of Christ at every turn in the discussions.

Thus it comes to pass that the matters of business in an Association meeting; and the reports that are submitted, some of them the result of careful investigation covering considerable time and involving painstaking labor; and the discussions that follow, are all productive of incentive and inspiration of wide-reaching effect in the life of the churches.

Without undertaking to give an exhaustive report of some things accomplished during the business sessions of the Association at Wailuku, I will mention these:

1. With the purpose of correcting some methods recently used by some of the churches in securing money for their needs, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Poai, Oleson, Kau-

lili, Lydgate, Desha, Kamakawiwoole, Kaumeheiwa, White and Kaalouahi to make full investigation and to report at the next annual meeting.

2. In order to thoroughly investigate the considerations in favor of and against the proposition to hold the Annual Meeting soon after the close of the calendar year, a committee was appointed to bring in their report at the next Annual Meeting. This committee comprises Messrs. Oleson, Erdman, Timoteo, Poepoe, Poai.

3. Another committee comprising Messrs. Gulick, Desha, Kapu, Erdman, Lydgate, Kaalouahi was appointed to encourage the observance of April 21 each year as Forefathers' Day in commemoration of the landing of the missionaries and their subsequent labor in Christianizing Hawaii; and another committee was appointed to furnish the pastors through the Ke Kahuna'o with facts suitable for commemorative services on Forefathers' Day.

4. In view of the proposed erection of a home for the Hawaiian Board and its allied agencies, as a memorial to the missionary fathers and mothers, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Oleson, Erdman, Kamakawiwoole, Kapu, Kekuewa, Kamau, Desha, and Timoteo, with authority to confer with the Building Committee of the Hawaiian Board as to the practicability of the Hawaiian churches meeting the expense of the construction of a room in the new building, which should be their memorial to the Missionaries. This committee was also authorized to draw on Treasurer Forbes for the amount of the Memorial Fund in his hands, viz: \$719.50, the same to be used in the construction of the proposed memorial. The committee were further authorized to devise measures for securing, from the Hawaiian churches and individuals, any additional amount of money necessary for the memorial.

5. The unanimous approval by the Association was also voted of the proposition that each individual member of our churches of every nationality be encouraged to give at least \$1 to the Hawaiian Board for the current year.

In these five instances of action taken by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association at its annual meeting at Wailuku we have pleasing evidence of high aims and inspiring influences that promise well for the future of our churches and their missionary program.

—W. B. OLESON.

Ministers' Retreats

IT was a new feature in the program. Twice, during the week, on Friday afternoon and again on Tuesday afternoon, all the ministers in attendance at the Association meeting, went apart by themselves for a quiet season of prayer and for a heart-to-heart conference on the deeper spiritual problems of the minister's life. Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Americans, Ministers of the Gospel every one, some forty in number, we gathered in a close circle about the library table in the quiet seclusion of the Sunday School room of the beautiful new Union Church, and from the very first moment we felt the power of the Holy Spirit's presence. It seemed as though, for once the barriers of race and language had entirely vanished, and that we were united by a deep spiritual bond that made us brothers indeed. Even had there been no one to interpret the testimony of those who spoke one language to those who spoke and understood another, we would have yet received from each other that silent spiritual communication which needs no utterance in spoken words, and all of us came away from that quiet hour with a new vision of what Jesus Christ means to us and what things He would have us undertake in His name.

At the first Retreat, after we had sung several hymns, Rev. R. B. Dodge, pastor of the Wailuku Union Church, at whose suggestion the Retreats were given a place in the program, spoke briefly on the purpose of these special gatherings and how he thought we might get the most out of them. He urged us all to search our hearts and speak frankly and without restraint concerning our special problems and needs or mention ways by which we have been able to deepen and strengthen our spiritual lives.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha, pastor of the Hawaiian Church of Hilo, then interpreted Mr. Dodge's remarks to the Hawaiian brethren and, adding a personal word to his brother ministers of the Hawaiian Churches, spoke in warmest appreciation of these Retreats and of the splendid opportunity they gave the Hawaiian ministers to drink at the deeper wells of spiritual insight and wisdom which, he thought, the English speaking ministers had, by their wider study, dug for themselves.

The response was beautiful, prayers and testimonies following rapidly one after the other, and before the first Re-

treat was over those of us who, as Mr. Desha had so kindly intimated, have had larger opportunity in study and special preparation, felt that we too had much to learn from our Hawaiian brethren. Their earnest prayers and thoughtful words stirred us deeply.

At the second Retreat, held on Friday afternoon, Rev. Seimatsu Kimura of Kyoto, Japan, a man who has been most wonderfully blessed in his work as Evangelist at large in Japan, and who is spending a few weeks in the Islands on his way to America, told of his own spiritual struggles before the power of the Holy Spirit became manifest to him; and, although not all who were present could understand him, everyone was profoundly moved by his burning words. His passion for soul-saving is contagious and in the prayers that followed there were many self-consecrations made by those who were determined to go back to their churches and seek out of their communities those who should be brought into fellowship with Christ.

It need hardly be added that if the ministers present at these two Retreats at Wailuku are consulted in regard to future programs, they will vote with one accord to have the Retreats made a regular feature of the Annual meetings hereafter.

A. A. EBERSOLE.



The Music

("Make His Praise Glorious"—inscribed in Hawaiian on the banner.)

AMONG the features that made the annual meeting at Wailuku one of the most notable of recent years, we count the music. The climax of this feature came on Monday evening when five choruses contended for the banner. Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai each furnished a chorus.

The music consisted of the hymn-tunes, Creation, Miles Lane and Materna, to which Hawaiian versions of hymns were sung. Although one of the tunes, Creation, comes from a great oratorio, it was taken as a hymn tune in the form found in our books. All the music was hymnal and therefore was to be interpreted as such, and the singers were considered as a chorus choir leading a congregation in to worship in song. This was not, perhaps, fully appreciated by some of the leaders.

The conditions of the contest required that each choir sing Creation and one of



MOLOKAI SINGERS BANNER WINNER

the other selections. As a matter of fact all sang the same music except the Kauai singers who sang Miles Lane.

As in previous years the judges were furnished with a score card and a system of marking for points as follows: tempo and spirit, eight points; enunciation, four points; attack and ending, four points; expression and finish, four points. It is fair to say that this score card was given as a guide and not as the sole and absolute method of forming judgment upon the merits of the singing.

The contest showed commendable interest and preparatory work on the part of each body of singers; and the public interest in the singers and their work was evidenced by the large and sympathetic audience that listened to and applauded each part of the programme.

The larger number of rival choruses this year resulted from the change of the earlier rule that made the contest an inter-associational affair. The change brought forward the winning island, Molokai. A Maui chorus appeared for the first time. Other sectional grouping of singers might in the future increase the number of choirs.

It was a matter of general judgment that the singing at the contest showed improvement over that of previous years, and also that the music on other occasions during the annual meetings was better than usual. This was particularly noticeable at the big Sunday School meeting for which we are glad to note the choice of better music and a better rendering of it than has been observed in recent years; and an unusual volume and richness of tone and spirit was observed at times when the congregation sang.

Only one chorus could carry away the

banner, and the Molokai singers by their superior work became the happy holders of it for a year. But each chorus has the benefit of the preparatory work, a thing of value in itself, has made, we trust, a center of new interest in good music and has done something towards the improvement of music in the churches; and this is the object of these contests.

COLLINS G. BURNHAM,
Chairman of the Committee of Award.



Conventioner's Comment

"MALU I KE AO"

("Overshadowed by clouds"—a characteristic expression concerning Wailuku.)

It is a soft beautiful thing this curtain of clouds. It cuts off excessive sun-light. It makes possible outside assemblies, without glare to the eyes or discomfort on account of heat. So the convention held two of its most important meetings,—long sessions too,—in the cool open air. The phrase "God's Open Air" really means something after an experience like that. What were God's in the first instance is thus rendered back to him in joyous recognition of His goodness.



The "overshadowing" from on high, is manifest in other ways. "Malu" is "peace" or "quiet". The one who restores order or maintains it is "hoo-malu"—ing. Never has there been a more peaceful convention. Tenseness of debate produces warmth in all conventions, religious or other. At Wailuku the officer in the chair ("lunahoo-

malu") had little to do in securing order. Whence then the peace and harmony?



Every other year at Honolulu. This is the rule of conventions of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The year away from Honolulu is our spiritual opportunity. Our much boosted city is getting too much "promoted" for spiritual atmosphere. The glare is too great for the spirit eyes. We lack both the "malu" and the "ao". Perhaps another year we can centralize more and so escape the diverting influences of the city.



"KE AHI O WAILUKU"

("The fire of Wailuku"—the next line of the song)

There was much mention of fire at Wailuku convention. Real warmth was early manifested at the six o'clock meetings. These early meetings register the highest temperature of the gatherings. It is partly because of the early rising,—the cost of the flesh,—the freshness of mind, body and soul. One of the most frequently used symbols of the Holy Spirit is fire. Some fire fell and consumed our morning sacrifice.



Kimura referred to fire. He illustrated fire. Speaking of the source of his wonderful power, he said it was the baptism of the Holy Spirit and of fire. Who will gainsay him? In the first place his words were burning and very much honored the person of Jesus Christ. That is the characteristic of the Holy Spirit. Again he uses his power to recruit for the Kingdom of God. Think of it! One hundred and seven souls added to the Christian church on Maui through the labor of one man (Kimura) in less than a week! Did it not require fire?



We missed the tongues. Every man did not "hear in our own tongue where-in we were born." On the contrary we heard mostly Hawaiian. This was a matter of finances chiefly. The budget did not provide travel expense to Japanese and Chinese evangelists or to Portuguese as formerly. The presence of all these evangelists would not only have required more English—as a medium—but there would have been much translating. It is a real mis-

fortune and something of a backward step to have the Hawaiian language so nearly the only medium of communication. Real advance in past years toward English and re-translation has been checked. It will be hard to gain lost ground.



Here comes in the criticism on our programme. It was as excellent as a ten course dinner, well selected and cooked and splendidly served. The trouble lies in the digestive apparatus. There was material for sustenance for a much larger period. The defense of the individual is not to eat the ten-course dinner. So at the convention much good matter was skipped on the bill of fare. Again much failed of translation and discussion—which is "rumination". Intellectually man ought to be classed among the ruminants, and these crowded programmes leave no room for cud-chewing. We might mention several fine papers, which as far as the larger use for which they were prepared never got to the teeth and palate, much less the stomach and arteries.

We are forever doing that. Wailuku was as the rest of our gatherings.



We were speaking of finances. It is a subject not to be denied. It will be more and more to the front in coming conventions as it costs heavily to provide for these gatherings. There is the item for instance of a thousand meals a day for six days. One can see why each of the islands tries a convention at long intervals, and it explains why so many expedients as concerts, etc., have to be resorted to that bills may be met. We declare emphatically that such gatherings as that at Wailuku are worth every cent they cost.

Here's the thing we deprecate. The poor preachers with hardly enough to live on, find the convention a sort of man-trap. "Lulus" everywhere. (Do not be unnecessarily alarmed. A "lulu" is no feminine lure. It is a collection) until the poor preacher is beginning to run like a scared rabbit. We ought to control the "lulus," concerts, etc., until the convention is a safe place for a poor man.



And what of the singing? It was wonderful. Not grand, mind you. Not well chosen the selections often. But

the singing was tuneful, hearty and reverential. Moreover it showed evidence of being better prepared than at any previous year. The competition was a competition for the first time, and when the choruses united to sing "The Spacious Firmament—" we had something close to a thrill. This was the musical climax, but the presence of five drilled choruses made itself felt in every exercise of the convention. The C. E. and S. S. rallies owed much of their power and eclat to the work of these choruses.

There are some questions already raised for even greater progress. First is a change in the system of awards by points. Again there is suggested a greater latitude in selection in regard to at least one number and finally a permanent committee of award. T. R.



Impressions of a Malibini

By Chaplain O. J. W. Scott

"I was a stranger and ye took me in."

The hospitality of the convention impressed me first of all. I was met on my arrival by Mr. Dodge and Mr. Crockett, who put me at my ease at once. Their hand clasps had the warmth of real welcome, and everywhere that I went this spirit of friendliness prevailed. I had the privilege of being entertained in a number of homes and in each was the Christian atmosphere abundant.

Between the different nationalities there also seemed a most friendly and cordial feeling. There was nothing of the "I am better than thou" spirit, and the unselfish manner in which the workers from the different islands labored for the common good impressed me as most commendable.

The sin of selfishness is to me one of the greatest sins of the age. The man or the woman whom God loves and the world needs is the one who is willing to help some one else regardless of cost. As a soldier I speak from the standpoint of men whose chief aim and object in life is to suffer for the other fellow; for home, for wife and for native land. Our working tools are instruments of pain and bloodshed and death. Naturally we are impressed when we see people doing things in an unselfish way.

"The struggle that's only for self

*No joy among angels may wake,
But the brightest of crowns will be given
To those who have struggled and striven
For somebody's sake."*

It was a splendid thing this Oneness of purpose in the minds of all at the convention. It was the oil in the machinery, and not once, so far as I was able to see, was there clogging or discord. There seemed also a spirit of intense earnestness pervading the meeting, and with it all plenty of happiness and good cheer.

I was naturally interested in the music. There was so much of it, and such good music. The perfect harmony in the blending of the voices without instrumental accompaniment reminded me of my people at home in the South. Plantation melodies are the only true American music. In a number of ways there is great similarity between the music of the colored people of the South and the Hawaiian.

Educational Features

THE educational features of the Conference came on the day devoted to the interest of the home, and on an evening given over to a Board of Health lecture on Tuberculosis, by Prof. Bairos.

Dr. McLaren gave a carefully prepared address, illustrated by well chosen charts, on Sanitation, with reference to where we live, what we breathe, what we eat, what we drink, and our moral surroundings. He particularly urged us not to accumulate things not in use, either within or without the house. His second topic was Typhoid, and his third, Where the Mother Fails, especially with reference to infant feeding. The Conference voted to have the address printed in Hawaiian. At the Sunday School session Dr. McLaren gave an address on The Boy Scout Movement.

A discussion of Religious Health in our Home Life followed the devotional hour after Dr. McLaren's address, Revs. A. S. Baker and S. L. Desha being the leaders. This subject was taken up in general, as to the peace and joy in such a home, with blessing at table and brief family prayers, and also with reference to the influence of such a home upon children. When children begin to ask questions about spiritual things the effect of asking counter questions was illustrated, and also the winning of confidence, then judicious and sympathetic questioning at the bed-time hour. The value of praise rather than of blame, and the fact that but few children can be

I had my first experience at this convention of speaking through an interpreter. I could not help but think how the first missionaries to this country were handicapped. Incidentally I had a lot of fun pretending that I was a missionary, though it took more imagination than I could conjure to put naked heathenism in the place of these earnest, God-loving people.

*"All men are men and men are one,
Join hands all zones beneath the Sun.
White, bronze and black, brown and red,
All climates' tintings myriad."*

*One Sun is in our single sky,
And underneath one family;
One so huge and yet so small,
An all for each and each for all."*

treated exactly alike, was also brought out. The influence of the father upon the boy in matters of religion, as in all else, was illustrated by stories, and a comparison made between the chance that a minister has with his people and parents with their children to show that almost any result ought to be secured in the latter case. Finally suggestions were given on making Sunday afternoon and evening attractive to children in a different way from other days. These were in four divisions.

A. To entertain them:

1. Play hymn tunes for them to sing.
2. Read Bible stories, with pictures accompanying. (They like the same ones over, each week, even after they can read them.)
3. Read interesting missionary stories, children's stories or poems.

B. Ways children can amuse themselves:

1. Build block churches, containing pews and pulpit. People with Noah's ark people.
2. Play church, with one child as minister to select hymns and Scripture.
3. Color and paint Bible verses drawn in large letters. (These may be bought or home-made.)
4. Keep a record in a note-book each Sunday, of date, name of preacher, and text of sermon.
5. Find other verses appropriate to the text and copy them into a note-book.

C. Ways children learn something of Bible scenes and geography:

1. Put together a dissected map of

Palestine.

2. Color pictures of Bible scenes found in quarterlies.
3. Cut out and make a scrap-book of such scenes.
4. Make a Bible atlas of maps found in old Quarterlies.
5. Paste pictures into a blank-book and find and copy in with them Bible verses appropriate to the picture.

D. Memorizing Scripture:

1. Several children may compete in learning a chapter of the Bible, or a hymn.
2. Let one child choose a letter, and each recite a verse beginning with it.
3. Given a verse, have children hunt up the reference.

In connection with this subject, there were distributed three hundred copies of four printed pages, giving two morning and two evening prayers, a modification of the child's "Now I lay me," four table blessings, and an "Alphabet of Homely Hints for Wives and Mothers."

ALBERT S. BAKER.



Work of Anti-Saloon League Endorsed

Some Questions Suggested for Discussion.

1. To what extent has the liquor evil effected the Hawaiian race?
2. How does the public sentiment on Temperance Reform among the Hawaiians today compare with the attitude of the people in the days of Kamehameha I and later periods?
3. What effective methods can we suggest to handle the liquor question in Hawaii?
4. Does license for the sale of liquor in this Territory pay?
5. What methods can we suggest for the better enforcement of the law?
6. What are the comparative effects to be daily witnessed in the lives and homes of people who habitually drink and those who do not?

"TEMPERANCE DAY" as planned for Friday in the proceedings of the Annual Convention was in every sense a decided success. The Sunrise meeting with its subject, "Self-Restraint", was well attended and struck the key-note for all the services of the day. Messrs. Ebersole and Akana, whose daily Bible reading and expositions proved such a spiritual uplift to all who attended the Conference, emphasized in no uncertain tones "Our duty in regard to Temperance." Following these

addresses came earnest prayers that the Christian men and women of these Islands might stand together in the fight for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. At 11 a. m. Rev. J. F. Cowan, D.D., made a most impressive address brimful of epigrammatic statements and facts, in which he eloquently and earnestly set forth the plain duty of the Christian Church on the liquor question. He was followed by the Rev. S. Kapu, of Lahainaluna, one of the most effective speakers in the Hawaiian language. Mr. Kapu dwelt on the same subject and cited several impressive incidents of the destructive power of alcohol on the natives, particularly on the young people. In closing the service, Rev. S. L. Desha, Messrs. Theodore Richards, Samuel Robley and others made brief addresses. The large audience was thoroughly aroused and deeply moved. "King Alcohol must go" was the general remark.

At 7 p. m. Maui Theatre was packed to its very doors. Large posters of the Anti-Saloon League in shop windows and public places had announced the mass-meeting in the interests of prohibi-

tion. Rev. John W. Wadman, with a large number of stereopticon slides especially prepared for the occasion, gave a lecture on the prohibition movement now sweeping the United States. He was followed by Mr. Samuel Robley who narrated in telling words his unique experience in being saved from the life of a drunkard to that of a sober Christian man. Rev. S. L. Desha interpreted.

A day or so later the Convention went on record, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Desha, as in entire sympathy with the work of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, pledging its hearty co-operation and appointing a representative as a member of its Executive Committee. It was also decided to observe throughout all Churches and schools November 8th as Temperance Rally Day. The Anti-Saloon League is preparing to co-operate with all the Churches of every name to make this day, which is the World's Temperance Sunday, one of the greatest days on behalf of prohibition in the history of the territory.

—J. W. Wadman.

Work of the Territorial C. E. Union

THOSE who attended the annual convention of the Territorial Christian Endeavor Union at Wailuku will agree that that convention was one of the best, if not *the best* ever held in the Territory. Harmony, hearty co-operation, wisdom in directing and controlling the important issues of the business meetings, strong and enthusiastic singing, helpful addresses and discussions, the elimination of unnecessary talks and arguments, constant spiritual devotion, promptness in attending the business meetings, most of which were fully attended by the C. E. members, social fellowship, and bitterness against the liquor traffic were some of the pleasing and impressive features of the work which was handled at Wailuku.

The reports of the presidents and delegates were full of interesting and encouraging news. The attempts on the part of many C. E. Societies in the Territory to "weld" together many of the members of the different denominations so that they be one under the C. E.

Continued on page 186

"Hospitality Sitting With Gladness"

THIS day of intense living in compressed space is doing much to deaden the glad spirit. Over at Wailuku, in the lee of grand old Haleakala, eyes rested with the soft green of waving cane, and lungs reveling in the cooling breeze from Iao Valley, we forget all about the petty cares of every day, the small things that become magnified by a wearied and short-sighted vision. Such an atmosphere was not only in keeping with the general tone of the meetings, but with the spirit of kindly welcome on every hand.

Spontaneous hospitality. How it warmed our hearts and quickened our pulses! At the William and Mary Alexander parsonage where the best traditions of the New England fathers and mothers were upheld by a gracious hostess, we had a peep into a beautiful home life, and were made to feel a part of it. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to add another plate at table, and if when the supply of extension leaves became exhausted, we "touched elbows" a little more closely, it but increased the fellowship.

One will not soon forget the charming picture made by three bright-eyed children grouped around a miniature dining table on the lanai three times a day, a solicitous little Japanese maid presiding, and a tiny brother in a near-by crib contributing to the "small talk" by means of oratorical fists. Nor will the picture soon fade of these same little people in the family devotions each day at the conclusion of the morning meal. The twenty-fourth psalm has a new and special message from the lips of children.

Precluding afternoon teas and formal dinners, the entire program of entertainment was of the utmost simplicity. Incidental features of the association afforded abundant variety. Through the kindness of Rev. C. G. Burnham of Lahaina, who put his horse and buggy at the disposal of

those at the Parsonage, some delightful explorations were made into the heart of Iao Valley and along the shore to Kahului. The loan of private autos made longer trips possible for others. Rev. Akaiko Akana and Chaplain O. J. W. Scott were of the number who made the ascent of Haleakala.

Wailuku was of course, the center of hospitality, although visitors were entertained as far as Paia and Hamakuapoko. Among those to whom delegates are indebted for hospitality during the eight days of the convention are the following: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Sloggett, Hamakuapoko; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicholl, Paia; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rice, Paia; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harris; Kahului; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Case, the Misses Crickard, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Summerfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Penhallow, Mrs. Captain D. B. P. Penhallow, Rev. and Mrs. Rowland B. Dodge, Judge and Mrs. W. A. McKay, ladies of the Alexander House Settlement, Sheriff and Mrs. Clem Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Crockett, Mrs. John Weddick, Judge and Mrs. S. B. Kingsbury, Dr. William Osmer, Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Kaumeheiwa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kuboki, Rev. and Mrs. Yee Kui, and Jas. N. K. Keola, all of Wailuku.

Of the provision for the Hawaiian delegates one who was merely an onlooker cannot write with authority. Certainly it was a big undertaking admirably handled. One saw evidences of real comfort in improvised shower baths and cool el fresco dining rooms, in the rear of which a well equipped kitchen gave forth tempting aromas. Dressed beef and succulent porkers strung fantastically to one side testified eloquently to a generous meat supply, while barrels of fish and poi were apparently legion. To Rev. L. B. Kaumeheiwa is due much of the credit for the successful carrying out of this much detailed program, and back of him that high-power motor in the person of R. B. Dodge.

E. V. W.

Wailuku Union Church



WAILUKU Union Church was the scene of several fine features of the Association meeting. Built entirely of native gray stone, this church is one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the islands. The interior walls are white, with wood finishings of soft brown. Oak pews, paneled screens, and carpets in which the wood's brown tints prevail, produce an effect altogether lovely. A harmonious note of color is introduced in the gold-leaf pipes of the organ and the bronze flower receptacles.

The Henry Perrine Baldwin memorial organ was heard to excellent advantage

several times during the convention. It is rich in tone and variation possibilities.

The General S. C. Armstrong Sunday School room is so named from a gift of \$500 from Hampton friends who visited Maui in July, 1911, during the erection of the church. It adjoins the main audience room. In it is the memorial window to Father and Mother Armstrong, and about it are grouped three large windows to Dr. H. E. Beckwith, for several months acting pastor of the church, and Gen. S. C. Armstrong who was born in the William and Mary Alexander parsonage. Other windows are

memorials to Father and Mother Alexander, Father and Mother Clark, Edward H. Bailey, for many years a trustee of the church; Henry M. Alexander, son of Father and Mother Alexander; Father and Mother Bailey, Father and Mother Conde and Father and Mother Green.

The finishing touch to the Church in the form of two tablets bearing the names of all Missionaries who labored on Maui, will be made when the building debt is finally removed. It is confidently hoped that this may be in the near future.

E. V. W.

INCIDENTAL FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM.

THE formal opening of the Japanese Girls' Home was an enjoyable occasion in which the delegates to the Convention had the privilege of participating as guests.

A picture of the Home appears in the group on the cover. It is the first Christian Japanese home for girls on Maui and fills a long felt want. Incidentally it is a fine credit to the town and a fitting tribute to the hard work and efficiency of Miss Charlotte Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Kanda and Rev. R. B. Dodge who were ruling spirits in its erection. Every window commands a fine view; that from the upper chamber is superb,

sweeping the whole landscape from Iao Valley to the slopes of Haleakala and the surf-fringed coast.

Brief addresses, outlining the history of the school which had its beginning in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kanda, and the various changes and improvements which had their culmination in new quarters adequate to the needs of thirty girls, were given on the night of the opening by Miss Turner and Mr. Dodge. Mr. Kanda also spoke a few words in appreciation of the interest of those present. Two picturesque drills by the girls of the school and music numbers on the kyoto, flute and organ were other features of the program.

In addition to providing a Christian

atmosphere for orphans and others particularly exposed to temptation by their environment, the home furnishes instruction in reading and writing in the Japanese language, also music, sewing, flower making, embroidery and raphia basket making. A new departure this year will be a course in American cooking, including general instruction in the care of the Home. Thus girls forced to earn their own living will be trained for the best domestic service.



Sports Night at the Alexander House Gymnasium was another feature of community life much enjoyed by the visitors. The gymnasium is thoroughly equipped. Young athletes in splendid

form contributed to a most attractive series of events.

❖

Maui is to be congratulated upon her musical talent. At the organ recital on the evening preceding the opening of the convention and again at the Sunday evening service the visitors were treated to music of a very high order. Mrs. L. Chisholm Jones and Mr. H. W. Baldwin possess voices of natural beauty augmented by splendid training. Mrs. Villiers, wife of the Episcopal rector, who assisted at the opening recital, is an organist of exceptional ability, while Miss Mary Hoffman, her understudy, and the regular organist at the church, is a young musician of much natural talent. An excellent church choir contributes regularly to the services at Wailuku Union. Mrs. Elsa Cross Howard, is an acquisition to Maui musical circles for the summer. E. V. W.



Dr. Albert Barnes Clark

Dr. Albert B. Clark, born in Wailuku, Maui, July 17, 1845, was the youngest in the family of three sons and four daughters of Rev. E. W. Clark.

For him, as for many of the sons and daughters of the missionary families, Punahou School laid the foundation of the broader education to be gained in college, or in intercourse with the world. Completing his term at Punahou, for five years he was with his brother-in-law, S. L. Austin, in conducting and developing the Onomea sugar plantation, which later was counted as among the most profitable plantations of the islands.

Leaving Onomea at about twenty-three years of age he went to Chicago, where he studied dentistry, and then entered upon his life's career as a success-

ful dentist. He joined the Illinois State Dental Society, and the Chicago Dental Society, and of both these societies he later became president.

For twelve or fifteen years he served as elder of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, during the pastorate of his cousin, Rev. Dr. Abbott Kittredge, with whom he was ever a most faithful and efficient co-laborer.

Completing thirty years of practice in the great metropolis of the West, he returned with his family to Honolulu, the capital city of his native islands. Here he established himself in business.

After about forty years of happy married life, he laid to rest in the Nuuanu Cemetery the wife of his youth, Sara Hamlin.

Last year he took a trip to the mainland, and greatly enjoyed a visit with friends and relatives in California, Boston, and Chicago. Upon his return to Honolulu, and upon resuming his practice, he found his health failing, and in May went to visit his daughter in Hilo. In but a few weeks his life ebbed away, and he breathed his last in the Hilo hospital June 30, 1914. The remains were brought to Honolulu, and after a brief but impressive funeral service in Central Union Church, led by Dr. Scudder, and attended by many friends, his ashes were placed by loving hands beside those of his beloved wife.

Dr. Clark was a man of bright and cheerful disposition, and unusual conversational gifts, and was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends. He leaves to mourn his departure three sisters, one son, Mr. Albert B. Clark, in the Bank of Hawaii, and two daughters, Mrs. Chas. Sedgwick of California and Mrs. William Balding of Hilo, with their children. All of these, with the exception of Mrs. Sedgwick and family are residents of his beloved Islands. O. H. G.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, as a band of Cousins, mourns the death of Albert Barnes Clark, D. S. What he has done for the Society during the last twelve years can not be told in this short space.

At his return to the Islands after an absence of thirty years, he made a stirring address before the Society on January 27, 1902, telling what the Cousins' Society meant to absent members; and he strongly opposed disbanding. Dr. Clark was made vice-president that year, and on September 5, 1903 was elected president. He agreed to serve provided he was empowered to appoint a com-

mittee to help in changing the constitution, making it a memorial society.

On November 7, 1903, at a meeting at B. F. Dillingham's, Dr. Clark said, "The time has come when the Cousins should have a home in which to deposit all the records and mementos of the Society, and I look forward to the time when there will be a weekly crowded house in the Society's own headquarters." That was Dr. Clark's vision, greeted by a smile of unbelief, but an ideal which he steadfastly pursued.

On April 30, 1904, at the close of his first year as president, he made an address, saying: "We owe it to the Fathers and Mothers to express in a tangible form our appreciation and aloha."

During this year Dr. Clark was instrumental in having the Recorder's office created. Blanks were sent out and a Missionary Record of Genealogies was begun. This record Dr. Clark was examining a short time before his death. Touching it with loving fingers he said, "This is a book of inestimable value."

On February 3, 1907, at a meeting called to accept the gift of the Old Mission Home as offered by Cousin C. M. Cooke, A. B. Clark was appointed one of a committee to hold the lease till changes could be made in the by-laws, and after the charter was obtained, he was made one of the three trustees the property, which position he faithfully held till his death. He was also one of the most active members of the Board of Managers during the past ten years.

He never gave up the idea of the Society's owning the Chamberlain House, and kept agitating the subject of its purchase, till it came as a gift from the Cooke brothers. Since then his energies have been directed to its refitting for the uses of the society. So earnest has he been that the last Annual Meeting was almost entirely given over to the discussion of ways and means, and a special live committee was appointed to carry on the work. One of the last things he did in Honolulu was to meet with this committee, at the call of President George R. Carter, to go over the building with them and explain again his plans.

An improvement which seemed to give Dr. Clark great pleasure was the passing of the Society into the hands of the younger generation. The splendid efficiency of the younger members who have taken hold as officers and members of committees seemed to inspire in him great confidence in the future of the Society and in the success of his plans for its headquarters. M. S. R.

Know-Me-Better-Love-Me-Better---AMERICA

An Impression By DAN CRAWFORD

Continued from July issue.

II.

The man who merely sits at the windows of a Pullman drawing room car knows only the get-on-or-get-out America of the shining rails. There are 200,000 miles of this railroad America, whereas England has only 25,000. In other words, America compares with England in the same ratio as a farmer's field does to a flower pot. On the other hand a good American has just told me that although England has eight times less line of railroad, yet, it does eight times more transportation, mile for mile! Granted much of the material so transported in England for England is imports from America. But granted also the diamond-cut-diamond assurance that America itself is England's largest export!

Yet, what redeems all this reiterated railroad from a murderous monotony is one nice little knack of Uncle Samuel. If pleasure were not pleasing, we would have spelled the word some other way, but how much more pleasing is pleasure when it can be combined with profit. This is the natural and normal American idea; and this has been cunningly capitalized. Water notoriously finds its own level, then why not follow the water courses? If the vast land must be ramified with railroads, why not make the direction of streams determine the trend of the systems of railroad lines. Man thirsts for water, but he also thirsts for scenery, so here is water tricked into quenching this double thirst. Thus it is that many a mile of relentless desert is avoided and the rippling river cheers the railroad traveller on his way. How the merciless miles are forgotten as you rattle up the Hudson to Northfield from New York!

But there is better scenery inside this train than outside. Mere trees and rivers and rocks can never match mortal man. And remember also that this Pullman car does not contain the real America. Go down the train a bit for that, down to that portion that contains the poets, "dust and scum" of the Earth. These are the brave toilsome souls of the world who are its backbone and sinew. They work at Panama to the glory of humanity: they bring ships safely to and from their ports: and, like Kiplings' McAndrew, can boast, "I am O'service to my kind." He was the mighty man who knew the genuine success of service, the man who

carried his "fiteen hunder souls safe-borne fra port to port." But there are more than these; the men who run trains, in the cab and in the dispatcher's office; the men who sit on stools making entries in ledgers; the men who get down in ditches with the pick and shovel and are called "Wops"—and get two lines in the newspapers when the bank caves in upon them! Most of them (yes! truth must out) are the unsuccessful men, the men who waste their lives, the imprudent and the improvident who do not get promoted. Kindly souls these, for how true it is that it is often the unsuccessful men who are the most lovable. They opened the oyster, but somebody else got the pearl. Even America is no exception to the rule here. As to its very name, it gives the thing away. For did not Columbus discover America? And did they not call it after the Amerigo who slandered the very Columbus who discovered it!

There they are Celts and Latin, Slav and Teuton, Greek and Syrian, black and yellow, Jew and Gentile, having a good time over-feeding, over-smoking, over-doing the whole trip. Forgive, I pray you, these merry "melting-potters" as they thus work off the accumulated arrears of want. In for a penny in for a pound, and as his cup of life is small he would drain its last drop. They are like the little boy at a public dinner who was told by his daddy to eat not merely for today but for tomorrow and the next day. "Yes!" replied Master Boy, "but I must first eat for yesterday and the day before!" So there they are in the mighty "melting-pot" of America, supping on the excitement of a train ride. They have a long way to make up, so they are ferociously feasting off arrears!

And the wives and babies! Everything that can walk, crawl or be carried in arms seems to be crowded into the train. Again, and yet again, I have captured a non-committal mother or father through their non-respecter-of-persons baby. Where there is no law there is no sin and Baby rules by divine right: a law unto itself.

But there is better fishing further forward in the Pullman. The other day we made the train "hum" with the great good things of God. Somehow, somewhen, somewhere all is oiled and obedient to the call and for three hours there I had a group of

parlor-car ladies lapsed into a warm wishful camp-meeting kind of audience. Oh! make me Bishop of Pullman diocese! Novels discarded, pack of cards given the go-bye, there they are owing to it that Christ has captured the car! How time (even in a Pullman!) dwindles away to its true dimensions and endless eternity looms large and life-like! And (what do you think?) there they are, worldly theatre folks confessing candidly that their smirking smiles are a mere make-believe, covering sad souls and sadder secrets. That they had specific "hidden" heart-hunger I shall prove from this very word "hidden." For (note please!) all the changes will be rung on this word "hidden;" it, this literal word, is the key to my parlor-car victory. It all began with a polite little wrangle over a certain novel and I produced a copy of the Bible on the plea that far from being effete it, and it alone, was a virile up-to-date document. They urged the old sing-song ineptitude that the Bible was dry and dead, whereas their novel was fresh and modern. Then I pointed out the portion I was reading, a bit of Bible away back in one of their so-called dry parts of it, II Kings. About a king who wore his royal robes and yet all the while "hidden" (that word again!) beneath the garment of glory was *the secret sackcloth on his flesh* unseen, undreamed of by onlookers. And I dared defy those ladies to deny that here confessedly in this so-called driest part of the Bibles (the records of long dead and done-for Kings!) yes, just here was a perfect picture of the whole group of them, and their weary butterfly ways. So I pushed my point and argued that the human heart was one whether rushing in a Pullman or dwelling in tents with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Then I swore in those ladies as a jury on their own case and, to modernize the Old Book, they it was who had to decide identity between the royal rags in II Kings and the smart-set ladies of our Pullman. There he was King of Israel in *de riqueur* clothes, and who would have guessed that this outside had such an impossible inside. Yet, ladies of the Pullman jury, it is all make-believe and below the royal purple there is—hush wait and see! (Oh, the hidden heart-hungers of life.) And when it all comes out and the hidden thing revealed it is only surprise bad news that gives him away. For (oh, yes, Mrs. Grundy) this veneer is going to peel off and quickly. Things are not what they seem in life. What is in, will come out. Bad news, I repeat, surprised the royally-apparelled man and he in turn surprises everybody by rend-

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



ing his garments. And (presto!) what is this peeping out? (Ho! the skeleton in life's cupboard). "*The people looked, and behold, the King had sackcloth within upon his flesh!*" Yes, below the velvet of veneer, beneath the satin is the sackcloth. Ladies of the Pullman Jury, said I, own up, own up, you cannot put up a polite bluff on me: it is all weak make-believe these smirking smiles of yours. You and that King are polished pauper "pals": your souls are sad because your souls are starved. Sackcloth beneath your satin; silk above your sackcloth. Gold and diamonds outside and sad sackcloth within. Yes, ladies, this is the old story of the clown performing his tricks when all the while his dead child is lying at home. Oh, the secret sackcloth of life Mrs. Grundy—the doctor asked to cure a patient when all the terrible time he cannot cure his own secret disease. Yes, Mrs. Grundy, the judge condemning a prisoner to gaol when all the time he is silently condemning himself at the secret tribunal of his own soul. Ermine above and sackcloth beneath!

There sat my fascinated auditors, *risque* novel forgotten and all hearts touched by this old world story from the so-called musty records of those dead-and-gone kings. Yes, they listened did these daughters of America, listened to a purpose. And we stood up and shook hands on it. The whole bunch of us resolved to live for eternity. Yes, if needs be, (this is putting it a little too blantly if needs be, we would have the satin next the soul and the sackcloth outside. That's it, there is the order—no cleaning the outside of the cup when the inside is all wrong.

Again I say these railroads are the greatest parish in the world. So called Evangelistic work is only in its infancy until the trains are politely tackled. The long intervening miles of travel in a Pullman give the only chance many a busy man has to think of the eternity looming large ahead. The day of the tract is waning. But a man with rich red blood, I say a man shall be for a refuge, and Christ's church should see to it that many a lynx-eyed fisher of men should travel up and down the land. Out for souls, out for God and humanity, and winning men to Christ.

We are now rattling up to New England, whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord to the testimony of Northfield. How different our mode of reaching it from the fine old fellows—Parsons, Janes and the like—who 50 years after the "Mayflower" twisted up the trail from Northampton "In-

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

dian file" fashion. Oh, no, not twisted men only a twisted trail.

How a Missionary's heart warms with hope as he pictures the long-subsequent Northfield oak hidden in that acorn-attempt long ago, the feeble beginning of a bunch of sturdy souls as far back as 1673. The African Missionary it is who claims to be their next of kin for they began exactly as we did in Africa: not the saints of God meeting around the High Throne of Heaven undenominationally not interdenominationally. Intoxicating more than all the wines of the world is this unity of the spirit in Northfield. Unity in essentials, liberty in non-essentials and charity in all things. Corporation may never come down here but co-operation—yes, ever! In other words, here you have long ago thought and said, 'Peace!' And surely, at night, when the little flock at Northfield were tightly shut in to their stockade for fear of the Indians, surely, I say, the same Christ said the same "Peace!" to his menaced ones. And when, early in September, eight of the brave band were swooped down on and killed—"Peace" was still most surely their portion eternal, the Peace that the world never gave and could not therefore stab and scalp away. I, for one, a Missionary not long out of my stockade fence, I hereby humbly take heart of hope, and comparing the acorn-Northfield of 1673 with the oak-Northfield of 1913 say "who has despised the day of small things!"

The ecclesiastical courts of the church are now beginning to discuss union, but they need not flatter themselves they began the business. Long ago the saints of God "broke bounds" (to use a school-boyism) and heart went out to heart at these *undenominational* conferences. The weary and weather-beaten disputes about mere forms of administration are here and now despised as time-wasting in tendency and soul-stultifying in results. Here it is they see that the men who beat us all at union cannot touch us in unity. And it is growing this tre-

mendous thing, yea, and will grow till Christ returns. For this is the untainted, undying thing that shall be for evermore in The Great Glory, I mean, all divided out on their scattered home-lots but penned up within a stockade or picket-fence for mutual protection and defense. Sixteen families numbering about ninety persons led in prayer by Elder William Janes—there you have the first fine Northfield Conference! It was when the doors were locked because of the Jews that Christ came so abundantly the saints bolted off to Northfield with the bit in their teeth. They are practising a unity that mere ecclesiastics talk tediously and temporizingly about.

It is a foretaste of the coming Timeless Time. Heaven is in Northfield before Northfield is in Heaven. In my ten subsequent months of wandering all over U.S.A. I met them in dozens from Maine to Mexico! All up the Pacific slope I found faithful Northfieldites, and even half-way over to Asia I found them in the Hawaiian Islands!

Northfield is the Keswick of America and I was a child of the English Keswick movement. Mr. D. L. Moody's literal son presides over the former and a spiritual son of the same great man presides over the latter. On the crest of the great Keswick wave of 1888 I was swept far into the heart of Africa; and here at Northfield as I muse the fire of memory burns and I seem to be back again at Keswick *via* America after twenty-three years. Round goes the wheel of time; silently and remorselessly as destiny the years rush past and yes, (can I believe my eyes) here we are again. And out from these New England pines, peering through the mist of years one can see the old Keswick of one-tent memories and thank God for the long shaft of light it shot into the forests and jungles of one's African life. Often, no doubt, the appeal was limp and lifeless. Oftener the message was better than the messenger. But if ever a thrill vitalized my message, it can all be traced

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.
185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

==
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

back to that tent in the Lake country long ago. And such I found has this Northfield been to many a soul.

Sifted from a mass of nonsense and misrepresentation, American Northfield like English Keswich means, simply and supremely, a rallying of Evangelicals around the Bible as the authentic voice of God to the soul. And this means, I found, that a Northfield man of any sinew and stamina of soul always "gives God the benefit of the doubt," as he puts it. Divine hints are Divine commands. The exception only proves the rule and (to be explicit) the natural and normal Convention man does not dance, play cards or darken a theatre door. If another Christian dared the remark that it is possible to take the Lord with him to even a theatre he would get his answer. And the said answer would royally run: "Yes, you would dare take the Lord where the Lord would not take you!" More than a smart epigram, this is the average Northfield standpoint in a word. The Lord leads His saints, and not vice versa.

Even lawful things may have to go. However, legitimate these may be, they must be ruled out as subordinate. Everything subsidiary to the cardinal issue must be ignored. Souls are dying, and even "Christ pleased not Himself." Such is the high calling of Northfield! Thank God for all such conferences among the pines, and may He in His manifold mercy save them from a fatal familiarity with the coining of clever phrases about holiness. Bible reading can become such fine art that pertness can dethrone piety.

But why and wherefore so many missionaries at this Oh-be-joyful Convention? Somebody suggested the real reason is found in the fact that Northfield must "lie on the great caravan route!" At any rate here are dozens of them pouring in from the earth's wilds, all starving for this fine flour of fellowship—starving for the big Auditorium, bigger crowd, and biggest business of all—I mean the blessed business of blessing. For do not please forget that the typical missionary is the man who is weary of hearing his own voice. John Smith returned missionary, feels he would almost like to put himself down in the category of "returned empties." He finds, when far away in foreign lands, that it is weary woeful work marching to the tune of J. Smith! But one thing this dear and decent J. S. is sure of, rather a heart without words than words without heart.

Certainly, "Northfield is on the caravan route," if by that is meant that many a

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

◆◆◆

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

soul is here secretly set apart for a long, loyal life for God in other lands and other days. Remember, all the big rivers rise in the country, and many a little spring first bubbles out in the pines here, to be found long after (and far onward!) swelling on its widening course in far China or India.

Many of the pick and pride of the colleges are here and good it is to see such in the grip of an imperative intuition that God is calling them abroad. Like a stinging whip-lash to their conscience, comes the call from dying millions out in the darkness. And God alone can encourage them, for often the typical genial, generous American parent is cold, calculating, and essentially worldly, when Foreign Missions are in view.

They want their boy for a career not a calling: Oh, yes, but they will pay somebody else's boy to go. This is the place where the awkward and rather prickly pride of many a good professor is here and now laid low in the dust of confession. Good it was for me (say, rather, glorious!) to hear such an one say, frankly and finely, that Christ surpasseth mere man-made creeds and God is all and in all. Lot chose Sodom, and Lot had Sodom. Abraham chose God and Abraham had God.

Surely in the very dates of these old Northfield disasters there is a message for the many who stream in convergingly on that sacred centre. For watch this: Brookfield was destroyed on August 2, 1675, and on September 2: "a large band of hostile Indians," I quote, "fell upon the unready town of Northfield." There you have it, ye pampered and privileged folks who crowd to the annual August-September Conference. The first Northfieldites died in the very August-September days that ye feast in!

♦♦♦

(Continued from page 179.)

banner gained much headway during the past year. A large number of C. E. members became church members. The Sustaining Fund, which was started a year ago, almost reached the 3,000 mark. A number of the C. E. Societies were instrumental in clearing the debts of the churches for which they served. The same Societies helped the same churches in raising money for their ministers' salaries. Much was done in winning men to Christ, and in getting the young people interested in the C. E. work. Social entertainments were in full swing. Home visitations and assisting the needy were kept up throughout the year.

The C. E. "Hoike" was a unique

feature of the convention. Specially prepared music, and brief reviews of the topics for the year constituted the "Hoike" program. Public appreciation of the affair was shown by the large attendance.

The C. E. Rally, which was much enlivened by special music from the Island C. E. Unions, showed something of the life of the Christian Endeavors of Hawaii. It was kindled with enthusiasm. Chaplain Scott of the 25th Infantry, who was the central speaker for the occasion, gave a strong address. His message gained a very warm place in the hearts of those who heard him, and his strong personality made an indelible impression in their consciousness.

In brief, the Annual C. E. Convention at Wailuku was most helpful spiritually, morally and socially.

A. AKANA.

♦♦♦

Alexander House Settlement was a place of absorbing interest to the Maui visitors. The personality of Miss Charlotte Turner seemed to gently dominate every phase of the broad work which she directs.

♦♦♦

LITTLE HAWAII IN SAN FRANCISCO

ANY one from Hawaii happening to be in San Francisco on the 7th of July would have felt very much at home, for that being the day of the Ground Breaking Ceremony for the Hawaii Building at the Exposition, people could be seen, in all parts of the city, carrying leis and Hawaiian pennants, and speaking about things Hawaiian. Hawaii was prominent in the newspapers, and was certainly "It" on the Exposition grounds; here were lei sellers, and sellers of Exposition Guide books, calling out the direction to the Hawaii pavilion, and here, pushing through the crowd came automobiles bearing the familiar Honolulu tags, giving the last touch of homelikeness to the scene. Surely San Francisco capitulated to us on that day.

Mr. A. P. Taylor, representing the Promotion Committee, is proving himself very capable of showing up his wares. His heart is in his work. You know how good it is when your steamer arrives to be met by somebody,—to be able to greet an old familiar face! Well! he was there, and welcomed us with an invitation to attend the ceremonies on Hawaii Day, and to "drop in"

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

♦♦

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

♦♦

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery

♦♦♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦♦♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦♦♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just HATS — FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

at the Hawaii office, 154 O'Farrell street,
and asking for the latest news, and so
forth, giving and taking, and making
one feel how nice it is to belong to Ha-
waii; and this feeling grows stronger
when one does drop in at 154, where Mr.
and Mrs. Taylor appear to delight in be-
ing not merely representatives of a Pro-
motion Committee, but host and hostess
for Hawaii, giving a cordial reception to
all who come there.

The large turn-out at the Ground
Breaking Ceremony was the natural re-
sult, but it was a surprise to everyone.
Probably not less than 1800 people were
present, and a veritable Hawaii gather-
ing it was, with its polyglot and poly-
chrome people, plus the characteristic
decorations and music, and all mingling
in friendship like one family of relatives.
One week in California is sufficient to
show how very far Hawaii is in advance
of the mainland in the conception of Uni-
versal Brotherhood. In the midst of
the exercises, as by previous understand-
ing, the S. S. Sonoma, just going out of
San Francisco harbor en route to Hono-
lulu, whistled its salutations, and was
greeted in turn from the Fair Grounds
by the dipping of the Hawaiian flag.

On the evening of July 13th Mr. Tay-
lor gave a stereopticon and moving pic-
ture entertainment at the Bellevue Hotel,
showing Hawaiian scenes, and giving the
first exhibition of the moving pictures
taken during the Ground Breaking Cere-
mony. This was greeted with intense
delight and amusement. Other films
representing interesting events in con-
nection with the development of the Ex-
position were reeled off. The Ernest
Kaai quartet sang at intervals. The
hotel parlors were filled, and while as an
entertainment it was a fine success, we
venture to say the hotel guests, and un-
accustomed Americans were most of all
impressed with the audience itself, for
the vari-colored Hawaiian audience was
here too, mingling with its proverbial
friendliness.

While staying at the Oakland Y. M.
C. A., I frequently close my eyes at night
to the tune Aloha Oe, which is one of
the favorite selections of a nearby band.
I visit a Cafeteria in the heart of the City
and eat to the accompaniment of piano
and violin playing Aloha Oe; and at
private homes I have been entertained
by "the most be-a-u-ti-ful piece; it was
written by the *Qu-e-en* wasn't it", Aloha
Oe.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
 courteous treatment have been the
 factors which have made us "The
 Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
 and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
 ware has added materially to the
 success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
 53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN

Tents and Awnings.

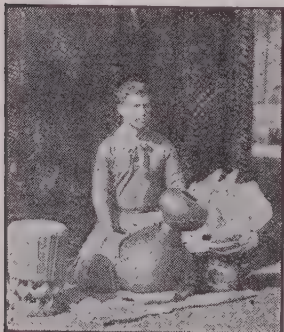
Old Clock Tower Bldg.

Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

Then the *Billboards*,—dare they be mentioned?—the monstrous things are guilty of displaying monstrous pineapples,—do they really grow as big as that? And Dole's Pineapple Juice, it's the best in the world, isn't it?—and in the windows of stores and markets the genuine article is displayed, canned, bottled or just as it came from the tree, only not big enough for a man to climb.

Thus is Little Hawaii attracting attention on the mainland. No one can walk around with eyes open, without running across sights of it nor with ears open without hearing the fame and the music thereof. The writer is trying to do his share in carrying the sights and the fame of Hawaii to many audiences by stereopticon and by address, laying emphasis upon the wonders God has wrought, in building such a Paradise Beautiful, and peopling it with a generation of folk who are developing a Brotherhood of All Mankind,—the first fruits of His Universal Kingdom.

F. S. SCUDDER.

Oakland, Cal., July 15, 1914.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Evolution Of a Missionary.*

When Dr. John Hyde De Forest died three years ago he was one of the four or five best known foreign missionaries whose large services had given them international standing in the religious world. To tell the story of his life was a duty which some one intimate with him owed this generation. There was no one quite so well fitted to do this as his daughter, who was also his comrade in missionary service and whose intellectual gifts and spiritual sympathy with her father marked her out for this task. She has done her work ideally in this volume. The title accords well with the life story of Dr. De Forest as all of his intimate friends realize as soon as they see it. I well remember years ago when the doctrine of evolution began to mould the thinking of this noble knight of the cross, and how wholeheartedly he set to work to adjust his inheritance of thought with this great dynamic principle. The secret of Dr. De Forest's power was his complete sympathy with the human world of which he was part. He was a growing man and after a few years of separation his friends on meeting him always ex-

pected to find something larger in him. He never disappointed the anticipation.

Instead of giving a detailed story of events in the life of her father, Miss De Forest has contented herself with picturing this essential in his character and work. She has done it faithfully. One meets the man in this book and his successes group themselves about his character as the normal response which society might be expected to make thereto. Much of the portraiture is done in his own words, for Dr. De Forest was a born correspondent. He had the gift of self expression to a marked degree and as that self was brimming with wit, humor and vitality whatever he said in public speech thru the printed page or face to face with a friend was a picture of the man and a very winsome picture. Miss DeForest lets all this appear upon her pages in most attractive fashion.

Her father's apostolic devotion to his Lord as the Truth is one of his characteristics that is made very evident in these pages. The missionary world needs just such a portraiture in these days of temp-

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line includes the Chickering, Weber, Kroeger, Kreiter, Singer and Boudoir; also the complete Aeolian line of Pianola Pianos and Orchestrels. We rent Pianos. We are the sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon the One Price Plan—the only honest method of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHER
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

* The Evolution Of a Missionary, A Biography of John Hyde De Forest, by Charlotte B. De Forest. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York; \$1.50 net.

tation to let formulas take the place of the clear thinking demanded by the results of modern scholarship. Dr. De Forest was afraid of no new facts discovered in the realm of Biblical research. He rigorously set about adjusting them with Christian experience and formulating a working theory. And he did this not by surrendering loyalty to Christ but by cementing still closer the bonds which bound him to his Lord. Hence his faith was always vital and personal. He constantly grew in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. Men in the mission field and for that matter men at home need the stimulus of this example. Miss De Forest has rendered a great service to the church by telling this side of the story of her father so clearly. Her book is one of the notable contributions to the present day literature of life.

♦♦♦

A forthcoming number of the Woman's Home Companion will contain an article on Mrs. Jack London by Dr. E. S. Goodhue of Hawaii. Dr. Goodhue visited the Londons while in California recently.

♦♦♦

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.
June 21, 1914 to July 20, 1914.
RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 470.61
A. M. A.	90.00
Beretania Settlement	140.25
Board Building Fund	100.00
Educational-Social Work	50.00
English-Portuguese Work	50.00
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaii General Fund	30.15
Invested Funds	5260.90
Japanese Work	80.00
Kohala Girls' School	75.00
Kauai General Fund	31.00
Molokai General Fund	10.00
Ministerial Relief	4.00
Oahu General Fund	1078.80
Office Expense .....	.90
Real Estate Fund	40.00
Sunday School Work	600.00
	\$8141.61

EXPENDITURES.

Beretania Settlement	\$ 57.68
Board Building Fund Income	12.50
Chinese Work	\$18.15
Salaries	384.00
	403.15
Educational-Social Work....	\$50.00
Salaries	265.00
	315.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$42.50
Salaries	793.00
	835.50

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

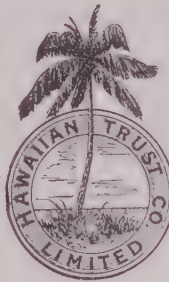
LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF AWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

General Fund	\$189.50
Salaries	650.00
	839.50
Hawaiian Work-Salaries	695.00
Hyde Property	20.50
Japanese Work	\$48.00
Salaries	920.00
	968.00
Kalihi Church Land	300.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	110.00
Office Expense	22.50
Preachers' Training Fund	57.00
Sunday School Work	174.75
	\$4810.08
Excess of Receipts over Exp.....	\$3331.53
Cash on Hand July 20, 1914.....	\$5008.86

EVENTS. June.

28. Memorial services for Mrs. Doremus Scudder at Central Union Church.
30. Opening of new Libby, McNeill & Libby pineapple cannery gives work to 1000 persons.....Dr. A. B. Clark dies at Hilo....Report of harbormaster shows big increase in local shipping.

July.

1. Oahu is made colonial garrison, placing Hawaiian department on same military status as Philippines....Chamber of Commerce votes to have ex-Governor Frear make direct appeal to Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy to insist upon citizen labor being employed on government work here.
2. Postmaster Young to urge mail service extension to Kaimuki.....James A. Rath, head worker of Palama Settlement makes annual report. Comparison shows much progress in three years Local Y.W.C.A. girls defeat Wailuku team at Alexander House gymnasium.
3. Promotion Committee to ask Panama-Pacific Exposition officials to observe June 11, 1915, as Hawaii Day at fair... Hawaiian swimmers in San Francisco take first six and six second places.
5. Dr. W. P. Ferguson first speaker in Y.M.C.A. series theatre meetings. Declares fraternity only solution of race problem....Dr. C. M. Sneldon on Maui, conducts services at Makawao and Wailuku Union Churches.
6. 150 teachers in opening session of Normal summer school. J. W. Wadman gives temperance address.
7. Report from Technology Station shows Kilauea at highest point of year..... Ground breaking ceremonies for Hawaiian building at San Francisco.
8. Central Y.M.C.A. to finance Japanese and Korean institutions.....Director-General Dougherty estimates approximate cost of 1915 Carnival at \$13,600.. U. S. Cruiser Milwaukee arrives from Bremerton.....J. W. Caldwell resigns from superintendency of Public Works

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

*General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.*

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM- MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.
Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros., Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co., Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufacturing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven, Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice. Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers, Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillis Evaporators, Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Excelsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Standard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

Department...Opening of annual meeting of Hawaiian Evangelical Association at Wailuku continues eight days.

12. Dr. C. M. Sheldon speaker at mass-meeting under auspices of Y.M.C.A. Tuberculosis Commission named by Governor Pinkham.....Evangelist Kimura begins campaign on Maui; many converts.
13. A. H. Ford returns from globe circling tour.
14. Hon. P. C. Jones resigns from trusteeship of Oahu College after 40 years of service. Presented with engraved silver platter....Prof. Shigetaka Juko Shiga, noted scholar and educator arrives from Japan.
15. W. M. Offley, special investigator of Department of Justice, sails for Washington after probe into McCarn case... Chamber of Commerce to petition Congress to christen one battleship in honor of territory.....Good work of Outdoor Circle reported in beautifying of Capitol grounds.....Cable brings news of death in Chicago of Miss Ida M. Pope, principal of Kamehameha Girls' School.
17. Malcolm A. Franklin, new collector of customs arrives....Hiram Bingham III arrives with family to spend summer. ...Hawaii Fair Commission announces Hawaii building to cost \$29,000....H. P. Wood, director of Promotion Committee takes steps to make Hawaii World Capital.....D. L. Conkling arrives in Washington on territorial bond matter.
19. Memorial services for Ida M. Pope at Kawaiahao Church under auspices of Kamehameha alumnae.
20. Raymer Sharp made special deputy collector by Malcolm A. Franklin.
21. Weber tourist party of California school teachers returns after enjoyable vacation sojourn in islands.
22. Chamber of Commerce appeals to Sheriff Rose asking that traffic laws be enforced....C. W. Ashford and W. S. Edings nominated as circuit court judges.
24. Yacht Niagara on world cruise arrives under charter by Joseph Leiter, Chicago millionaire and party of friends.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS, GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing



137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better Times*.

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese, English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes, Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold and silver.

Limit Your Spending — \$ — Do Not Limit Your Saving

A Savings Account or a Time Certificate of Deposit in either of our Banks will earn you Interest at the rate of

Four Percent per Annum

Conservative Accommodation and Security to our Depositors, is our Motto.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAILUKU

Organized 1901

THE LAHAINA NATIONAL BANK

Organized 1906

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PAIA

Organized 1913

All under the same Management

United States Depositories

For Postal Savings Funds

C. H. COOKE, *President*

C. D. LUFKIN, *Cashier and Mgr.*

Assistant Cashiers: J. Garcia, V. C. Schoenberg, W. O. Aiken

COMBINED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$144,000.00

Kahului Railroad Company's Merchandise Department

DEALERS IN

Nor'west and Redwood Lumber; Mouldings; Hardwoods; Glass;
Doors; Windows; Coal; Lime; Cement; Bricks; Fence Wire;
Roofbestos; Pipe; Gutters; Galvanized Plain and Corrugated
Sheets; Cocks; Valves; Bronze; Pitch; Pipe Fittings; etc.

Tel. No. 1062.

Kahului, Maui

THE FRIEND

PEACE SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS ARRIVE



Back Row: The three Peace Scholarship Boys.

From left to right, Shimeta Yamada, Kitaru Kita, Koji Hashimoto.

Front Row: Rev. D. Ebina, Hon. S. Ebara, Count Okuma, President Naruse and Dr. Motoda.

That the Premier of Japan together with his distinguished confreres honor this Peace Movement with their continued and active assistance, re-emphasizes

"HAWAII'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY."

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

* * *

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

* * *

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.,
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

WALL & DOUGHERTY

Reset and Reconstruct Jewelry
in Modern Styles.

*

*Execute Special Work in their
Designing and Manufacturing
Departments: Silverware, Jew-
elry, Stationery, Book-plates,
Bronzes, Tablets, Medals.*

*

Satisfactory facilities
for those who cannot
place their orders in
person.

*

ALEXANDER YOUNG
BUILDING.
HONOLULU.

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

Vol. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

No. 9.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner

Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy

A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

THE FRIEND is glad to give first prominence this month not to the terrible convulsion in Europe (let us hope the last war-like kick of the brute in world history) but to the quiet coming of three more Peace Scholars from Japan to the Mid-Pacific Institute. It speaks volumes for the sanity of life in our neighbor nation that the Premier, Count Okuma, who is at the same time its most distinguished statesman; Hon S. Ebara, one of the great Christian political leaders; Rev. Messrs. Ebina and Motoda representing extremes of liberalism and conservatism in the Church of the Empire, and President Naruse, the founder of Concordia and chief exponent of woman's education in Japan, should deem the sending of three boys to Hawaii for study of sufficient importance to draw them to the home of the Prime Minister in order to give a quasi public character to this youthful embassy. It is a part of the prevision for which Japan is coming to be noted. Her leaders divine great movements in their tiny, incipient, baby

days. They know well that ideals are born in out of the way places. They mean to foster them, however inconspicuous their origin. So in the midst of turmoil unprecedented even in this world of din and stress these men are quiet and large enough of mind to take an hour from work thoughts; from the strife of diplomacy and from their absorbing social tasks to give the best in themselves to these lads whose mission it is to weave one more tiny strand into the warp and woof of the movement for world peace. Just such strands will finally make up the irresistibly strong mesh of human unity. The invasion of America by these boys means more for humanity, constructively estimated, than Germany's mighty advance into France. For on this ocean we hope never to see a great war. And these three youths are emblematic of Asia giving to America her best self, the promise of her future, in order that America in turn may lavish on Asia her best, the legacy which the wonderful past has so richly bequeathed to her. The two continents need each other beyond all description. They were trained by God for this interchange and The Friend believes that the real patriot in America is the man who discerning this has the will to win his nation to the full appreciation of this intertwined destiny of Far East and Far West. Now is the critical moment in human history for the conversion of both Asia and America to this great truth of Together for the Humanity of the future. All barriers must be broken that tend to keep the two apart. America more even than Asia needs to be taught this new ideal in world statesmanship. Her eyes are still directed backward toward the east instead of forward toward the west. The European war exhausting the resources of that continent will help her look elsewhere for a wide trade future and thus bring Asia into her field of vision. The one thing most needed today in our country is an adequate conception of the value of Asiatic friendship and the will to cultivate it.

THE NEW IDEE FIXE.

The most pregnant hour in the history of mankind since America's anti-slavery war of 1861 to 1865 has struck. When

God gets ready to give His children a lesson He never flinches. Man has to drain the bitter cup to the dregs. He richly needs the experience because he is so stupid a blockhead. It is more than a decade and a half since Czar Nicholas summoned the nations to a world convention in the interests of lessening the armaments of the powers and of furthering the peace of mankind. The intervening years have witnessed the assembling of two great Peace Congresses, the establishment of an international tribunal, the submission of many disputes to arbitration and the maintenance of the most widespread and thorough going peace propaganda ever known on earth. The reason and conscience of mankind have been won for peace. But not its will. For strangest of all human contradictions has been the fateful drift of the nations towards inevitable war side by side with the unprecedented agitation on behalf of peace. The powers refused point blank to disarm. Nay, the two most virile of great political leaders, Wilhelm of Germany and Roosevelt of America, preached the doctrine in season and out of season that elaborate, costly and extensive preparation for war was the only possible road to peace. The dogma of national honor was at the same time championed as an anti-toxine to the universal arbitration microbe of the anti-war propagandist. The nations began to arm as never before. Billions of money were blown into battleships and defenses while as a consequence of this withholding of capital from productive enterprises millions of humans sweated in direst poverty. War scares were periodically paraded in Britain, France and Germany on one side the earth and in America and Japan on the other. Combustibles were heaped up throughout three continents and all that was needed was a spark. It had to come. Patiently day in and day out to train millions of men to fight and then expect them not to do the only thing which they have been most consummately taught to do is a fool's hope. Meantime the Kaiser seems to have been the only one who had a method in all this madness. We would expect as much of Germany where everything from the cradle to the grave is subjected to the exactitude of science.

With Wilhelm rested the cause of world peace. He implied as much, more than once. He seems to have been cheated by no such mirage as the perpetuation of peace among bullies armed to the teeth and brought up only to fight. But he would not lift his finger until he was good and ready. The Balkan war exhausted the corner of Europe that he most wanted as a road to the Mediterranean and Asia. An assassin's bullet gave the excuse. Wilhelm nodded to Francis Joseph and the dogs of war were set free. The Kaiser knew what he would do. Campaign plans had long ago been perfected. First France must be crushed, then Britain humbled and then the Teuton should emerge as the unifier of Europe and the dominant world power. This is the picture that some keen observers give of the Kaiser's dream. If true, which we doubt, he is fighting his way towards its realization. But it will never come to pass. First because no nation is strong enough to dominate the world; the era of conquest is past forever. And second because the age of Brotherhood has dawned and God rules on earth, not the war lord nor any nation of war lords. No one can contemplate the panorama of human life these days without being almost dazed at the sight of this new world horror, a continental war. Europe's plight is branding deep down both in the human consciousness and in mankind's subconscious self the conviction of the hideous uselessness, the awful waste, the essential criminality and the unspeakable atrocity of all armed conflict. Mankind for once is getting its fill of blood. God is rubbing into the quivering flesh of His children the salt of the sin and the shame and the misery of war. Blessed be His name! May He never let up until men shall so have learned the bitter lesson that war shall be no more. There was no other road to be trodden but the war road for men who had gotten lost in the wilderness of the false axiom that "The only way to preserve peace is to prepare for war." This new *idée fixe*, as the French term it, that "war among men is henceforth impossible and the war preparer the common enemy of mankind" is slowly being ingrown into the very substance of the human soul. The present war in Europe with all its horrors, and we are just on the outer verge of the unspeakable details, is the active agent in this healthful process. Let it go on then until the wealth of that continent exhausted and millions of her best ruthlessly slain, her poverty-stricken, starving masses shall arise, sweep royalty and aristocracy in one crimson

flood from the earth and forgetting bounds of nationality in brotherhood shall unite to raise upon the ruins of militarism the new United States of Europe, that shall usher in the peaceful Federation of Mankind.

HAWAII PROMOTION.

We commend to our readers the careful perusal of Mr. Theodore Richards' letter to the Ad Club, their reply and the cartoon on our last page. It is perfectly natural for the people of this Territory who have for months faced a discouraging financial situation to breathe freely and experience relief in the prosperity that has come to our chief industry as a result of the European war. It is also very human for those interested in the welfare of the Islands to strain every nerve to take advantage of the damming up of the stream of travel eastward by facilitating its flow in our direction. So that there be neither ghoulish delight over our prosperity, nor callous heartlessness which cares not how long the war last nor how bitter it be, if it tend only to larger income for us, the proprieties will not be offended. But this concession to good breeding will not save us from the blighting character effects of profiting by others' misfortunes unless we go farther and apply our gains to social betterment. Mr. Richards' terminology is good. The money Hawaii may make out of this war is "blood money," wrung from the bleeding hearts of our brothers and sisters in Europe. This sort of plenty for us means starvation for them. And we ought not to be content to hoard it or transmute it into luxuries. We might well dedicate a definite share of these increased goods to some great expression of human sympathy. The war is likely to end in widespread suffering in Europe, calling for generous expression of sympathy on the part of the rest of the world. It would be a splendid thing for Hawaii not only to come to the relief of the National Red Cross Society which is asking for funds but also to start a wide movement for the relief of the poverty-stricken at the close of the conflict. Let the word go forth that our people are already beginning the creation of a great fund of helpfulness and are bound to turn the wave of prosperity flowing our way to the benefit of those whose misfortunes have given us added power to bless them. Let this note of altruism be struck thus early in our campaign for tourist travel and for more prosperous days in the Islands, in fact, let it be a vital part of the entire scheme.

PRESIDENT LOWREY.

For some years Hon. P. C. Jones has desired to lay down the responsibility of the presidency of the Hawaiian Board which he has administered with such signal success for a decade, the most prosperous in the entire history of the organization. His recent illness from which he made such a complete recovery led him to press his resignation, which the Board reluctantly accepted. Mr. Frederick J. Lowrey, who for the past four years has occupied the position of vice-president, was unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Jones at the August session of the Board. Mr. Lowrey has been one of the most faithful members of the Board for many years, has unselfishly devoted time, strength and interest to it, has served on its finance and Chinese Committees with great faithfulness, has represented the American Board as one of the Trustees of its landed property in this Territory, and possesses the qualifications that mark him out naturally for this position of leadership. Under his administration we may look for the same careful business policy and steadily enlarging work that has characterized the past history of the Hawaiian Board. The Friend rejoices that Mr. Lowrey has consented to accept this onerous and important position and congratulates the Board and its constituency upon the bright prospects which his incumbency promises.

POPE PIUS X.

Giuseppe Sarto chose well when he selected his pontifical name. For he was almost good enough to be great. He followed Leo XIII, one of the really great popes, who inherited the most serious problems that have faced the pontificate for many centuries. Pius IX had committed the unpardonable blunder of letting himself be dogmaed into infallibility—the most indisputable proof of his fallibility possible. He quarreled with the Italian government and acted like a spoilt child till death relieved the situation. Leo XIII, starting out with a discredited church, quietly set about reforming the entire structure and rehabilitating it with the Powers of Europe. He succeeded and left a compact, united, respected organization. Pius X had none of his predecessor's statesmanship. He came to his high office from Venice, where he had changed the character of his see and had made the church stand for purity and righteousness. His talents lay along the line of the parish priest and he brought the virtues of a pastor to the papal chair. They are hardly the right equipment however for the position. It was natural for him to mistake modernism for an abuse that

needed correction. He directed his power against this trend toward the light and failed. But his disposition was so kindly and his personal character so pure and Christlike that he was no fighter and provoked no great bitterness. These noble qualities so endeared him to Christians of every name that no pope for centuries has been more truly honored and loved. He has won for his church a far kindlier feeling and has prepared the way for a successor who if rightly minded may do wonders towards reuniting Christendom. It is thus that goodness and a Christly spirit win the most important victories. Pius X therefore has been a real advance upon Leo XIII, and the Church of Christ has during his pontificate progressed materially toward the prayer of its Lord for its oneness. We share the sorrow of all Catholics in the loss of such a character from the ranks of the Church on earth, rejoice with them in the summons that has come to him to the larger life and hope that his successor may be a man after the mind of the Master.

THE POLITICAL POT.

The direct primary in Hawaii has had the effect of starting the fires a month or more earlier than in old time convention days. But the game around the fireplace is more interesting. One effect of the new law is to enable men who by no stress of necessity could have gotten their names before the voters to grace the official ballot with their cognomens. The candidacy of some of these men is a huge joke but adds to the spice of life. Others like Prof. Bryan are altogether too good ever to have commended themselves to the old time political hacks who did the nominating. Hence the system promises to be a benefit all around. Since our previous issue the question of the delegate has been complicated by new candidacies and the outcome has become beclouded. It is by no means so sure that Prince Kuhio will defeat Mr. Rice as Republican standard bearer, and Mr. McCandless has found a doughty opponent in Mr. Palmer Woods. If both Messrs. Kuhio and Woods should be nominated it would be quite a joke and at the same time a merited rebuke to the sort of politics which led to the entrance of Mr. Woods into the field to defeat the Prince. Whatever the outcome the race is proving a merry one. So many have enlisted in the contest for the legislative and county tickets that it ought to be possible for lovers of good government to pick out a very promising group of public servants.

WALTER G. SMITH.

A sturdy soul with splendid convictions,

a well trained conscience and a will equal to every emergency. He loved a fight for righteousness and carried in his pen a more trenchant weapon than any sword. There is no greater test of character than the editorship of a daily newspaper. For to a man of real parts the position offers power as nearly irresponsible as any station in modern life. Mr. Smith used his powers freely, honestly and for the most part wisely. A paper that had him for its editor was always worth taking. For in the first place he wrote interestingly. He had not a dull nerve center in his brain. He also could instruct. During the Russo-Japanese war his editorials were far and away more informing than those of many mainland papers with a national reputation. His forecasts were almost always correct while editors of the great metropolitan dailies who trusted to the news that filtered in from Asia went often far afield. One reason for this was his intimate acquaintance with not a few of the sites of battles, gained during the Chino-Japanese conflict. He loved the truth and was devoted to the public weal. He had high ideals of honor and a truly humble religious spirit. To know him well was to honor and love him. He served Honolulu unselfishly and was one of her most useful citizens. He battled for purity in politics and played a large part in setting forth high ideals of public service. He championed all good causes and never prostituted his position for personal ends. Sometimes he hit too hard and at others the wrong man. But he always did it conscientiously. His limitations were those of our common humanity. A man of high character and clean life, he was a force for righteousness and a real loss to Hawaii when considerations of health called him away. He helped to make Honolulu a better city and the whole world a finer home for real men. We mourn his departure.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

The FRIEND joins all other loyal American journals in giving expression to the universal sympathy of the Nation with President Wilson and his family in the great bereavement through which God has called them to pass. Their sorrow is the common sorrow of all the people and in the prayer which myriads have breathed for divine comfort the heart of our Chief Magistrate must have found peace and power. We look for still nobler public service to flow from this chastening experience which has brought ruler and ruled into closer communion.

JAPAN'S CROWNING CHANCE.

Japan certainly faces the sort of opportunity which comes but once in a millenium to a great and ambitious nation. That in a comparatively short time she will possess herself of Kiauchau seems certain. What will she do with it? The intimation has come from somewhere that she may restore it to China. That would indeed be a consummate stroke of Christian diplomacy unparalleled in history. For she would bind to herself the lasting regard of her great Republican neighbor to the west and at the same time would most deeply move the heart of America. The sting would also be taken out of the defeat for Germany. What Japan most needs today is the absolute confidence of the two greatest republics on earth. Without this she cannot achieve her manifest destiny. At this juncture it is fortunate that the helm of state is in the hands of Count Shigenobu Okuma who, though not professing to be a convert to Christianity, is a man of truly Christian spirit and character and who holds, as he recently stated in his message to America, that "it is Japan's mission to harmonize eastern and western civilization in order to help bring about the unification of the world." If Japan really means business in this direction she now has her crowning chance. God grant her leaders wisdom, unselfishness and world-patriotism enough to be true to this great privilege. For to be placed in a position which enables her to show such nobility of nature is as rich a boon as the Almighty can confer upon a nation. The restoration of Kiauchau to China side by side with Wilson's forbearance towards Mexico are the bright spots in this year of war blackness. We believe that Japan will prove equal to this great manifestation of international honor.

D. S.



We all live for one another; and of all the follies with which humanity has been cursed, this vice of social snobbishness and vulgar pride, be it hereditary, educational, professional or mercenary, is the most unintelligent and the least pardonable.—Silvester Horne.



Hawaii is graceful in the role of peacemaker. One of her clergy leaves to take part in the campaign inaugurated in the United States for a better understanding between the American people and the people of Japan—to reduce or do away with the friction growing out of California's anti-Japanese legislation.—Paradise of the Pacific.

“Hawaii’s Golden Opportunity”

(We are indebted to the Ad Club for this phrase. It is taken from their printed appeal for further promotion funds.)

THERE is one, we will gladly admit. While we are about it we will admit farther that we share in common with the rest of the community the interest in that word “golden”. It would look smugly complacent and superior if we disavowed our kinship with our fellows in this respect; but who likes a “cad” anyway?

So much admitted; when the talk about war and its effect on Hawaiian sugar began, we pricked up our ears. There was general elation all over the town. Of course the papers reflected it. Sugar at six cents!

Then it was that some of us began to have qualms. There began to appear to be a suggestion of ghouliness about this calculating spirit,—this exultation about wealth which was to spring out of world misery. Then comes the move to get more tourists based upon the same “psychological moment.” Now, if we could only have come forward immediately with the idea we now propose, how much more opportune. Alas, these after-thoughts are the order rather than the exception. However, we are printing herewith a letter to the Ad Club and their rejoinder which will show that IT IS BY NO MEANS TOO LATE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW ELEMENT IN THE TOURIST SCHEME. We have no desire to stand in judgment on the Ad Club plan, but rather to foster it and turn into appropriate channels some of the fruits of the campaign. It seems to us that the claim is no mere sentimental one. First it is a rightful first mortgage on the fund. Secondly—we are well-nigh ashamed to urge this consideration—it will be the best advertising idea for Hawaii ever put forth. Hawaii the great Peace center! HAWAII THE SYMPATHETIC, with gifts extended to war-cursed suffering and homeless ones.

We submit that here most signally is

HAWAII'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

What will we do with it?

August 24, 1914.

To the Ad Club Committee,
Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—

Your convincing appeal for help to bring tourists, is before us. The AD CLUB doubtless invites constructive criticism and we suggest the following by way of ADDENDUM to your scheme:

You call attention IN RED to the effect of WAR upon Hawaii's Income. Sugar is clearly benefited, but the RED is most suggestive. With no straining at the dramatic, we are justified in the statement that our increase in sugar profits is at the price of the blood of Europe.

Say that we “are not responsible” and that “it is an ill wind, etc”. At best, does it not sound a little like the prayer of the children of the Newfoundland coast,—“God send us a wreck before morning”, for us to be talking too much of our blood-bought gains, if for ourselves alone?

Now comes the Tourist plea, resting (in red) on Europe's frightful plight,—their extremity, “Hawaii's Golden Opportunity”.

If the rich wreckage of Europe must needs come to our shores—and it would seem as though it must—in Humanity's name let us turn some of this blood money into channels for the good of mankind,—more specifically for those who suffer the most.

Our suggestion ought not to hurt your plea. If you make use of it, WE WILL BACK YOU OUR BEST in an effort to secure the money. It is roughly as follows:

1. Let us make Hawaii the bearer of a substantial gift to war-ridden Europe. This might be in the form of RED CROSS assistance, or to some recognized Relief Society of the countries affected.
2. We could start a relief fund in the event of a war in the Pacific.
3. The Propaganda of Peace between Japan and America, already well started in the form of Peace Scholarships, could be further promoted.

There are doubtless many other ways of using such a fund if created.

Funds for any of the above causes could be raised from A DEFINITE PER CENT OF ALL PLEDGES

PAID IN, or if some way could be thought out, BY ASSESSMENT LATER, WHEN THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN ARE MANIFEST.

Desiring to help rather than hinder your project, and feeling reasonably sure that this form of appeal will bring you more assistance.

Sincerely,

THE FRIEND.

Manager.

(We well-nigh failed to print the following,—the dates will show why, and we proceed to “kill” other matter to get it in.)

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 3, 1914.

Mr. Theodore Richards,
Manager “The Friend”,
City.

Dear Sir:

Your proposal to provide a “substantial gift to war-ridden Europe” in connection with the present campaign on behalf of the Hawaii Promotion Committee Fund has received the consideration of the Honolulu Ad Club. For that organization I am instructed to thank you for your interest in its work, to disclaim any thought of securing advantage by the misfortunes of others at war or in peace, to volunteer co-operation in any worthy relief measure undertaken by our community, and to say that the merger you suggest does not appeal to us as being either practicable or timely.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ED. TOWSE

For the Honolulu Ad Club.

This need not close the episode as far as the Promotion Committee is concerned. We have not given up the idea. Since the fund is to be raised and go into the hands of the Promotion Committee, it would be better business, and in better taste to have them propose and handle any such fund. The fact of the matter is that the appalling nature of the calamity to the world HAS NOT COME HOME TO US YET. Mark you though, it is coming nearer to us all the time, and whether we feel the pinch in our purses or not, we are bound to come cheek by jowl to the dire distress of humanity yet. We will not be able to shunt it completely out of our sight with gay posters and bunting, much less dance it all down in the whirl of carnival.

What is your “Carnival” anyway, if not a “farewell to flesh”. The gay hordes that first named this function may have thought that they could square things with a good-humored Deity, and “may He please excuse this one mad fling, before we come under the spell of the cross”. And what “flesh” shall we bid farewell to? The carrion of a long line of battle fields with piles of human compost and blood-soaked earth such as this astonished world has never seen? And may our God of Gold please excuse us while we dance and play a bit gathering up our white skirts from the soil of it, and trying with ukulele and singing girls to drown the noise of battle and the wails of women and children.

“Oh, ‘Rot’ now your overdoing it.” So be it, we’ll discount it. How much, pray? Shall we discount it, say 75 per cent, or even 90 per cent? That’s liberal enough for you, isn’t it. THEN THERE’S TEN PER CENT TO BE SAVED FOR THE WOE OF THE WORLD.

A CHAIR OF COMMON SENSE

Amherst College proposes to establish such a professorship. Its aim is to enlighten the students as to the purpose of college life and work, and show them how they ought to fit themselves into life. The average student has a very artificial view of life, and his application to book learning and experimentation often tends to increase his isolation from practical life. We shall watch with interest the experiment of training him to

keep in touch with the work-a-day world and admire the professor who excels in the valuable art of doing it.



Rev. S. Kimura is carrying on with great energy his campaign among the Japanese churches. Over 700 decisions to lead a Christian life have been announced in his meetings and new enthusiasm has been kindled all along the line. During the middle of September he will

co-operate with the churches of Kauai, which have laid very intelligent plans for the campaign. Mr. Oho’s church band will accompany him and play at all of the meetings.

—F. S. S.



The sleeping sickness in South Africa is said to be caused by a microbe. Does this microbe haunt unventilated churches on Sunday morning?

Already an appeal for European war relief has come from the American Red Cross. The letter received by THE FRIEND in the last mail says in part:

The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all of our people; to the governors of states, as presidents of the Red Cross state boards; to the Red Cross Chapters; to mayors of cities; to chambers of commerce; to boards of trade; and to all associations and individuals, for contributions to carry on this work. Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country, and will be used for the country designated; but assistance will be given to all, in the true spirit of the Red Cross represented by its motto, "Neutrality-Humanity."

Grieved as we may be over this terrible war, the agonizing cry of suffering men can not appeal to us in vain.

Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to any local Red Cross Treasurer, or to any one of the Red Cross Treasurers.

QUITE IRREGULAR NOMINEE

(This is not
his picture:—
We couldn't
get one.)

R. ELY GOOD

In the first place, he doesn't want the job,—says he never would stand like a blind beggar on a street corner whining out "Please sir, give me a vote."

So he isn't much on campaigning—unless there is a real issue, not involving himself.

We just naturally have got to ask him to take the job,—tell him we NEED HIM BAD.

My! how he would fit into the Honolulu Mayoralty. If he was to get into the legislature most of the rest would look like three dimes.

As to Washington; R. Ely would prove that the most Royal ornament we could send would be a MAN.

For Heaven's Sake, Lets Get Him.

No, dear Reader, the above is not a description of Joe Cohen. We touch on him later. Just a little sorry we can not "take on" some of the others.

—T. R.

Where is the Peacemaker?

It is quite the fashion just now to laugh at the advocates of peace. They are spoken of as though they were down and out. Will they ever recover courage to show their faces again?

It seems to be imagined that the peace advocate contemplates the early triumph of the principles for which he pleads, and that now, therefore, he must be overwhelmed in the confusion of defeat.

Do men indeed think that God's harvest must come in October! Not so shallow is the mind of peace workers.

The world is a big field to be tilled and sown; stumps have to be rooted out and swamps drained before the harvest is reaped.

❖

But one contention of the peace advocate seems now to have gained unwilling assent. It is admitted that "*Preparation for war is a poor guarantee of Peace.*" It is admitted by a dozen nations, who are sealing their confession with blood and tears and stamping it indelibly into their soil.

❖

The Sword is victorious today. It has pierced the neck of Peace; but Peace is not vanquished. She has given birth to too many children who, baptized in her blood, will espouse her cause with double energy.

❖

With every victory the arm of oppression grows weaker, and with every defeat the cause of the oppressed grows stronger. Mars has grown red in the face, perhaps in the excess of his wrath he may betray his vulnerable point.

❖

No great cause triumphs until some one has been crucified. Peace claims no exemption from this rule. She knows that armaments will mow her children to the ground, but she also knows that the voice of her children's blood cries out to God, and what a cry is that which goes up today!

❖

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH PEACE CONFERENCE, CONSTANCE, GERMANY.

"At the very moment when the armies of Europe were mobilizing all about them, the Conference of the Churches was held at Constance.

"One voice for peace on earth and good will among men was heard among the din and clamor of war,—and although it was drowned by the sounds of conflict it will still be heard—and some day heeded—by the nations.

"Two great truths which the delegates had been prepared to utter were given proof before their eyes: that the present international order is essentially un-Christian and must break down and give place to a new order to be founded on justice in-

Continued on page 206

ANN MARIA DIMOND STANGEN- WALD.

ONCE more the little circle of children of the mission has been invaded by Death.

Mrs. Stangenwald was the second daughter of Henry Dimond and Ann Maria Anna, his wife. Her parents came to Hawaii in the same ship with the Rev. Titus Coan and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hall and others.

More than forty years ago she married Dr. Hugo Stangenwald and was a most faithful and devoted wife.

As a neighbor she most certainly fulfilled the "royal law." Her never-failing kindness and thoughtfulness, so quietly and unobtrusively bestowed, cannot be forgotten.

She loved flowers and tended her garden with loving faithfulness that she might have them to send to her friends in joy or sorrow, and often a growing plant which she had carefully tended formed her Christmas greeting to a friend.

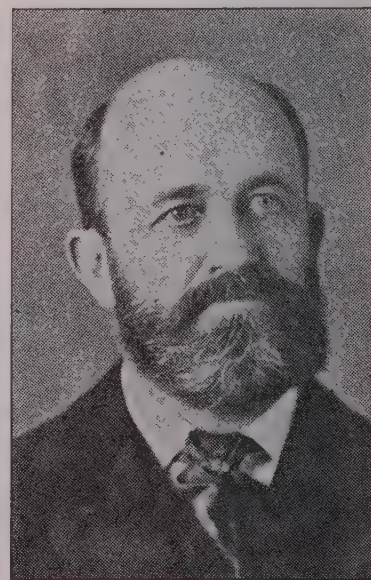
She had no children of her own but "Aunt Annie" is a name full of sweetness to the large circle of young people who loved her.

Unselfish devotion and cheerful patience were chief characteristics of this noble woman. "She has gone to her crowning" and her crown is well won.

ELIZIBETH V. C. HALL.

❖❖❖

A zealous Boston woman proposes the enactment of a law limiting courtships to a maximum length of two years.



F. J. Lowrey, new president of the Hawaiian Board, elected July 24, 1914

A Liquor Man

For Mayor of Honolulu !!!!!

Here's a cartoon two years old. Mr. Cohen issued "daily ads" which he called "Splinters," so we handed him some. The same conditions hold now.



"Not Controlled by BIG INTERESTS" he said THEN

"Absolutely Independent" he says NOW

HOW ABOUT THE ITALIAN-SWISS WINE CO?

Letter from Miss Anne Pope to the Children of Miss Ida M. Pope

1301 East 60th St.,
Chicago, July 17th.

THOUGH always surrounded by the greatest love, care and help, I have needed and wanted my sister. Our hearts and minds swung together in perfect harmony. Her great interests and ideals made life beautiful and worth while to me under all circumstances—even through prolonged illness and enforced inactivity. To sit back and watch her was a rich life for me. Though I needed her and wanted her, I gave her back to you willingly and gladly because you needed her too. I made her going back to you easy for her, as I knew her aloha for you and Hawaii was so great.

I tried to make my life all that she wished me to. I reveled in her letters and waited for her next visit. The last time I waited four years for her to come.

Her family made such wonderful plans for her homecom-

most beautiful street in the world." It is a great, wide open, tree and grass covered boulevard, sweeping at each end into a beautiful park. It seems to be without beginning or end—a lovely bit of infinite space in a great city.

It was here that I waited to meet my sister. She was to come to me from the east entrance of the Midway. As I waited in the morning with my face to the east, the world seemed full of hope and promise. As I saw her walking strongly and surely toward me, my crutches seemed to fly and carry me to her. My meeting with her on the beautiful Midway compensated for my wait of four years.

Almost as soon as we went into the house, she wanted to open her trunk, as she had gifts for all. Like a true Hawaiian, she showered us with her choicest treasures. Many had been gifts from you. Our house was filled with your aloha and we felt it.

In a few days the family went to the country to prepare for her visit to them, and we were alone together.

She told me that she had not been well, but thought she would be after a rest. I sent for our family physician, who told us there was danger for her at any time, though she might have no trouble for years. He said that rest and quiet were essential for a time. She took his opinion with perfect quiet and courage. We never spoke of the danger but lived in the present and in making plans for you.

We had many beautiful days together—days full of rest and peace and quiet. She sometimes said: "I listen to the quiet. It rests me." Often in the evening we sat on the Midway to watch the sunset.

Many times as we sat there she talked of you and of her plans for you. She had great aloha and was a friend to you. She wanted to study and make her school better for you. She wanted to go to see some schools in other cities, to get ideas for you. She went to talk to a professor at the University of Chicago to learn more for you. She was hoping to go to the Philippine Islands to study the schools there, as she had heard that they were the best in the world. She was willing to spend all her strength and money for you, her children. She gave to you as a true Hawaiian gives.

She wanted her school to give you such a practical, efficient training, that there would be no break between school and later life. She wanted you to be independent, self-supporting women. Also, she wanted to give you an appreciation of the most beautiful things of life and to fit you to take your place with dignity among any people of the world.

When the time came that she could no longer carry on the work at Kamehameha, she wanted to live in Hawaii just to be your mother, and her sister Katherine and I were to join her.

I am sorry that I cannot give her back to you again, but she suddenly had to leave us all.

As I stood on the Midway and watched her disappear into the sunset, I thought of you with deep aloha and knew that a great sun had set in our lives forever, but I knew that because of her wonderful influence you and I could go on as she would have us, even in the dark.



MISS IDA M. POPE

Beloved principal of Kamehameha Girls' School, who died in Chicago, July 14.

ing. Beautiful, generous preparations were made in four homes for her. All waited for her coming, but they gave her to me first. Some of her family went to the country to prepare perfectly for her there, while others stayed with me in Chicago to welcome her here.

The home that she was to come to is on the Midway, "the

Glimpses of the Chicago S. S. Convention

By Henry P. Judd

THIS article does not pretend to be anything like a full description of the Fourteenth International Sunday School Association Convention held in Chicago from June 23-30, but it will be in the nature of some observations made while in attendance at the convention as the sole representative of Hawaii.

First, I was impressed by the tremendous program that had been prepared by General Secretary Marion Lawrence, a work that had occupied almost all of his time for the last four or five months. There were scores of speakers listed for the meetings in the Medinah Temple in the mornings and evenings, and for the simultaneous conferences in a dozen or so churches every afternoon. The range of subjects discussed was such an extensive one and the time so limited for each topic that one was almost bewildered and somewhat disappointed that he could not hear more of his favorite subjects presented by the able speakers that were attracted to Chicago from all parts of the mainland.

The second impression that was made upon me was the size and strength of the Sunday school movement in America, as represented by the International Sunday School Association. The convention itself was a large one, though not as large as it was expected to be. In place of four thousand delegates, only two thousand and eight hundred were registered. Three reasons have been given for this decrease in the number of delegates: First, the financial depression which is noticeable in the cities of the mainland this summer more than in the country. Many people simply do not have the means for traveling as in the past. A second reason is the fact that the World's Sunday School Convention in Zurich, Switzerland, was less than a year before the Chicago convention and many could not attend the latter meeting so soon after the former. A third reason is declared by some to have been due to the fact that the convention was held in Chicago, which does not have specially attractive features in the minds of many, in spite of the fact that about three hundred conventions are held there every year.

The Sunday School Army of America now numbers over eighteen million and is growing at the rate of a half million a year. The budget for the last three years amounted to about sixty thousand dollars. In planning for an expansion of the international work, the effort was made to raise a little over one hundred

thousand dollars for the next three years and that amount was secured by pledges.

A third impression received was that the leaders of the international work and of its kindred association, the World's, are men of big hearts and large vision who are trying to develop the Sunday school work in every possible way, to enter every open door of opportunity and to make the schools already in existence more efficient in the work of extending the Kingdom of God on earth. I was impressed by the earnestness and enthusiasm of such Christian business men as H. J. Heinz of Pittsburg, who visited Honolulu last year; W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, publisher of "The Modern Priscilla;" F. A. Wells, a well-known contractor of Chicago; E. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich.; R. M. Weaver of Corinth, Miss., and others who are as thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Sunday schools as many of the ministers of the mainland. They are living testimonies of the value and power of the Sunday school movement.

A fourth impression was that of the popular favor in which the old gospel of salvation is held. The speakers who were received with the greatest enthusiasm and applauded most vigorously were men like Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Dr. F. B. Meyer of London and Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago, who affirmed their belief in the evangelistic side of the religious life and took their stand upon the Bible as their daily guide book. The evangelistic and conservative schools of thought were much in evidence and outnumbered those who take more interest in ethical culture and religious intelligence than in evangelism and personal salvation.

Other impressions were gathered from the convention, but those already set down will suffice to show the character of the great gathering of Sunday school leaders and teachers. Not only was helpful instruction imparted as to methods of work, but the forces of the Sunday school army were given a glorious vision of the coming conquests and inspired to larger and more faithful service in the great endeavor of leading souls to Christ and of building them up in Christian character.

♦♦♦

A cablegram from Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, September 1, brought news of the postponement of the California campaign for juster relations between Japan and the United States planned by the Federal Churches of Christ in America, in which Dr. Scudder is to assist. The change in plans is probably due to the European war.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND HOW CAN THEY BE BEST MAINTAINED?—This was the subject upon which the competitors for the Peace scholarships wrote. The essays of the three successful candidates have come to hand. They are in splendid form, considering the difficulties of European expression, and evince considerable breadth of reading and much thoughtful study. Lacking in the crudities of the "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy," which Wallace Irwin offers to the reading public as a sample of Japanese English, the essays are remarkable chiefly for their breadth of view. The expressions are quaint, to be sure, but except in one or two instances, there is no obscurity of thought. Each of the three writers pays tribute to Admiral Perry as the Prince Charming who awakened their sleeping country.

Shimeta Yamada says, "In 1853 Admiral Perry came to our country and persuaded kindly to open the country to commerce. His visiting Uraga was the dawn-bell which broke our long dream. The national isolation policy of the Tokugawa government seriously impeded the progress of our civilization. Therefore we think him a great benefactor and thank him heartily."

Continuing he says: "How happy it was that the introducer of Japan to the international society was the United States where peace and justice has been the soul of her foundation! Since that time the good will of the United States has been too much to enumerate, for instance, politics, diplomacy, religion, science, trade, etc. * * * Most of veteran statesmen, learned men or religionists in the Restoration of Meiji studied in America. Besides this, Christianity, which has had much effect upon the Meiji civilization owed in a great part to America's self-sacrificing love. The mediaeval civilization of Japan is to Confucianism or Buddhism what the modern one is to Christianity."

Kitaru Kita gets at the root, as he believes, of the national differences. He sets forth four reasons why the relations of the two countries have become strained, coming, as he expresses it, "to such a grievous pass." His reasons in their order are: (1) America's terror and misunderstanding of victorious Japan. (2) The difference of race. (3) The difficulty of the assimilation of the Japanese into the American body politic. (4) The Japanese' infringement upon the interests of the Americans in their trade with China. These points he takes up separately, offering a plausible solution for each. The fourth he con-

siders most important, viz., the race for supremacy in the trade with China.

"No one but fools," says K. Hashimoto, "would doubt of the eternal peace between Japan and America." This young writer refers to the friendly invasion of America through Admiral Perry, and adds, "since then he came so often and was kind enough to take his frightened friend (Japan) to the active stage of the civilized world." In his opinion mutual love, reverence, generosity and faithfulness are important links in the chain of friendship which will inevitably bind the two nations.

—E. V. W.



A Manoa Storm

(As seen from Haleola, Tantalus)

Walled around by serrate ridge,
Cameo-cut against the sky,
Lies, in restful peace and calm,
An ample amphitheater.

Variant greens adorn its slopes;
Splendors rare suffuse the scene,
Golden gleams, transfiguring all
With the glory of a dream-
Entrancing panorama!

Far below on verdant plain
'Mid checkered plots of taro,
Sharers in the peaceful scene
Are humble homes of humans;
There by day demure they stand;
But, presto! When the sun goes down
Each hut sends forth a twinkle.

But the calm and splendor shift,
And the human slips from sight;
For behold! a tourney wild
Far above the cotter's huts,
Where the storm king's knights at joust
Shatter helmet, lance and shield.

Lo! A field of conflict fierce,
Whither at the storm-king's word,
Rushing down Olympus' heights,
Wheel the squadrons of the rain
Till Manoa's great green urn
Brims with battle of the storm.

To my eerie, fortress fast,
Come the cannonade and crash
And the shriek of wounded winds,
Dying, as their steeds sweep past.

Broken is each phalanx grim;
Smites the sun with conquering shaft;
In dismay they flee away,
Warriors of the cloud and wind.

Slow ascends the combat's smoke,
Reappear the huts below;
While above the rainbow spans,
Pledge perpetual of our God.

—W. B. O.

Hands Across the Sea

UNDER the title, "A South African Newspaper Romance," a history of our contemporary in Bloemfontein appears in *Printers' Ink*, the well known advertisers' monthly. A marked copy was sent us in response to a letter written in February asking for a brief history of the African newspaper.

The South African Friend was first issued sixty-four years ago, and is therefore just six years younger than the Honolulu Friend. *Printers' Ink* says in part:

From the smallest beginnings, it may be truly said, that the history of the Friend and the Free State have been contemporaneous. In peace and war they have prospered and suffered together, and an accurate history of the Free State could hardly be written without frequent reference to the newspaper. Just as the hard won seemingly barren territory, from which a few farmers snatched a scanty livelihood, has grown into a prosperous province with a wealthy white population of a quarter of a million, so the little four-page weekly publication with its few hundred readers has become a great daily with the resources of a huge news-getting and distributing agency at its back.

The old files of the Friend form more interesting reading than any romance, for they chronicle the building of a nation, and those who write were of the builders. The cold black type which tells of the subjugation of Moshesh, the great Basuto chief, was set by a man to whom the news meant security of life and property. The protest against the withdrawal of British protection in 1854 was penned by one of the scattered white population now left unaided to the mercy of a savage foe.

The declaration of the editorial policy of the Friend which appeared in its first issue might be repeated word for word today, despite all the changes that have taken place in these sixty-four stressful years.



Mrs. Guilio Ferreri, formerly Miss Charlotte Alexander of Wailuku, accompanied by her husband, Prof. Ferreri, of Milan, Italy, was a recent visitor in Honolulu, the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Dickey. Another sister, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Maui, was also visited.

Prof. Ferreri is a prominent educator and author, having been knighted by the King of Italy for his literary works. He is a delegate to the International Child Culture Convention to meet in Philadelphia in September.

Anti Saloon League

J. W. Wadman

At midnight, June 30th last, West Virginia, the ninth Prohibition State, climbed to her seat on the big Water Wagon, amid great rejoicing. Four hundred saloons, twelve breweries and three distilleries went out of commission but the properties and places occupied by the liquor traffic were immediately converted into other lines of business. No real estate owner or contractor or liquor employee suffered to any great degree in a financial sense. Three of the larger breweries were converted into cold storage plants, others into ice factories and the biggest one into a meat packing establishment.

The law putting prohibition into effect in West Virginia is known as the Yost law. It is one of the strongest pieces of temperance legislation ever framed. It was built by the leading jurists of the state and in the language of Governor Hatfield, "It is horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight."

The latest word from Idaho, where the fight for state-wide prohibition waxes warm, intimates that all the candidates for the November elections are pledged to drive the drink traffic forever out of the state, all parties are so pledged except the Socialists, and their vote is not large. Idaho is quite sure of following West Virginia and becoming number ten on the list of prohibition states. Then there is Washington with a splendid chance of winning out, and Oregon making a brave struggle. California is not so sure though the temperance forces are well organized and full of hope.

By the end of 1914 the Anti Saloon League fully expects to record the fact that 12 states have gone "dry" and believing that during the first six months of 1915 three others will follow suit, making 15 in all, preparations are already being made for the greatest biennial convention in its history, to be held on the Million-Dollar pier at Atlantic City, N. J., the great summer resort, July 15, 1915, where it is expected that at least 30,000 delegates, representing every church, Sunday school, Young People's Society in the United States and Canada, will be present.

"Like cold waters to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far country." The local workers of the Anti Saloon League are greatly cheered by the glad messages coming from over the seas and are planning larger things for the near future. A thorough survey of the liquor traffic as it is carried on in the city, with all its attendant evils, is needed and a clear knowledge of its economic bearings upon civic welfare. With a police court in busy operation day by day, a salaried

judge, prosecuting attorneys, clerks, interpreters, with the sheriff and his staff of officers together with paid detectives and their numerous assistants—this feature of city government alone is an expensive proposition, and is rendered necessary mostly because of our booze emporiums. Fully seventy-five per cent of the arrests and cases tried before Judge Monsarratt can be easily traced to strong drink. But we have also Federal and Territorial courts, costing taxpayers and voters thousands and thousands of dollars—largely also because of our licensed saloon system. Then think also of the money spent out of the public exchequer for the upkeep of our penitentiary, asylum, hospitals, all of which would not begin to cost the people so much were it not for alcohol. It does seem strange, since more money is so sorely needed for public improvements, that the highly prosperous state of things in saloonless Kansas does not appeal as an over-powering argument to people here and everywhere in favor of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Preparations are being made for a successful observance of Sunday, November 8th next, as Temperance Day in all churches, schools and Young People's Societies throughout the Territory in keeping with the general celebration throughout the world. The headquarters of the Anti Saloon League, located at Westerville, Ohio, with its three great presses running day and night in order to meet the tremendous demand, offers to send freely to all churches and schools which may apply, literature for the same, consisting of programs, pledges, cards, photos and other similar material.

The energetic manager of the Popular theater advertises "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" and a little later on Jack London's "John Barleycorn." It is stated that the liquor people of California bought the film of the former for a big sum of money in order to shut it out of the state. They feared the results along temperance lines. It is also stated that they tried to purchase the film of the latter but did not succeed. The public of Honolulu will be interested in seeing these pictures.



Hon. William H. Taft has been elected president of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, to succeed the late Robert C. Ogden, who had served for many years the cause of education in the South. Mr. Taft, at the forty-sixth anniversary exercises of Hampton Institute, presented to the trustees the candidates for certificates and academic diplomas.

Birth Place of Kamehameha Marked

A REVIVAL of ancient observances distinguished the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of a memorial tablet marking the birthplace of Kamehameha III as one of the most interesting historical events of recent times. The ceremonies were under the direction of the Daughters of Hawaii and were held at Keauhou, Hawaii, Saturday, August 15.

Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, attended by her chamberlain, Curtis P. Iaukea and Mrs. Iaukea and a delegation from the Daughters of Hawaii, left Honolulu for Kona on the Mauna Loa, Friday, August 14. The ladies in attendance on the Queen included Mesdames C. S. Holloway, A. Ahrens, F. M. Swanzey, E. Henriques, M. Reis, A. Wall, Carrie Robinson, Mrs. Kekuwa, Miss Lucy K. Peabody and many others prominent in Hawaiian Society.

The Mauna Loa also conveyed the granite memorial tablet which was to be dedicated.

As the Mauna Loa entered Kailua harbor Saturday morning the steamer was met by a royal double canoe manned by rowers clothed in ancient feather cloaks and leis of scarlet and yellow. The big double canoe was accompanied by a retinue of canoes filled with warriors in ancient costume.

The stone was lowered into the double canoe and the fleet paddled down the coast to the harbor of Keauhou.

In the meantime the Queen and her party landed at Kailua and were taken in automobiles overland to Thomas C. White's residence at Keauhou where breakfast was served.

The ceremonies attendant upon the landing of the tablet were an elaborate recrudescence of the ancient customs of the people. The stone was carried on a litter borne by twelve stalwart descendants of the warrior chiefs, each clad in costume emblematic of the rank and calling of his ancestors.

A tent awning had been erected in which Liliuokalani sat surrounded by her high chiefesses and her chamberlain, and from which she viewed the ceremonial.

Delegate to Congress Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole and his party were present, and the orator of the day was Rev. Stephen Desha. A very large concourse of Hawaiians was in attendance to do homage to their Alii. The dedication ceremonies were simple, impressive and dignified. After the conclusion of the dedication a luau prepared by the Kona people was served to several thousand who had gathered to take part in the celebration.

Communication

Honolulu, Aug. 22nd, 1914.

Managing Editor The FRIEND, Honolulu.

My Dear Sir: In acknowledging receipt of your August copy of The FRIEND, allow me to express my appreciation of your editorial article, by which you so kindly endorse the writer's ideas to cover the municipal government.

Of course, it is no new method and while it appears out of the question to put through such a scheme in this city at the present time, I am in hopes that the discussion brought about during the present election will be taken up seriously with good results two years hence.

In the meantime it would be a wonderful help if we were able to put through a bill in the next Legislature which would make the remuneration of the mayor and supervisors simply a nominal sum of one dollar per annum, with a well paid and well qualified city manager directly under the control of the proposed non-partisan board.

Yours faithfully,

FRED L. WALDRON.



A check for \$500 was presented by the University Club to Leahi Home as a contribution to the endowment fund. The amount represented the proceeds from a lecture on Peru delivered on August 21 by Prof. Hiram Bingham, the noted explorer and member of the faculty of Yale University. Prof. Bingham accompanied by Mrs. Bingham and four sons departed on the Matsonia August 26 after summering in Honolulu.



Miss Katherine Pope will leave September 23 for Chicago. She goes on a year's leave of absence from Kamehameha Girls' School.



The time of entrance upon that dreaded experience known as old age has been gradually extended until now it is supposed to be somewhere between seventy and eighty years, with the possibility of protest against that period as too early. If not a wholly preventable disease, old age can be much longer deferred and enjoyed than has been heretofore believed. Dr. Gilman, the president of Johns Hopkins University, says, "If I were to draw a map of life, I should mark the age of seventy as the Cape of Good Hope, and, for the cheer of those who are doubling this cape, I would show that it leads to a Pacific Sea within whose bounds are the Fortunate Isles."

(Continued from Page 200)

stead of force, and that the old fallacy that preparation for war is a preventive of war, is vain and foolish.

"The war demonstrates that methods of brute force are as unintelligent and insufficient as they are un-Christian, and the place to prevent war is back at the springs of human conduct."

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America sent to President Wilson a communication from which we make the following notes.

1. Expressing gratitude for the action of the President in offering the services of the United States in mediation and requesting him to renew this offer on the first favorable occasion.

4. Endorsing the general principle of the eighteen Bryan Peace Treaties and suggesting that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan take steps at an early date to urge upon the governments of the world the need of a universal treaty providing:

1. That some definite interval of time, to be mutually agreed upon shall intervene between the declaration of war and the beginning of active hostilities.

2. That in the interval a commission of the signatory powers shall make careful investigation and report their findings to the world.

3. That the signatory powers agree to enforce the observance of the agreement upon the nation that transgresses the treaty, by immediate military intervention.

5. Suggesting that the President appeal to the people of the United States that neither as individuals nor as groups do they take any action to destroy the complete and absolute neutrality of the United States or to impair its qualification to act in impartial mediation.

6. Suggesting that an early Sunday and the preceding Saturday be designated by the President of the United States as a day of united prayer.

It is significant that the suggestion in article 5 of the Council's letter found expression in the recent appeal of President Wilson to the American people.

WAR COMMENTS OF N. Y. PAPERS.

The New York Times says: "The general war is the direct and apparently the inevitable result of competitive armament. Such armament has been dictated in large part by ruling classes, who are least exposed to the terrible consequences of war, and who have conceived or inherited ambitions, animosities, appetites, in which the common people do not consciously share. With a war such as has now begun, the tremendous cost of this system will be proved to every human being capable of even the shortest foresight—proved by the direct hardship, privation, and agony endured. It is not at all beyond the limits of reasonable speculation to infer that by this lesson the general mind of the world may

be so deeply revolted that war and the armament that compels war may be effectually banned."

A broad view of the problem requires that we take note of the statement recently made by the German chancellor in the Reichstag, that "Wars are not planned and brought about in these days by government, but noisy and fanatical minorities drive nations into wars." But it will be strange indeed if people who have heard of Lincoln's ideal of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" will not answer back that any condition is intolerable in which the horrors and curse of war may be thrust upon many millions of people by the conduct and decisions of a few men. Of the men responsible for this war the New York World reduces the number to three—crowned heads of course—and comments:

"The three are permitted to play with the lives of millions of men, with property worth thousands of millions of dollars, with the commerce and industry and prosperity and laws and institutions not merely of empires and kingdoms but of continents. War of itself may be wise or unwise, just or unjust; but that the issue of a world-wide war should rest in the hands of three men—any three men—and that the hundreds of millions who will bear the burden and be affected in every relation of life by the outcome of such a war should passively leave the decision to these three men is an indictment of civilization itself!"

Thus, while the war is dominant today, it is already summoned to give an account of itself before the world at a coming International Tribunal of Peace.

F. S. S.



Granddaughter of Mission Printer is Afflicted

By M. S. Andrews

LONG ago, on April 19, 1820, there landed on these shores a company of pilgrims to whom the present inhabitants, kamaaina and malahini, native and foreigner alike, owe more perhaps than to any others for the beauty, prosperity and peace of this Paradise of the Pacific. Some of this band remained and their descendants are known and honored by all.

Of those who soon left, whose names even have long since ceased to be mentioned, were Elisha Loomis, a young man of 21 years, and his young wife. He came as the mission printer, and on August 7, 1820, the first printing press on the island was set up and put into use. Mr. Loomis was thoroughly consecrated to the work of missions, had a quick ear and a ready pen, and was invaluable in reducing the language of the natives to writing. He also had a winning way with children, and was one

of the early teachers. Levi Loomis was the first white child born in these islands (born July 16, 1820). When this child was a few weeks old, a call from Hawaii took Mr. Loomis away for three or four months as a teacher for Prince Kalanimoku and his attendants.

Mr. Loomis seemed to "fit in" and adapt himself to people and circumstances, and was loved by brother missionaries and natives alike.

His health was not good, as he suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and after seven years, during which time he accomplished an inestimable service for these islands, he returned with his wife and three children to America. Later he was sent as a missionary among the O-jib-we Indians of Michigan and helped to reduce their language to writing, using the same methods employed here. But ill health followed him through many removals and constant labors till he passed away near his old home at the age of thirty-six. His wife and five children have followed him.

But there lives in Ypsilanti, Mich., a grand-daughter, Miss May E. Loomis, from whom we have learned many facts regarding the family and received genealogical records. Miss Loomis has in her possession her grandmother's diary, written on board the Thaddeus and continued during the seven years of her sojourn here. She has been trying to make a copy of this diary for the Cousins' Society, but lack of time, failing eyesight and ill health have postponed the work. As she copies (she writes) her eyes fill with tears over the story of her grandmother's labors, and she longs to see the house and the land where her father was born.

For a long time no letter has been received, but in June of 1914 there was published in the Star-Bulletin a part of a letter from Miss Loomis to E. A. Cooper of this city. Mr. Cooper explains this letter for the FRIEND in part as follows:

"I should like to give a little information concerning the author of this letter.

"In 1892, while a student at Oberlin, Ohio, I took a special course of instruction in what was known as the Oberlin School of Retouching and Photography. The above-named lady was my instructor in retouching. She was a most conscientious woman, of high moral and religious ideas, and exerted a most wholesome influence over the young lives that came under her instruction. She was not a robust woman but rather delicate in body. She was also afflicted with partial deafness and weak eyes. Because of the weakness of her eyes she later had to give up her position in the school.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



"About seven or eight years ago, while returning from a business trip to New England states I passed through her city and stopped off to call on her. I was greatly pained to find her living in one room in the rear above a store, where she was struggling to make a living as a seamstress. I learned from her that her father, whose mind had become weakened by old age, had been influenced to bequeath all his property to the step-mother, leaving his children practically penniless.

"Until I received a letter from Miss Loomis a few months ago, I had not heard from her for nearly six years and had heard that she was dead. * * * Out of consideration for her feelings I am not giving you her entire letter, the remainder of which tells of her unsuccessful struggle to make both ends meet, of her failing health, of the wrongs she has suffered, and of the darkness and hopelessness of the future outlook. Although a friend of hers for over 20 years, she does not ask for assistance. She asks advice how she shall proceed. All she wants is a fighting chance to care for herself until the final summons comes. She makes the pitiful statement that she has been obliged to draw from the meager sum she had set aside with which to be buried (her burial fund, she calls it) to pay taxes on a town lot in a western city which was bequeathed to her by an uncle. She says she can no longer pay the taxes and wants to sell this lot for the mere pittance it may bring to relieve her unfortunate condition.

"Knowing the generous spirit which has always been manifested by the children who have descended from the early missionaries who were co-workers with her grandparents in the days of 'Old Hawaii,' I feel that but to present the need of one of the "Cousins" on whom fortune has smiled less kindly than on others, would bring a hearty and generous response with proffered help; but just how assistance can be rendered without the appearance of charity, which would naturally be offensive to one whose natural dignity and refinement would render sensitive, I cannot suggest. Perhaps there may be some one who may read this letter and to whom an appeal may come who can suggest a way. From such a one I should be glad to hear.

"Sincerely,
"EDWIN A. COOPER."

John R. Mott thinks the noblest work on earth today is to do in China, in India, and in Africa what St. Paul did for the Roman Empire and St. Columbia for Scotland.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Men Working for Men

MAKING THE MEMBERSHIP RELIGIOUS. This phrase has become the key to much Young Men's Christian Association work of today. It is both the problem and the ambition of the typical secretary throughout America. This is the ideal toward which we are all now working, and plans looking to its accomplishment are the topic of conversation wherever our employed officers gather in a group. The Association throughout North America has had a most remarkable building era, equaled perhaps by no other religious organization in modern history. The money invested in association buildings now amounts to about \$100,000,000 in the States and Canada alone. The officers, both volunteer and employed, realize the great responsibility this vast

trust imposes on our organization, and this sense of duty has crystalized into the phrase above, "making the membership religious."

HERE TOO. The Honolulu association is in touch and accord with this movement, and many of our fall and winter plans are aimed in that direction. No new or specially startling features enter into the plans; the chief numbers on this program are merely a most persistent working of means long proved effective, with an added determination to make them reach more men. Here are some of the details of method.

INTERVIEWS. The aim is to arrange a personal interview with every man and boy that joins the association within a month of the time he joins. In this interview the claims of the Christian life will be presented, and the need of church affiliation shown, with an appeal to the man or boy to connect with some church and make his church work count. We did something along this line last year with a degree of success that has encouraged us to greatly extend its operation this fall and winter. With but one or two exceptions the men have been glad of a chance to talk over their religious needs.

BIBLE STUDY. Classes and clubs studying the Bible form an important element in the scheme. Last year between 300 and 400 men and boys were in our Bible classes, and this number will be increased this term. Indeed, we have worked out a scheme whereby every man or boy playing on a team in either baseball, basketball or bowling will be in a class or club studying the Bible. Experiments were made along this line during the last season with results that have led us to plan bigger things along the same line.

ALL IN IT. All the employed officers are in thorough harmony with this ideal of evangelizing the membership, and have planned the details of their departments to make everything fit into the general scheme. Doubtless this first year will not be as satisfactory as we believe following years will be, but we are

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.
185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
 LAUNDRY**
 =
 DYEING AND
 CLEANING
 WORKS

**E. R. BATH
 PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSETGuaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
 SIDEBORDS,
 BOX COUCHES
 MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
 SANG**

Tailor

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
 HONOLULU, T. H.

sure the plan is a wise and workable one, and are sure of co-operation from the volunteer workers on the various committees.

THEATER MEETINGS. The meetings conducted every Sunday night in the Empire Theater have met with gratifying success. Mr. James Wakefield, the chairman of the committee, has set a splendid example of lay leadership, and he has had a committee worthy of his example. The result has been a good attendance, good music, good advertising and a very profitable series of addresses by earnest Christian men. The meetings have resulted in a number of men deciding to begin the Christian life and doubtless other decisions of which we know nothing.

FALL CONFERENCE. The employed officers spent two full days and nights in a beautiful mountain home late in August setting up their plans for the work of this year. Each man came prepared to outline his department's work, and to receive suggestions from the other men. This informs each secretary as to what the other men on the staff are planning, and conflicts of policy or detail are brought out and eliminated. The sense of close fellowship was a great gain to the work. The quiet talks about the fireside in the evening, the intimate friendships developed by living together in pleasant surroundings and the unhurried conferences about the year's work are sure to make a difference in the religious output of the association.

NEW FEATURES. Three new features will be put in operation by the educational department this fall. The first one will be a series of lectures to men who will vote for the first time this November. The value of the ballot and various civic and territorial political problems will be presented, and men helped to make their political affiliations on a rational basis. No party will be given the benefit of undue emphasis, as the claims of all parties will be presented by men who have responded to these claims. The second plan contemplates teaching English to foreigners. Classes will be organized in October, and the English language taught by methods that have been tried with great success on the mainland. The third plan is one to prepare candidates for American citizenship examinations. The way to citizenship is dark and devious to many who would like to become Americans. The committee plans to devise ways of coaching and advising these men, helping them to pass the tests and then having a conception of citizenship that will make them of value to the country and not merely possessors of the franchise.

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
 MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
 Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
 Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits, Sweet
 Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
 CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
 ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
 142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
 Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

♦♦♦

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
 Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
 binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
 anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

IN BEHALF of the Delegates from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the undersigned were appointed as a Special Committee to prepare and publish to our brethren at home a Declaration and Summary concerning the recent momentous Conference of the Church Peace Union—which Conference, begun at Constance on Sunday, August 2nd, was continued in London on Wednesday, August 5th. In so doing we are following the example of the English Delegates to the Conference, whose terse and weighty utterance to the brethren in England was published in the London Times, Daily Chronicle and other newspapers on August 5th.

In making this report we are authorized to speak substantially for the entire body of American Delegates to the Church Peace Conference.

AN HOUR FOR CALMNESS AND VISION.

It is significant that this first International Conference of the Churches for the promotion of friendship and peace between the nations of the world occurred at a moment when we were all obliged to witness an amazing development of the war fever, and the widespread misery caused on all sides by the mere preparations for battle; and we have had a unique opportunity to witness the sincere and profound reluctance with which the sober and serious element in every nation concerned has found itself involved in the imminent cataclysm. Whatever the immediate outcome may be, we are more than ever confident and convinced that this sober and serious element of every Christian nation is now, as always, moving under the guidance and blessing of Almighty God our Father. Our dismay is not despair. No note of pessimism has been heard at any of the four sessions of our conference. There is a general consciousness that now more than ever we are called to co-operate in the spirit of Jesus Christ, so that no self-will or bitterness or impatience on our part shall cloud our vision, or hinder us from seizing the opportunity which God is giving us to do His will in the world—waiting upon the Lord.

OUR CHRISTIAN IDEALISM IS CONFIRMED.

This war, so far from indicating the futility of our plans and endeavors, or the foolishness of Christian idealism, is demonstrating that the methods of brute force, and of inconsiderate egotism, are as unintelligent and inefficient as they are unchristian. We are witnessing the reductio ad absurdum of unchristian civilization; for peace is not to be se-

cured by preparations for war (even if unchristian men compel their brothers in self-defense, and for the sake of sacred treaties, to make ready for war). Not that it is in the interests of peace to belittle the spirit of patriotism, but to Christianize it. Like our laws and our culture, our education and commerce and industrialism, so too our very patriotism must be pervaded by the mind of Christ and be ready for the discipline of the Cross—the sign and symbol, not merely of brotherly love, but of international love, over against the shortsightedness and selfishness of individuals and peoples. As we disperse to our homes and fatherland, that is the message we are bringing from this conference; and it is first and foremost a call to international humiliation and prayer in the name and confidence of Christ. The time for men to prevent war is not when events are culminating, but far, far back at the springs of human conduct, individual, national and international. Let us see to it that henceforth "all our fresh springs are in God."

THE HARDER TASK OF THE CHURCHES OF EUROPE.

This is not the moment to dwell on the practical steps which may be taken by us all in common to promote peace among the nations. Some such steps will appear in the four resolutions which are to be published in due time by the International Committee of our conference. Others will be disclosed afterwards. Meanwhile we desire to emphasize the fact that has been borne in on us by contact with the workers for the Peace Movement in England and Europe generally—that more problems than we Americans were aware of are on the shoulders of those who, under God, are now leading the churches of Europe; and we are grateful to our Heavenly Father for the skill and wisdom and self-control which, in this trying ordeal, have been vouchsafed to them. For five years previous to the formation of our Church Peace Union, these, our brethren, on this, the Eastern, side of the Atlantic have been paving the way for what is now our common task, and it is their actual knowledge of men and means in the different nations of Europe which made it possible for our first International Church Conference for the Promotion of Peace to be widely and thoroughly representative.

THE HOUR OF OUR OPPORTUNITY.

We in America have much to contribute henceforth to the common cause, and by our freedom from entangling alliances, and from some traditions which in Europe are an inheritance, we

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.



Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.



TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery



CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS



The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride



ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just HATS — FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

may, if we are properly considerate, be
able to do and say some things which
Europeans cannot; but after our pres-
ent privilege of communion with the
delegates over here, we know and feel
that there is a vast deal for them to do
which would be beyond our power.
Therefore the determination of our con-
ference to rely on the International
Committee for guidance, and for ulti-
mate decisions from time to time—the
resolution to "move all together when
we move at all"—is a determination
which we are sure will commend itself
to our brethren in the United States. In
the very midst of this internecine con-
flict of the leading nations of Europe,
there will be henceforth from each of
them well-chosen and skilful delegates
to our International Council, ready and
able to contribute of their special expe-
rience and prayers to our common en-
deavors for the peace of the world and
the Christianization of all mankind.

Submitted to the Federal Council of
the Churches of Christ in America and
its Committee on Peace and Arbitration,
by instruction of the American dele-
gates

E. R. HENDRIX,

Chairman.

GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLAS.
WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL,
LUTHER B. WILSON.
FREDERICK LYNCH.
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,

Secretary.

Committee appointed by the delegates
representing the Federal Council of
the Churches of Christ in America.
London, August 6th, 1914.



A Horse

Who was the author of the lines,

*"A horse, a horse,
My kingdom for a horse!"*

Doubtless you can give the answer,
but can you help get the horse?

Mr. Mamiya's horse is dead. Having
a wide field to cover in his evangelistic
work in and around Kohala, he had to
get another. His Japanese friends con-
tributed half of the amount needed, but
from his own meager salary it would be
cruel to ask him to pay for the means
of transportation to and from his vari-
ous stations. \$30 is still needed. Could
you help?

F. S. S.



Sorrow must be made an opportunity
for service. They who comfort others
shall themselves be comforted. Unto
those who minister to others shall the
Father himself minister. — George
Hodges, D. D.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the

TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's . . \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
 courteous treatment have been the
 factors which have made us "The
 Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
 and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
 ware has added materially to the
 success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
 53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

OF A TRIP to an outlying district
 in the interests of the Opium Re-
 form Bureau, on which she accompanied
 her husband, Mrs. E. W. Thwing of
 China has written picturesquely as fol-
 lows:

"In the town of Cho Chou, about
 sixty miles south of Peking, there is a
 Chinese official or district magistrate by
 the name of Mr. Hou who is much in-
 terested in the reform society. He had
 never seen Mr. Thwing, but became in-
 terested in him through reading of his
 reform work and through reform arti-
 cles in the Chinese newspapers. He
 heard that Mr. Thwing was invited to
 speak at a conference of church mem-
 bers and delegates of the churches of
 the American Board Mission of this
 district and so requested that the pastor
 of the local church go to Peking and
 ask Mr. Thwing if he would address
 a reform meeting one afternoon. They
 had been preparing for this occasion a
 whole month.

"I accompanied Mr. Thwing on this
 trip. We were met at the train by the
 district magistrate, his guard of about
 forty soldiers, and the police officers;
 with representatives from commercial
 bodies, schools and church delegates.
 All wore large paper flowers. They
 were facing the train, when we alight-
 ed, and saluted us. They were then or-
 dered to turn about, the train stopping a
 few minutes longer, for our pictures to
 be taken. The official had brought his
 own chair for Mr. Thwing, which had
 been newly upholstered in silk the day
 before and perfumed for the occasion.
 A man carried a big red umbrella before
 the chair, which is customary with the
 officials. I rode in a Peking cart, my
 first experience in such a jiggling and
 joggling conveyance. The magistrate
 said that if he had known I was coming
 he would have had a chair ready for me.
 Such a long procession as we made go-
 ing to the chapel about a mile from the
 station!

The official had prepared a fine feast,
 in the reception room of the chapel, for
 us and some of the ministers. It was
 then time for the business meeting of
 the church delegates in the chapel,
 which we attended, and from there Mr.
 Thwing addressed another meeting of
 the A. B. M. After this meeting we
 were invited to dine with two of the A.
 B. C. F. M. missionaries, who had been
 in Cho Chou a week attending this con-
 ference. We had just time to get to our
 large afternoon reform meeting, which
 was held in a temple, a short distance
 from the chapel. On arrival we were
 invited to tea, cakes and candy in a re-

ception room, before going in to the
 meeting.

The occasion of the meeting was to
 organize a local Reform Society and
 they were very glad to have Mr. Thwing
 there with them. The platform was very
 prettily decorated with flags, etc. The
 minister, Mr. Wang, led the meeting.
 First a hymn was sung—our national
 tune, to which has been set Chinese
 words. The magistrate made a few re-
 marks. He is a large man, and he did
 look handsome in his blue black suit and
 cap, trimmed with gold braid and em-
 broidered in gold with four beautiful
 gold medals pinned on one side of his
 coat. Mr. Thwing was then called
 upon to give his address, which he did
 very enthusiastically and caused cheers
 and clapping of the hands from all the
 people. Mr. Li, our Peking pastor, then
 made a speech. After the meeting a
 photograph was taken of those on the
 platform, a little school of boys just be-
 low the platform and many soldiers in
 the court.

Mr. Thwing and I were then invited
 to visit the Yamen, or home of the mag-
 istrate. Two chairs were provided this
 time. One for each of us. The same

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line
 includes the
 Chickering, We-
 ber, Kroeger,
 :: Kreiter ::
 Singer and Bou-
 doir; also the
 complete Aeoli-
 an line of Pian-
 ola Pianos and
 Orchestrells.
 We rent Pian-
 os. We are the
 sole distributors
 for the Victor
 Talking Machine
 Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
 the One Price Plan—the only honest method
 of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHER
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

retinue were with us. Mr. Hou was very proud to show us his place. It had all been repaired and freshly painted. He said that he was "Kai Liang"—ing his place. (Kai Liang means to turn around, or in other words to reform). "Kai Liang Hui" is the name for Reform Society. He showed us the guest hall but we were invited in his own room where tea was brought, and his wife was ushered in by her maid. Before we left he broke off a little branch of pure white blossoms from a little plant in his room which I admired and presented it to me. He gave Mr. Thwing a large photograph of himself and his attendants, also a small one of himself.

We were escorted to the train in grand style by soldiers and policemen. When we arrived, lo and behold, there was the magistrate! I thought that we had left him behind, but no, indeed, he was going to be with us as long as he could. He would not let us buy our tickets, but presented us with first class tickets.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.
July 21, 1914, to August 20, 1914.
RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 402.00
A. M. A.	6.00
Beretania Settlement	241.25
Educational-Social Work	50.00
Filipino Work	30.00
General Fund	224.50
Hawaii General Fund	16.45
Investment (bal. only)	50.00
Invested Funds (bal. only)	1,916.65
Japanese Work	90.00
Kauai General Fund	15.50
Kalaupapa Building Fund	10.00
Maui General Fund	201.00
Ministerial Relief Fund .....	.50
Oahu General Fund	685.00
Office Expense .....	.40
Real Estate Fund	90.00

\$4,029.25

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$1,293.97
Beretania Settlement	109.24
Board Building Fund Inc..	349.38
Coan Land	87.91
Chinese Work	\$ 49.05
Salaries	427.00
Educational-Social Work—	
Salaries	315.00
English-Portuguese Work. 80.00	
Salaries	803.00
Filipino Work	35.00
General Fund—Salaries ..	488.00
Hawaiian Work	8.00
Salaries	680.00
Japanese Work	122.00
Salaries	942.00
Kalihi Church Land	1,127.45
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	105.00
Office Expense	102.45
Real Estate Fund	120.00
Sunday School Work	166.00
	\$7,410.45
Excess of Expenditures over Re-	
ceipts	3,381.20
Cash on hand August 20, 1914....	1,627.66

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—:—:—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

Entered into rest Monday morning, August 17, at the King's Daughters' Home, 1625 Makiki street, Mrs. Dorothea Amalia Kuffrath. She was born eighty-three years ago in Huserheide in Schoetmar in Lippe, Depmold, Germany. Her husband was a music director in Duisburg, on the Rhine, and her father a schoolmaster in the town in which she was born.

Mrs. Kuffrath was a woman of rare beauty of character, a consecrated Christian and always gracious and courteous. During the short but painful illness which marked the end of her earthly career she was never heard to complain or murmur. The Home sustains a great loss in her passing.

Rev. Emil Engelhardt conducted the funeral services at the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams Tuesday, August 18, at 2 p. m. The interment took place in the new King's Daughters' plot in Nuuanu Cemetery.

EVENTS.

July 26. Chaplain O. J. W. Scott, of Twenty-fifth Infantry speaker at men's mass meeting at Empire Theater under auspices of Y. M. C. A.

27. Six tenement mothers and thirty-five babies off for summer camp at Kawailo. Palama Settlement enterprise.

29. Good work of ex-Governor Frear in Washington prevents Hawaii from losing out by default in appropriation bills. Fair policy of Inter-Island S. S. Co. explained by Vice-President J. L. McLean. Board of Agriculture and Forestry announces determination to stamp out tuberculosis among cattle.

31. Rowland M. Cross and R. H. Wallin, both of whom leave soon for mainland honored at dinner given by faculty of Mills School.

Aug. 1. Cruisers West Virginia and South Dakota in Honolulu harbor for brief stay. Complete longest touring trip ever undertaken by U. S. N. Bible class meetings in fire halls under auspices of Y. M. C. A. voted a success. Forester Hosmer announces that pine trees thrive in Hawaii. Seventieth birthday anniversary of Capt. Henri Berger for 42 years leader of the Hawaiian Band celebrated at special ceremonies in Capitol grounds. Those taking part, Queen Liliuokalani, Judge Dole, Gov. Pinkham and Mayor Fern. 1915 parade poster prize awarded to Filipino youth.

Aug. 2. Chaplain W. R. Scott, of Second Infantry, former pastor of "Little Church Around the Corner," speaker at Y. M. C. A. mass meeting, Empire Theater. Seaside Hotel cottage burns to ground. Outrigger Club suffers loss.

3. Paul B. Young, Honolulu boy, wins \$5000 scholarship in Orient.

4. Kaimuki neighbors present loving cup to Capt. Berger.

5. Oahu R. R. & Land Co. asks Public Utilities Commission to aid in preventing public from risking lives in crossing railroad bridges.

6. Hawaii mourns with Pres. Wilson in death of his wife. Millions added to sugar crop as result of European war. Honolulu corps of Salvation Army welcomes Col. Blanche Cox, a delegate to the World Congress of the army in London.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

**Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery**

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stade, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

7. Directors of Mid-Pacific Carnival dis-
cuss advisability of discontinuance of plans
for 1915 show on account of war conditions.
S. S. Nippon Maru leaves seven and one-
half tons silver bullion in Honolulu, owing
to lowering of war clouds after sailing from
S. F.

9. Daughters of Hawaii plan elaborate
ceremonies at Keauhou, North Kona, Aug.
14. Granite memorial to be erected on spot
where Kamehameha III was born. Churches
of Honolulu unite in prayer for World
Peace.

9. Japanese consul scouts idea of war
between Japan and U. S.

10. Castle School, Tarrytown, N. Y., of-
fers scholarship to Hawaiian girl.

11. Board of Harbor Commissioners ap-
prove plan for new wharf at Lahaina, Maui.

12. Judge S. B. Dole elected honorary
member of Chamber of Commerce for dis-
tinguished services rendered community.
Application of Waikiki Inn for after hours
liquor privileges denied by Liquor License
Board. Wm. H. C. Campbell appointed mem-
ber of Territorial Lands Board to succeed
Alfred W. Carter, of Waimea, Hawaii.

13. Chas. R. Frazier proposes amuse-
ment park for U. S. soldiers stationed here.
Niagara held in port on account of war
conditions. Cable to Governor from Terri-
torial Treasurer Conkling, brings encourag-
ing news regarding disposal of Territorial
bonds despite war. First Hawaiian pine-
apple day big success, observance world-
wide.

14. Hawaii Promotion Committee votes
to send Secretary H. P. Wood to Coast to
aid in directing tide of travel to Territory.

16. Dr. John Wadman mass meeting
speaker under auspices by Y. M. C. A.

17. Hilo plans county fair for Thanks-
giving Day. Baby show to be big feature.
New circuit judges, W. S. Edings and C. W.
Ashford take oath of office.

19. Utilities Commission reports Inter-
Island Corporation's dealings with public
are governed by spirit of fairness. J. J.
Smiddy named by President for U. S. mar-
shal. Christian Church congregation votes
to build new house of worship. Walter G.
Smith, lecturer for Honolulu Promotion
Committee and former editor of Hawaiian
Star, dies at San Mateo, Cal.

20. American-Hawaiian steamers to dis-
continue lighterage system at Hilo, using
new wharf.

23. Senor Agnello Lopes da Cunha Pes-
soa, new Portuguese consul, arrives with
bride. Rev. Kimura, the "Moody of Japan,"
speaker at Y. M. C. A. meeting at Emipre
Theater.

25. Collector M. A. Franklin leaves for
New York to attend convention of port col-
lectors. Plans conference with Secretary
of the Treasury McAdoo regarding improve-
ment of customs service in Honolulu.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires.*

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.



MID-PACIFIC CARNIVAL

HAWAII'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
HOW SHALL WE USE IT?

\$500.00

\$500.00

POOLE

THE FRIEND

Friend's War Relief Plans Mature

Funds To Be Divided Between Suffering Countries

The following general communication has been received and we are glad to give it this prominence. If it would serve any purpose to have money come through our office we will be glad to receive it, but suggest that it go straight to the Treasurer, James A. Rath. The movement is now a community matter, having outgrown, as it was intended it should, its inception by THE FRIEND.

Honolulu, Hawaii, October 3, 1914.

The Friend,
Merchant, Corner Alakea,
Honolulu.

We hope to interest you in the good work of the War Relief Committee.

We have thought it probable that you will be willing to open a list through your paper and accept contributions at your office for the Relief Fund, publishing the names of the contributors in your paper from time to time, and forward the funds to Mr. J. A. Rath, Secretary War Relief Committee, Box 514, Honolulu, Hawaii. We can assure you that every dollar contributed to this fund will mean a relief of suffering for the family of some poor fellow who is in the ranks of the nations now at war. We feel certain that you will help us, and we shall be very glad to receive suggestions from you for furthering the work.

Yours very truly,
W. R. CASTLE,
Chairman "War Relief Committee."

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✱

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✱

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

✱

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets: Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.
P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Etna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✱

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

Vol. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 10

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—


THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor
Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards
F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner
Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy
A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Hawaii's Golden Opportunity.

 THE FINE public spirit shown by Judge Dole in calling a meeting of representative citizens to devise ways and means for turning the new wave of prosperity which the European war has sent flooding our Territory into channels of blessing for the unfortunate victims of this world-wide disaster is worthy of "Hawaii's First Citizen." A Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund strikes the imagination, carries captive the reason, stirs the heart and wins the approval of conscience. It is something new in a calamity of this nature and it has all the accuracy of exact science in getting at the very center of the need of stricken Europe. Our community now has the opportunity of leadership in a most unselfish movement for the advancement of human brotherhood. It accords both with the history and the genius of these Islands. We have been interracial in spirit as no other community on earth has been.

The Hawaiian welcomed men of the white, yellow and black races to citizenship without distinction and careless of numbers. Thus he developed here a world wide spirit. If we raise a large fund for the proposed relief, it will emphasize all that we stand for in altruism. The movement will serve notice also upon the mainland that this Territory is worthy of its prosperity and turns it into channels of widest blessing. Let us all rally then according as God has prospered us to make this offering one of the most notable manifestations of the "Spirit of Hawaii" that these Islands have ever known.

❖

The Direct Primary.

Hawaii's first test of the direct primary law proved the wisdom of the provision. As we forecasted two months ago Messrs. Kuhio, McCandless and Carter were nominated. In order to ensure the defeat of Mr. Rice it is reported that Mr. McCandless advised a number of his supporters to vote for the Prince. We do not know whether there is any truth in this report. Good men were nominated for all offices and the voters will have a fine opportunity for selection among the candidates of the several parties. On Oahu a splendid split senatorial ticket consisting of Messrs. Castle, Bryan and Kalanokalani is both possible and very attractive. There should also be no difficulty in picking out a strong set of representatives. In fact the next Legislature ought to be the best Hawaii has ever had. The defeat of Hustace is to be regretted, but the shelving of Murray and Cohen is a worthy achievement. This leaves the way open for the return of Mr. Fern to the mayor's chair upon which he seems to have the strangle hold. He makes a good King Log, and should be re-elected. Honolulu business men and lovers of up-to-date government had a rare chance to put their city upon a basis of efficiency in the offer of Mr. Waldron. The manner in which this was turned down is proof positive that our city deserves nothing better than Mr. Fern. Fortunately it will be possible to pick out of the list of candidates for supervisors a

board that should give Honolulu better government than it has ever had. It was good to find that Messrs. Petrie and McClellan of the present Board had won a place on the November ticket. As for the delegateship the course of good citizens is clear. How any one who cares for the good name of Hawaii can vote for the Prince is past conception. To elect him again is stultification, a plain notification to Congress that this Territory does not care to be represented upon its floor. If the choice were simply between him and McCandless it should take little time to decide. That there is wide distrust of the Democratic candidate is unquestionable. But Congress is not a fool and he could not lead it to do any real harm to Hawaii, even if he should attempt it. That he should try to do this in the face of his long identification with the Islands, of his personal interests here and of the ambition every man has to associate his name with worthy achievement seems an unwarrantable assumption. To risk one term of Mr. McCandless might not be unwise if that were the only alternative to the Prince. But fortunately this is not the case. The Progressive party deserves praise for having presented a practicable way out of the dilemma in nominating Mr. Carter. Here we have an ideal candidate. He knows the ropes, has wide Congressional acquaintance, is *persona grata* to all parties, is resourceful, public spirited, devoted to the best interests of Hawaii and has time to give to the duties of a delegate. Fortunately the Progressives have influence with both the President and Congress. With Mr. Carter at Washington there would certainly come about a favorable change in the attitude of the general government to this Territory. He would place Hawaii on the political map as a bona fide statehood possibility. There are very few men in the Islands who would make as good a representative. Why not elect him then? The cowardly reply "because we cannot" is unworthy of real red-blooded men. We can if we will. If after an honest trial we fail, we shall be no worse off; it will be Kuhio or McCandless, a devil and the deep sea choice

anyway. Nay, we shall be infinitely better off, we shall have stood for principle, voted for the best man, and given a notable exhibition of public spirit. It is certainly a golden opportunity for a strong conscience vote.



Central Union's Efficiency Census.

The Religious Educational Committee of Central Union Church has sent forth a notable letter asking all its members to indicate in what branches of social activity they are engaged. A list of ninety-eight lines of work are detailed and blanks are left for specification of others not included in the letter. Members of the church are also asked to name any of the listed activities in which they wish to take part, while a number of strictly church enterprises in which there is room for larger co-operation is named with the request for volunteers to sign up thereunder. When this census is complete it will be possible to have some definite knowledge as to how this church is honey-combing Honolulu with its own overflowing life. We have long known that it is permeating the social whole here to a remarkable degree, but the details have never been made clear. Now to a large extent the church will be able to tabulate something of this leavening feature of its work. The day has gone by forever when a really living Church can be charged with the selfishness of existing for itself alone. Yet there are few in the community who know what a vital power the Church really is. Its work is carried on in such quiet ways and is as the Master said so truly like leaven which is "hid" that the unthinking find it easy to charge it with being indifferent to social needs. That it is impossible truthfully to urge this against Honolulu churches, the census is making clear with most striking demonstration.



Billy Sunday.

"Billy Sunday for Honolulu." It sounds strange. For Honolulu probably does not want him. Our city is fairly well satisfied with its moral status. It does not like thrills. It has no wish to be aroused or to face its shortcomings. It likes to cover up its private sins. But does it not need a moral shake up? Is it not too self complacent? Take its juries which have over and over again within a year evaded their plain duty. Imagine the moral condition of a man who will confess that he refused to convict because he disliked the prosecuting attorney. Study our saloon-like clubs supported by our Christian citizens of highest intelligence in this age when every one knows that alcohol is humanity's direst foe.

Peep under the skirts of the social evil here and witness the rottenness. At all events the Inter-Church Federation voted unanimously to ask Billy Sunday to come to Honolulu. It did this in the face of its presiding officer's declaration at the outset of the discussion that he would want to be out of the city during the campaign—a statement which he soon retracted and contradicted by adding that he would take pains to be here and co-operate with all the power he has. The motion to invite Mr. Sunday was made by a pastor who confessed that until very recently he was opposed to having this evangelist, as his impressions of his method of work had been very unfavorable, but careful investigation had removed all his objections. The seconder was a layman prominent in the most conservative Protestant Church in the city. Y. M. C. A. Secretary and Salvation Army Officer spoke of the confidence their organizations on the mainland had in the man and his mission. The pastor who had suggested Mr. Sunday had been through two campaigns with him in mainland cities and felt that no man could help in the cause of religion in Honolulu as this much discussed lay preacher. The Federation therefore requested its president to visit Denver where Mr. Sunday now is, and personally labor with him to give a favorable answer. Christian people would do well to pray both for the success of this endeavor to secure him and for the moral awakening of this town in preparation for his coming, in the campaign itself and during the gathering of its fruits.



Rats and Roaches.

Honolulu's three worst pests are mosquitoes, rats and roaches. The mosquitoes are being well attended to by the Board of Health. They are not eradicated by any means, but they are being fairly well kept down. If every family could be taught to expose pans of water to entice these creatures to lay their eggs therein and to empty the pans without fail once every week in a sunny place, mosquitoes might be still more kept down. Rats should be ruthlessly annihilated and so far as the city is concerned this might be practically accomplished if every householder would frequently make use of rat poison about his premises. One of our fellow citizens whose place was badly infested has cleared them all out by this procedure. Roaches are more of a problem because they breed by the million in the city's sewer manholes. A campaign of roach poisoning by city and householders would largely dispose of these uncanny creatures. Why not rid Honolulu of these unwelcome pests? We can if we will.

The California Campaign.

The European war involving the co-operation of Japan with England seemed to make it wise to postpone for a time the Campaign of Good Will between Americans and Japanese on the Pacific Coast. At first it was thought that this postponement might delay Dr. Scudder's sailing until a later date than September 22nd on the Matsonia as was planned. But further developments summoned him to leave on that day, a cablegram from Rev. Dr. Guy of San Francisco asking him to come to the coast as soon as possible, having reached this city just as he set sail. The Committee in charge of the Good Will Movement desired his immediate presence. After ten days on the coast he will push on to the meeting of the American Board in Detroit and then to the Lake Mohonk Conference. A few days in New York and Boston will free him for farther campaigning on the Pacific Coast. His expectation is not to do much public speaking, but rather to get in personal touch with leaders for an exchange of views preparatory to the inauguration of some definite plan of procedure by the Federal Council.



Benedict XV.

THE FRIEND congratulates the Roman Catholic Church upon the unanimous and almost immediate choice of Cardinal Chiesa as Pope to succeed Pius X. Fortunately the new incumbent is a comparatively young man as popes go. He belongs to the progressive wing of the Cardinalate and is said to be of the temper of Leo XIII rather than that of his immediate predecessor. His close association with the late Cardinal Rampolla as well as his general reputation suggest that he will not let such questions as modernism come to the front as vital issues, but that he will be in sympathy with the trend of Christendom towards closer unity throughout the church universal. A sagacious, progressive and Christly Pope may accomplish wonders for Christianity at this stage of the world's history. Christians of all denominations would do well to pray for the leadership of God's Spirit in the mind and heart of Benedict XV, that he may understand and use to the full his great privilege as a unifier. The European war is likely to result in a widespread democratic movement which shall bring the peoples of earth nearer together than ever before. May the Church of Christ lead in this Together Campaign! Benedict XV can do more than any one man to forward it.

—D. S.

How Pittsburgh Has Solved the Problem of the Down-and-Out

As Told to THE FRIEND by Francis M. Goold

WITH need as the only passport, every man and woman in Pittsburgh may enter into a haven of respectability through the doors of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. The very name of the institution is notable. No "public charities" mark you; and finest of all, the word "improvement!" There is hope there, and a quickened pulse because of it.

My visit to the institution was under the most favorable conditions. John H. Flaherty, organizer and superintendent, took me through, explaining with contagious enthusiasm, the activities of the various departments. It was a day that I shall never forget.

The beginning of the enterprise was in March, 1912, when Mr. Flaherty asked the city of Pittsburgh for \$25,000, with the promise that if given that sum it would soon be put upon a paying basis. The money was forthcoming, part in a lump sum and part in rents collectable monthly.

Last year he made \$31,000; paid out of that \$9000 to the down-and-out in wages, and \$4000 for food given away. In addition to this he paid all expenses, including his own salary and that of assistant workers, and had a net profit of \$9000 which he turned into equipment.

Recently the services of Mr. Flaherty have been solicited by the New York and Los Angeles associations, but he refused both offers, feeling that his work is in Pittsburgh. He will, however, help any city to promote an enterprise similar to his own and will personally superintend the organization.

Doubtless you are impatient for the secret of his phenomenal success. It is simply this: His charity, if such it can be called, is self-supporting, and *the waste of the city is made to take care of its unfortunates*. The management believes that in receiving any man it not only protects him against the pangs of hunger which in his desperate straits may cause him to commit crime, but it is also protecting the community against such crime. The institution is a home where hungry, wretched, down-and-out men of all classes, religions, and occupations can go to begin over again the race for right living.

In carrying out his scheme for the self-

support of the city poor, Mr. Flaherty asked the citizens to give him their waste products—old clothes, old furniture, old bric-a-brac, old papers, old magazines. The furniture is stored in warehouses, of which he has the use, to be later sandpapered, varnished and reclaimed by down-and-out men. The old clothes are sorted, laundered, mended and put in condition by down-and-out women. The papers are sorted and baled, finally being sold to paper factories; the rags sold to professional rag pickers.

All of these lines of activity, with the exception of the collection and sales of paper, are applicable to Honolulu. As there is no paper factory in the vicinity there would be no market for this commodity. There are, however, other lines of work which might be developed here.

All that it is necessary to do is to telephone the institution and the cast-off articles are called for, the management owning its own express wagons. It has been found that people are glad to give in this way, for not only are they helping a good cause, but ridding their premises of undesirable refuse without cost to themselves.

In the poorest parts of the city Mr. Flaherty operates four stores. These are supplied with renovated goods and operated by down-and-out men. These stores have proven a great boon to the industrious poor. They are thus enabled to get good articles at extremely low prices. That the prices asked are proportionate to the means of the purchaser is perhaps best illustrated by the supposition that a woman enters one of the four stores with the intention of buying a dress. The dress is worth \$2 or \$3, but as the woman *really needs* it and to all appearances is only able to pay 20 cents, she is given the article in question for that sum. In this way she is helped *but not made a pauper*. The clerks, themselves down-and-outs, are quick to spot unworthy buyers and seldom is a mistake made.

The stables were to me among the most interesting parts of the institution. There were two long rows of as fine looking draft horses as I have ever seen, that is for rough work. They were well groomed and kept and I could not refrain from voicing my surprise and admiration.

This evidently pleased Mr. Flaherty very much. He said that he had long ago resolved that if he ever entered work of this kind his horses should be an example to every one in the city. Asked where he got such fine specimens he stated that he went West each year and bought a car load of young horses. Part of these he sold, retaining the remainder to be sold the following year when a new shipment is received.

The dormitories are fitted out with single white iron beds, two white sheets, a blanket, white pillow case, and spread.

Asked how often the bed linen was changed he replied that for those who stay permanently, clean sheets, etc., are provided thrice a week, but for transients the change is made daily. Thus a man is never allowed to sleep between sheets previously used by another.

The kitchen was spotless and the good-natured Southern darkey who attends to the meal-getting removed lids and opened oven doors with smiling pride. That day for dinner they were having plenty of lamb stew and potatoes, two kinds of vegetables and apple pie. These looked and smelled delicious. The bread is all home-made.

The dining room was simply furnished, but beautifully clean. The tables for transients were covered with white oil-cloth, but in an adjoining room the table for those who had proven their worth and had become employes, was laid with a white cloth, white dishes, and plated silver.

I must not forget the laundry. This part of the institution is patronized by the wealthiest citizens of Pittsburgh and the work turned out is of the highest possible order. Every piece is done by hand, and each family washing by itself. It is thus unnecessary to mark the articles. The superintendent is a woman who has been in charge from the beginning and to her falls all the supervision. Often among the down-and-out women who apply for work there are found to be trained laundresses, but for the most part the women receive their training under the superintendent. Often applications are made by individuals for help, and if there is a surplus on hand this is supplied. These laundresses are considered the best the city affords and they command high

wages. Owing to the extreme care in handling and the fine results, the laundry prices are high, but people of means are glad to pay them and there is always a rush of work.

In connection with the association is maintained a Children's Home with Miss Mary Anderson in charge. I visited this with the greatest interest and found a model institution with thirty rosy-cheeked youngsters the center of interest. There is also an open-air home for children who are not well or naturally frail. This I was unable to visit.

The best part of Mr. Flaherty's scheme is his method of handling the poor. His sympathy is genuine. When a man needing help comes into his office no questions are asked except "Have you had something to eat?" If not hungry, he is asked if he wants work and something best suited to his training or natural likes is found for him. If he is hungry, he is sent to the kitchen and given a full, hearty meal. Later he is given clean clothes and a bath and allowed to stay all night. After breakfast the next morning he is asked if he would like to work and if so employment is found. A nominal wage is paid to all employees. Soon, without haste or apparent effort, Mr. Flaherty gets the man's history. If he has been a drinking man or otherwise improvident, he is encouraged to start a bank account. This Mr. Flaherty opens for him. Often these men, feeling their own incompetence, ask Mr. Flaherty to keep the funds, giving them a certain allowance. Often, he says, old men have been able to pay their way into institutions for the aged and have had a bank account for the first time in their lives.

I found after some subtle questioning that Mr. Flaherty's religion is orthodox. But he is not a preacher. His life—clean, hopeful, sympathetic and unselfish—is his open testimony.

Although success has apparently attended every effort, he is not satisfied. His scheme, he says, is yet in an embryo form, with possibilities that he has not been able to carry out or discover.

Meanwhile the world is watching!

E.V.W.



Modern dentistry, by the way, decries the advent of pre-digested foods. We need to exercise the teeth to preserve them. There are many arguments in favor of nature's products.

Japanese Leaders and the Problem of Peace

W. D. Westervelt.

IN a visit made this past summer to Japan, two incidents came into the writer's experience which seem to be worth recording—especially in this time of national unrest.

A group of tourists from Honolulu sufficiently large to be called "A Hawaiian Party," was invited to meet Count Okuma, the present premier of Japan.

After a few minutes informal conversation, Count Okuma in a very pleasant way took up a subject which was almost supreme to him. He called attention to the fact that he was one of the international vice-presidents of the World's Peace Society and that his great desire was for peace among the nations. He spoke very earnestly of the growth of the feeling among many of the strong men of the world that the destructive cruelties of war should all be laid aside. Incidentally he thanked Hawaii for the methods used in our islands for solving the difficulties naturally arising in the employment of so many Japanese in our various kinds of island work. He had thoughtfully watched the different problems for many years and had been pleased with the careful wisdom displayed by our citizens in their dealings with the Japanese.

In this conversation, while glancing over the past he used this expression in almost exactly these words: "I have never been away from Japan, but I have known intimately many of the world's best men. Your great General Grant was in my home and in my heart. Your Lincoln, your Washington and many others (mentioning many names) have been my personal friends. I never met them face to face but I know them well. I know their thoughts; I know their characters, and I have made them my friends."

There was the earnestness of sincerity instead of the feeling that Count Okuma was simply trying to produce an effect. He was evidently hoping that he might say a few words which would be of some slight avail in cementing peace between America and Japan as far as our personal influence was concerned. This meeting with the premier was in Tokyo (Eastern Capital), now the capital city of the Mikado's kingdom.

A few weeks later we happened to be entertained for a few days by Miss Denton of the Doshisha University in Kyoto (Western Capital). Count Okuma had spent a few days in Kyoto the week pre-

vious for the double purpose of visiting the grave of the recent Empress Dowager and, as a side issue, of pushing the organization of a branch peace society.

He spoke very earnestly to a large audience of prominent Japanese. He praised the professors of the Doshisha for pushing the peace movement and the professors of the great Imperial University, many of whom had also become open advocates of the ideas put forth at Hague. He explained some of the international difficulties and emphasized the need of patience.

At that time, early in July, 1914, the chief question troubling the Japanese empire was how to maintain most friendly relations with the United States. In view of the decision announced September 15, 1914, that Japan will not at present sign the peace compact with the United States as proposed by Bryan, a translation of a part of the remarks of Count Okuma may be of great interest.

Dr. Inasami Hino, dean of the theological department of the Doshisha University, carefully prepared the following translation for me to use as I thought best. The translation is from a report in the Osaka Asahi Shinbun of July 9. Count Okuma says:

"The so-called American policy is a very serious problem, but we must remember that there are cases in history solved after the lapse of one century. Likewise the present problem cannot be brought to an immediate solution. At first the Italians were the object of exclusion, then the objective point moved on to the Chinese, and finally to the Japanese. There are three kinds of possible solution in this case, if we desire an immediate decision—Japan gives up her rights altogether—or fights to the last—or leaves it entirely to arbitration. In any case international affairs are not so simply and speedily to be pushed as amateurs suppose. However, I trust in the wisdom of the intelligent Americans to discover the points of mutual compromise as the time goes on and have no doubt that a full and just solution can be attained some time. I exchanged views several times with — and he hopes also that a smooth solution may be reached by way of the mutual understanding between the members of the parliaments of the two nations. The United States once returned the Shimonoseki indemnity money and I believe that in America that great spirit of freedom and equality which was the soul

of the founding of said nation, may spread over the whole people. We need not entertain a pessimistic view of this subject."

Some of my Japanese friends who heard Count Okuma said that he laid emphasis upon the *conscience* of the United States, which sometimes lay dormant, but always seemed to awake after a time to find the right solution of moral questions. We notice that Count Okuma called attention to "mutual understanding" as one of the elements entering into the solution of international problems. Pardon a reference to another very prominent Japanese leader. At a reception given the Hawaii party by the president and some of the professors and officials of the Imperial University in Tokyo, Baron Kakuji, who presided, said that he welcomed such gatherings because they promoted a better understanding of the various motives and characteristics of the different nations. There could not be mutual friendship between America and Japan unless there were a better, and more intelligent acquaintance, one with the other. He and his friends would aid in every way possible in perfecting such friendship.

The Japanese leaders do not want trouble. They are waiting patiently for the conscience of America (and the greater conscience of the world) to wake up and seek the right equation among nations.

♦ ♦ ♦

OPENING DAY OF GIRLS' CLUB, BERETANIA MISSION.

Mrs. Mackenzie—"What is your name?"

Small Girl—"Aulani."

"Where do you live?"

"I live with my mother."

"And where does your mother live?"

"With me."

"And where is that?"

"At our house."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in response to whose request President Wilson has appointed Sunday, October 4th, as a day of prayer, has issued a communication to the Protestant Evangelical churches urging the complete observance of the day at both the morning and evening services with the suggestion that, wherever possible, union services be held in the evening.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dean Shailer Mathews, of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, is to spend next winter lecturing in Japanese colleges and universities.

For the Relief of Orphans and Widows

At the home of Judge and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, Emma street, a representative gathering of citizens took place Friday afternoon, September 29.

The meeting was called by Judge Dole after he had been impressed with the article by Mr. Theodore Richards in the September FRIEND, calling attention to "Hawaii's Golden Opportunity." Believing that the people of Hawaii who were fortunate enough to be far away from the scene of strife and suffering, and had profited financially because of the war, should help to alleviate the distress, Judge Dole was heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed by THE FRIEND.

When the matter of turning over the funds which this organization proposes to raise was brought up, Judge Dole was of the opinion that the money could be directly applied in quicker time by not turning it over to the Red Cross, as that organization is busy on a very large scale in handling other matters.

Those present agreed to this, whereupon Judge Dole said it would be necessary in all fairness to make an equal distribution of all funds raised among the several nations at war. This also was concurred in by all present.

Judge Dole was appointed chairman of the meeting.

After Mr. Richards had spoken in favor of the plan to raise funds independent of any other relief organization and of making equal distribution of money so raised, W. R. Castle moved that a committee of five persons be appointed by the chairman to plan the campaign for money for the relief fund.

It was suggested that this committee consist of persons of each nationality now engaged in the European contest so as to elicit the support of all nationalities. This motion was carried unanimously.

It was suggested that the committee of five could appoint the necessary sub-committees to handle the campaign for money, and also a financial committee to handle the money as directed by those back of the movement. This suggestion met with great favor.

It was stated at the meeting that the local British residents have been raising funds for widows and orphans and the local Germans for the Red Cross.

On account of the short notice given the meeting, many persons who could not be present sent letters expressing their re-

gret and promising assistance to the movement.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Swanzy, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, S. Sheba, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Judd, Bishop Restarick, Admiral Moore, Mr. George Rodiek, the German consul, and Mr. C. K. Ai.

The meeting was voted to have been entirely successful in launching the relief fund movement by those who were present.

A non-partisan committee, composed of W. R. Castle, C. Hedemann, C. K. Ai, W. R. Farrington and J. A. Rath was later appointed by Judge Dole. These men are now at work.

THE FRIEND wishes them all success.

EMILY V. WARINNER,

Sec. of the Meeting.

♦ ♦ ♦

The President of the United States having designated Sunday, October 4, as "a day of prayer and supplication for the peace of Europe," special "Peace Services" were held in the Church of the Good Shepherd, at the usual hour of worship, 11 o'clock in the morning, and in Union Church at 7:30 in the evening.

J. Chas. Villiers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and Rowland B. Dodge, minister of the Union Church, presided at the respective services.

♦ ♦ ♦

An advance payment of \$100 has been made to Miss Mary E. Loomis, granddaughter of Elisha Loomis, the mission printer. The story of the vicissitudes of this worthy woman was printed in the September FRIEND and the Cousins Society immediately took action, the money being drawn from the treasury and forwarded by Mr. Lysle Dickey. This is part payment for her grandmother's dairy, which Miss Loomis is copying for the society. It is hoped that some one may be found who will take over the two lots in Tacoma and thus relieve the situation permanently.

♦ ♦ ♦

A gift of 3,000 marks from the Kaiser's Jubilee Fund for its work in the Marshall Islands has been received by the American Board. The complete fund, amounting to over \$1,000,000, was raised by the Christian people of Germany, Protestant and Catholic on the occasion of the Kaiser's Jubilee. It is intended for evangelistic missionary work in the German colonies throughout the world.



The above sketch is submitted by the Building Committee to the Board and its friends. It has not been acted upon, but it embodies the general style of architecture chosen by the Board with suggestions in detail from a number of sources. It is hoped that a final decision may be reached soon and that an estimate of costs may speedily follow upon which to base a statement to the many who will desire to have a part in the building. It may be said in regard to the published statements as to the celebration in connection with the contemplated building, that no such plans have been contemplated by the Board as yet. The above then, is in the nature of a "report of progress."

Teacher Training Conference

Plans are now being completed for the Second Annual Conference for Sunday School Teachers in Honolulu. It will begin on Monday afternoon, November 9, at 4 p. m. and will conclude on Friday evening, November 13, at 8:30 p. m. The object of this conference is to bring together the officers and teachers and friends of the Honolulu Sunday Schools of all denominations to discuss subjects of importance in the work of the Sunday Schools.

While the list of speakers cannot be given out definitely at this time, it is well to state that there will be at least eighteen different speakers to present the various topics during the four days of sessions.

The general theme of the Conference will be "The Efficient Sunday School." The subject for the first day, November 9, will be "The School." Beginning at 4 p. m. that afternoon the topics to be presented will be "The Purpose and Needs of the School," and "The Ideal School." At 7:30 p. m. the topic will be "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Church." This will be followed by a discussion of "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Home," after which the topic of "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Community" will be set forth.

The second day's program will be un-

der the subject of "The Teacher." The afternoon session will have as its topics "How to Get the Teachers" and "The Qualifications of the Teacher." In the evening the topics will be "The Preparation of the Teacher" and "The Relations of the Teacher to His Pupils."

The third day, November 12, will be devoted to the elucidation of the subject, "The Pupil," the afternoon discussions being devoted to "The Primary Age" and "The Junior Age," while in the evening the subjects will be "The Teen or Adolescent Age" and "The Adult Class."

For the final day of the Conference, Friday, November 13, the subject selected will be "The Lesson." In the afternoon the subjects will be "Getting at the Heart of the Lesson" and "Preparing the Lesson," and the evening topics will be on the three supplementary lessons, first "Missions," second "Temperance" and third "Good Citizenship."

The program for the Conference has been arranged by Rev. Henry P. Judd during his vacation spent largely in North Carolina. He and his family return home on the Manoa on October 6.

It is hoped that this Conference next month will be largely attended by Sunday School teachers of the city and that the pastors and superintendents of the Sunday Schools will remember the dates and urge all their teachers to be present at the sessions.

The refusal of the Woman's Board to accept the resignation of its President, Mrs. Theodore Richards, leaves that organization practically without change of officers. Mrs. Richards has been granted a year's leave of absence during which time it is hoped she may regain her vigorous health. During her period of relief, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, the Board's treasurer since its organization, will occupy the chair.

♦ ♦ ♦

Four States—Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and California—have official censorship of moving-picture films, as have a number of cities. A bill before Congress proposes the establishment of a Federal Motion Picture Commission, which "shall license every film submitted to it and intended for entrance into interstate commerce unless it finds such film is obscene, indecent, immoral," or of such a character as would tend to corrupt the morals of children or incite adults to crime.

♦ ♦ ♦

Competent authority asserts that 47 per cent of all diseases are preventable. At a recent Western conference the recommendation for a corps of community doctors who should be held responsible for the continuous good health of the whole community, instead of aiming simply to cure the prevailing diseases, was favorably considered and acted upon. Prevention is the watchword of medical progress for today.

Has Christian Civilization Collapsed---Or What?

There never has been a Christian civilization to collapse. There never has been even a single Christian nation—every soul in it Christian, from king to shepherd. There never has been a nation that took the teachings of Christ—the Golden Rule and Beatitudes—for its law, and said: “We won’t have an army or navy; we will live by the law of non-resistance of evil; we will love our enemies instead of shooting them.”

Nor has the Christian element that is in our civilization collapsed. Newspaper writers may caricature the Czar as getting a letter from God, in his morning’s mail, directing him to begin fighting; or they may criticize the German Emperor for saying that God is on his side, but the view that God favors one nation against another is not Christian but distinctly pagan—Christ never taught it, and nothing is Christian, I don’t care what so-called Christian Czars or Emperors proclaim that Christ did not plainly teach. Christ taught that God is the Father of all men.

Christian sentiment is against this war; against all war; but it is no collapse of Christianity that there is war, any more than it is a collapse of Christianity that there is bubonic plague or “White Slavery.” These things are no more Christianity than a wart on your nose is a part of your nose.

I’ll tell you what things *have collapsed*:

1. The silly fancy that the best kind of peace is *armed* peace. The safety of frenzied competition in building up huge armaments. The only kind of peace that men can ever tie to is *dis-armed* peace—the peace that Christ’s teaching would bring.

2. The next collapse is that of the shallow conceit that mere scholastic education, intellectual and social culture, science, inventions, esthetic refinement could keep men from hating and fighting. It is like perfuming the breath to make the stomach sweet. The only thing that can ever conquer hate is love; and the only way to get that love is to be born again, of the Spirit of God, and become like a little child.

3. The third collapse has been of the fatuous hope that economic considerations—the horse sense of capital—would prevent another great war. We have been assured: “Oh, the financial magnates will never finance another war. Capital is too

timid.” It’s just a soothing lie. Capital isn’t timid. Capital is the most reckless thing in the world. Capital foments wars to get investments. Why, Capital with a big C hasn’t as much sense as a rabbit. More than \$100,000,000 of capital is lost every year in wild-cat mining schemes, and get-rich-quick will o’ wispis that the post-office department has put on its “fraud” list. And American Capital would now willingly finance France to the tune of \$100,000,000, and probably Russia, the worst spendthrift in Europe, in an equal sum. No. Capital *wants* war.

4. President Charles W. Eliot, with his beautiful, exotic theory that man is essentially good; that there is no such thing as sin, has collapsed worse than a shattered child’s balloon. That sort of teaching is as sweet as raspberry-jam, and just as ineffectual to prevent the diabolism of man’s nature from breaking out. All the college presidents in the world may cover human nature with honeyed eulogies, but let the first gun of war boom, and you will see in a jiffy if this isn’t a sinful world. March Dr. Eliot up and down that 100-mile line of death and agony and ask him: “If this isn’t a sin what under the blue canopy is it? Is it righteousness? If the awful tragedy in Belgium was not sin, in God’s name give us a name for it, quick!”

5. The fifth collapse is that of the cynical phrase: “The Golden Rule and the Beatitudes are not practical in this age of the world.” I would like to have your idea of what is practical? Is the red horror that now spreads over most of Europe practical? Does all this carnage and loss appeal to you, as a practical man? Come, you must answer. You are compelled to take one horn of the dilemma or the other. If the Golden Rule is not practical, the opposite of it—the Iron Rule—must be practical. You have got to choose between the two; there is no alternative. And if your war in Europe is practical, then God save us from practical things, so say we all!

The fool notion that the Golden Rule is not practical is collapsing. It is the only thing that *is* practical. And when America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, South America form a federation *against* war; to energize and enforce the Golden Rule of Christ, as they will have to do now, that will be the most practical thing the world has ever known, and it

will not be the collapse of Christian civilization by a long shot.—*The Midget*.

[We have read *Washington Gladden in the Congregationalist* and numerous other expressions of opinion on the war from many papers, but the above is the best Christian appraisal of the situation we have seen. It is presumably from the pen of Dr. Cowan.—ED.]



Maunaolu Seminary

The Seminary has started off with a rush of pupils this fall. On September 14 nearly all of the old students were back and with them came many new ones. The Principal says that so many applications have been made that lack of room necessitates the refusal of entrance to quite a number. This is the first time that all the rooms have been filled so early in the year. Most of the new girls are in the lower grades.

Three teachers have gone elsewhere. Mrs. Grace P. Haven, after nine years of service, has a year’s leave for rest and study. She will take work in the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy. Miss Fern Haynes has gone to Kawaiahao Seminary after two years of very acceptable service. Miss Ethel Geer came for only one year and has returned to her home in Rockford, Ill. Miss Alice Bond of Kohala has taken up the music after three years at the Oberlin Conservatory. Miss Katherine Ingersoll is a recent graduate of the Los Angeles Normal. Miss May Martin is a teacher of experience who comes from Red Lodge, Mont.

The Bible study of the Seminary is put on an even more carefully graded basis than formerly. The work of last year has shown the real value of careful grading according to the modern methods, tho those methods were based only on experience with children in the States. The course of study was found so satisfactory last year that no changes have recently been made.

—A.C.B.



Religion has not primarily nor mainly come to man by deliberate ratiocination, but by spontaneous experience. It is the whole of man responding to the whole of God. Human nature has not thought out, it has experienced religion.—*John White Chadwick*.



The first Presbyterian Church of Chicago was built at a cost of \$600; \$650,000 was expended in the erection of the last one.

Central Union News

INSTEAD of holding the regular prayer meeting the mid-week service on September 23 was devoted to an All-Society Conference on the work of the Church for the Fall and Winter months. It was a largely attended meeting and exceedingly interesting from start to finish. The chairmen of each of the principal Church organizations was allowed five minutes in which to tell us what their plans are for the year. They were all so enthusiastic about the work of their respective organizations and had so many splendid lines of effort to tell about that it was with difficulty that they were held to their allotted time, but by running the meeting overtime 15 minutes we were able to hear from all of them.

Mrs. Theo. Richards, last year's president of the Woman's Board, presented the plans of that society, quoting at some length from the report of the Program Committee submitted by Mrs. P. L. Weaver at the annual meeting in June.

"This year your committee suggests that we revert to the earlier policy of the Board, and use methods suggested by the immediate needs of the situation confronting us.

"Instead of a general view of the conditions of the pagan world, obtained by reading and the presentation of literary papers, let us acquaint ourselves intimately with the work of the four social workers we have in our own city, for whom we are in a sense responsible, and this intimate acquaintance to be obtained not by any literary method but by visiting, by consulting with them and studying their field of work. Let us find out what they want in the way of equipment, and put our wits to work to get it so far as a crowd of determined women can. Let us find out just what they want of us in personal service, and then do what we are asked to do, or forever after keep our peace as to our missionary zeal. In short, let us put our interest in missions to the somewhat biting test of plain, simple fact—what of ourselves are we willing to invest, other than an occasional dime or dollar.

"It might be a human thing to do to stand back of each of our four vested interests in foreign fields in much the same way. Already Miss Judd has written to find out if there is anything we can do to help out with the ever-present subject that presses hard on the unlimited hearts and flat purses of mission workers—what can

we do about Christmas? Our gifts must be timely and sensible as we can make them, but better even woolen socks for Africans perhaps than the absolute nothing we sometimes offer at Christmas. At least, they would create a diversion. Then not as members of the Women's Board but just as plain, every-day church women we might remember in some way the people at Nauru and the Wickes of North China. Being human, they probably have homesick streaks at times to fight against, and a simple, even a silly, gift with love is a wonderful pick-me-up. Not that we shall use anything but our best sense in selecting—but even Christmas chocolates with love count.

"Now all this means busy times. We shall have too much on hand to write many papers, and if the plan goes, reports and conferences may take more of our time than before. But we shall have earned the right in our monthly session to sit back comfortably with hemstitching or what not, at as attractive a missionary matinee as the program committee can get up. So there will be occasional papers on the condition of child welfare in pagan lands, papers dealing with the latest governmental as well as missionary movements, such as the addition of Kindergartens to the new school system of the New China."

In addition to this more distinctly missionary work the Board proposes this year to take an active part in securing needed legislation on Child Welfare, in co-operation with the Men's League and similar organizations in the other churches.

Mrs. A. L. Andrews, President of the Women's Society, reported that they are just now making an effort to secure the necessary funds to carry the work already planned to completion. This includes the entire support of eight girls at Kawajahao Seminary, most of them girls taken out of homes and a social environment where it would be impossible for them to grow up into virtuous womanhood. The Religious Work Committee, of which Mrs. Super is chairman, are planning to conduct, during the fall months, a number of neighborhood Bible classes, following out a course collateral to the work gone over by Mrs. Ebersole the past three years.

By organizing the work of calling into districts with district chairmen, the society aims to come in touch with all newcomers and to visit those who are ill or in need of encouragement.

Two more socials will be held by the society this fall. A general social on Thursday evening, October 8, and an

afternoon social in the Parish House on November 12.

The work of the Christian Endeavor Society was outlined by the President, Mr. C. B. Gage. The plan of organization used last year will be followed again this year. The society is divided into four groups or departments, each department headed by a Vice-President. The Sunday evening meetings section, of which Mrs. Gage is chairman, have prepared a very attractive program for October, November, and December. The first meeting each month is to be a members' meeting, to be led by some member and in which all the members are expected to take some part; the second meeting of the month will be a Bible reading by some one invited each month; the third meeting is to be devoted to the consideration of some phase of missionary work, local or foreign; while the fourth Sunday evening is to be known as "Get Acquainted Evening," when some member will act as hostess, serving hot tea or other light refreshments, after which everyone present gathers about the piano for an informal sing, and a short devotional service.

The society will continue its monthly visits on the third Sunday afternoon to Leahi Home and on the fourth Sunday evening to Beretania Mission. The new chairman of this section, known as the Philanthropic Work, has not yet been appointed.

Miss Louise Larrabee, the wide-awake chairman of the Social Committee, is planning some attractive social event for the second Friday evening of each month.

To make up for the 25 members who left Honolulu during the year, the Membership Committee, under the able leadership of Miss Julia Haley, has already begun a campaign to secure not only the 25 to replace those lost during the year, but 25 more so as to bring the membership up to 100.

Mr. W. C. Furer, Secretary of the Men's League, announced that about \$60 more was needed to complete the \$2400 contribution which the League is making again this year to the support of the Pa Ola Day Camp. The Big Brother Movement will be pushed this fall again. During the past year 20 boys were taken care of by members of the League. Although the Executive Committee has not had its meeting yet, the plan is being considered of holding a meeting of the League once a month this year so as to give the new men who are constantly coming to Honolulu an opportunity to get acquainted, and as this is to be Legislature

year, in all probability some special meetings will be called to hear addresses on certain important bills that are to be presented to the Legislature this year. The annual meeting of the League will be held the latter part of October, at which time the officers for the coming year will be elected.

Professor Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent of the Bible School, made a most stirring appeal in behalf of a more hearty support of the Bible School on the part of the parents of the Church. He feels that the school in a Church of the size of Central Union should have an enrollment of at least 750. About 500 are now enrolled. There should be an average attendance of not less than 500. The best we have been able to do the last year is an average, for the winter months, of about 375.

He spoke in highest praise of the present school organization, and of the splendid success which has been achieved in getting the school completely graded and pursuing a carefully selected course of Bible study.

The new feature being introduced this year was in the line of expressional work. An effort is being made to give every class some definite piece of service to perform. In this connection Mrs. Weaver, of the Woman's Board, is rendering valuable aid. Also in the way of a better social life in the school, a number of the classes are being organized into clubs and during the fall and winter months some social and athletic features are to be introduced.

Mr. MacCaughey concluded with a strong statement of the necessity of definite home work to supplement the 40 minutes per week of religious instruction which can be given the children in the Bible School. The primary duty of religious education rests with the home. The Bible School at best can only serve as a guide in this all-important work.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., although not integral parts of the Church, are yet so closely related to the Church, are in fact as they are often called, arms of the Church, that any forecast of the year's work necessarily must include them.

Mr. L. R. Killam, Director of Religious Work at the Y. M. C. A., told us of their plans to organize the Association into Bible study clubs this year. The hope to have eight such clubs among the boys, five among what they call the intermediates, and ten among senior members. Each club will be a social unit, and also will compete as a club in various athletic contests. It is their hope in this way to

enlist 450 men and boys definitely in Bible study this year.

Another line of effort which should accomplish great good is the personal interviews which they hope to arrange during the fall and winter months so that every member, joining the Association, shall be talked with personally about his spiritual life.

The last speaker was Miss Margaret Tupper, recently appointed chairman of the Religious Work Committee of the Y. W. C. A., who announced some very attractive Bible courses which they expect to give this year. One on "Studies of the Life of Christ in Art"; another on "The Mind of the Messiah," and the third, though not definitely decided, will probably be "Women of Israel."

Miss Tupper also announced that the Y. W. C. A. would have charge of the Sunday evening meeting at Central Union Church on October 25, at which time there will be short addresses by Miss Carolyn Blanche Chandler, the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Mabel Bosher, principal of Kawaiahao Seminary, and Mrs. D. L. Withington. The general topic will be "Loyalty." Miss Chandler will speak on "Loyalty to Yourself," Mrs. Withington on "Loyalty to Your Bible," and Miss Bosher on "Loyalty to the Other Girl."

The meeting as a whole was one long to be remembered, and every one went away impressed anew with the wide scope and splendid efficiency of that work carried on by the members of Central Union Church.

A Letter From Dan Crawford

My Dear Friend:

I cannot forbear sending you a loyal line of ex-post facto memory, as I recall your great and gracious goodness to me, a mere passer-by, on the highway of the ocean. Honolulu stands clear out to me as God's diamond of the Pacific, glistening in the sun. And as for you good folks on the island, my heart goes pit-a-pat at every memory of you. But what happened after we parted? Off we go, sailing through shining seas. Then my old friend, the Southern Cross, comes overhead, and old friend salutes old friend. The next phase, four days south, the famous Fiji Islands—not a patch on the Sandwich group. Here it was I casually rang up a missionary, Mr. Small. He at once set the 'phone bell ringing all over the island, which eventuated in a great big meeting, the body of

the church being filled with glorious Christian natives who, more or less, ran the meeting a la Fiji, intoning the hymns with that haunting, semi-negro, wholly Pacific intonation. Then I spoke, with the result that they all planned secretly to accompany me down to the ship, and sing me off in authentic apostolic manner. Little did I guess what was ahead for me at the wharf.

First of all, you had the great big ship ablaze with arc lamps, steam up and almost off. Lined up on the wharf was this great strong choir, with flashing eyes, singing out of the darkness, "God be with you till we meet again." There was I, with the whole crowd of my giddy fellow passengers, leaning over the bulwarks. They were horribly embarrassed at this Sunday-go-to-meeting business rammed down their throats. The embarrassment was the more painful because some of them professed to go to church once in a blue moon. Here you have black, despised natives brave enough to do a thing that they would rather die than do, namely, sing God's hymns, and parting prayers from a public wharf. Then came the most dramatic contrast. Down the wharf in the moonlight there comes a yelling, bawling band of young, clean-shaven colonials. They are nearly all dead-drunk and they, too, have come down—watch the contrast—to sing off a departing pal. Watch now the amazing, the astounding problem in etiquette. My beautiful lined up choir is first in position and therefore, surely, the new arrivals if they must sing their ribald songs, will do so at the other end of the boat. Fair play's a duel. No, verily, they come reeling down, crowd in against the choir, yell like demons, "For he's a jolly good fellow," trying to drown even an echo of the poor old native choir. But the natives said, "Oh, here goes for the Holy War," so louder and louder the deep voice of the ex-cannibals was heard singing my parting hymn. The opposition camp catching up the antagonism of the thing yelled more loudly than before their second song which was of the vaudeville type. Meantime, here are we all leaning over the bulwarks of our ship, amazed and maddened that our white race could be guilty of such a dark, dirty deed. Even rank outsiders who would have nothing to do with religion, my fellow-passengers, were overheard to say, "What dirty sneaks!" For days afterwards aboard ship that wharf-side picture—the white man trying to down the native Christian's song of praise—ranked, and

nagged, and jagged at our souls. Even those who did not say it, certainly thought that there you had symbolized and exemplified the horrid antagonism that the Gospel has in all these islands. If only the white man, at least, hid his head in shame at the memory of his mother's God and his father's God, the Gospel would have a better chance in these islands.

Now, at last, at last, here comes the glorious Auckland harbor. On the wharf my committee of godly men meet me to inform me that, in anticipation of my coming a committee of godly men of all denominations have arranged my meetings in a highly systematized manner—the great Town Hall having been taken. To meet the dear friends here has been a wonderful joy. My heart was hungering for Christian fellowship after the long voyage. Tomorrow I leave going south where great arrangements have been made.

In Tasmania the Governor-General, Sir Ellis McCartney, is presiding at my meetings, while in Victoria the same thing is happening, the Governor-General being again to the front. For all of which I say: "God keep us humble in the dust that the shining name and fame of our Lord Jesus might pierce the darkness. May He get unto Himself the victory."

Yours very loyally,

D. CRAWFORD.

Auckland, July 6, 1914.

Although written to an individual, the above letter is so full of interest that we cannot forego the pleasure of giving it print. Mr. Crawford's aloha for Hawaii and her people is so great that we feel justified in so doing.

♦♦♦

A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE.

A deaf and dumb person, being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote: "It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

♦♦♦

A missionary in Nyassaland, traveling in a distant part of his field, where no European preacher had yet been, found that a negro boy passing that way on business had told the Gospel so effectively that the people had built a wooden church in which to worship God. "And how do you worship Him?" said the missionary. "We just come together on every Sabbath day," was the reply, "and sit down in the House of God, and there we wait before Him and are quite silent. We have no one to read to us

or teach us, and we do not know how to pray, so we just sit still, and we think that the great God will see us, and He will say, 'There are some people who have no one to teach them, and who want the Word,' and perhaps He will send us a teacher."

♦♦♦

My Home is Not Here

*I shall find my lost ones when I cross
the broad ocean;
I shall feel the deep pulse of the same
warm devotion,
When I greet them again on that
wonderful shore.
I shall dwell with them there in that
marvelous land,
Where darkness and death have sur-
rendered command,
And free souls find their life in the
light evermore.*

*My home is not here; my home is away
O'er the hills of the far land, where all
is bright day,
And the fountains of peace for glad
souls ever flow;
And all hearts are enwrapped in the
visions eternal.
For no feet ever trip on those mountains
supernal;
And to each is revealed what no mor-
tal can know.*

—John T. Gulick.

Men Working for Men

THIS WAY OUT.

The Association has just issued a leaflet which has an unusually appealing title, "This Way Out." It is based on the sign so frequently seen in public places calling attention to the exit. The leaflet is addressed to four kinds of men, each of whom is in a difficult situation, and offers the services of the Y. M. C. A. in helping these men find the way out of the difficulty. The pamphlet is to be widely distributed among Honolulu young men. As some have felt that its appeal is unusually effective we reproduce it here.

♦

TO THE MAN IN A "BLIND ALLEY" JOB.

Is yours a "blind alley" job? I mean does it offer no chance of advancement? Must you always hold just that job at just your present wages? Look ahead ten years. Where will you be then? Same place as now? Is the door to promotion locked?

Education will open it! The trained man is promoted! Learn more and earn more! The Y. M. C. A. Night School offers you a solution of the promotion problem. To the man whose progress is blocked, it says *This Way Out!*

♦

TO THE MAN WHO GETS UP TIRED

"Pep" in this climate seems hard to get. The newcomer especially finds it hard to get up steam. His work tires him out and he finally thinks he cannot thrive in this climate, and do his best work here.

But hold on, stranger. The old-timers knew the solution of this thing. It's exercise. The men who keep their vitality are the men who are taking some sort of physical exercise. A number play indoor baseball, basket ball, volley ball, hand ball, or bowl at the Y. M. C. A. gym and thus keep up their health and vigor. To the man who wishes to escape from a physically run down condition the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium says, *This Way Out!*

♦

TO THE MAN WHO IS LOSING OUT.

We come to a delicate matter. Men do not like to admit that their temptations are getting the best of them, and that they are losing out morally. Hundreds of men have never learned the way to tackle their bad habits and down them. Men who study together in our Bible study clubs learn the secret of victory here. Last year over 300 men and older boys were in these clubs at the Y. M. C. A. They have not graduated as saints, but they have learned some valuable truths. Are you in pretty deep? A Bible study club at the Y. M. C. A. may be the sign that says to you, *This Way Out!*

♦

TO THE MAN WHO IS LONELY

You are part of a big army. Loneliness is a common thing. Many men have had no opportunity of making congenial friends, or getting well acquainted with men they feel they would like to know better. The street corner is their only club, and going places together furnishes their only opportunity for companionship. The Y. M. C. A. building in Honolulu was built for you, a stranger looking for friends, hungry for companionship. We need you at the Y. M. C. A. and you need us. We invite you to come and join us. Billiards, bowling, the Cafeteria, a big gymnasium, reading and music rooms, the lobby, but most of all, small clubs of men doing together things they like to do—these make the Y. M. C. A. a good place for lonely men.

If you are in a state of loneliness and blues, the social life at the Association building says to you, *This Way Out!*

Call at the building, come up to the counter and say you would like to look the place over. Ask about membership; say you want to get acquainted. Do it your way, but give us a chance to know you. Don't put it off.

Scores of young men hang around on street corners at night wishing for something to do. A systematic effort will be made to get this leaflet into their hands and get them into the Association. Their needs are real, and the Association wants to convince them that it has the equipment in men and in features to meet their needs.

returns the glass to Balthazzar, and speaks as if soloquizing.)

Melchior. "Very strange! Very strange! But — — — it seems—I have it."

(There is a short silence.)

Balthazzar. "Well, what do you think, friends?"

Gaspar. "Well — — —."

(No more words; as if unconsciously, he walks slowly back to the seat. Balthazzar and Melchior also follow. Dropping himself into the chair, each sinks into deep meditation. Again, there is silence.)

Melchior. "You may laugh at the idea, but it has taken strong hold of me since the moment I heard you speak of the appearance of the wondrous star, that the time has come when the hope of the Jews is to be realized. That star is the sign."

(Balthazzar and Gaspar look Melchior in the face with an expression indicating that they cannot fully comprehend what he says.)

Balthazzar. "Do you mean, Melchior, that the Great King is born in Judea who is to rule over the whole world?"

Melchior. "Listen to me, friends! I have long been thinking that the time must soon come when the prophecies of the ancient Jews will be fulfilled. As you know, the Roman power holds the whole world under its tyrannic sway, and all mankind seem to exist only to be the victims of the cruel pleasures of the Romans. There is no more room for tolerance. There must develop, from somewhere, a new order, a new kingdom, and a new world, by virtue of which the present unreasonable state of existence shall come to an end. The philosophy of the Greeks has no sufficient vitality or life to produce such a power; there is no need of adding that arms or money or any other external power can have nothing to do with this fundamental innovation, nothing less than the religion of the Jews can effect this, a religion which may seem, at first sight, to abound in absurd beliefs, but which in its innermost soul preserves an unlimited potential force. According to Jewish tradition, the newly born king is likewise to be the leader of this spiritual movement."

Balthazzar. "Yes, it is true, the great hour is coming. I quite agree with you on that point, but to look at the star in that light is an idea that never crossed my mind. — — — (After a pause) Melchior, I wish to give my hand to you in token of my hearty thanks for your most valuable suggestion. Now I am convinced, (spoken distinctly and with great force) the star is the sign."

The Three Wise Men

A CHRISTMAS DRAMA

By M. KAKEHI

American guests at the Christmas entertainment of the Makiki Japanese Church last year were so impressed with some of the short dramas there presented, that an earnest request was made to have them translated.

We have the pleasure of giving one of these to our readers, believing that its combined simplicity and dignity will make it desirable for use by other Sunday Schools at Christmas season. We reproduce it, practically without change, just as Mr. Kakehi translated it for us.

TIME:

About the time when Jesus was born.

PLACE:

A room on the second floor of an Astrologer's home in a city of Persia.

CHARACTERS:

Astrologers, Balthazzar, Gaspar, Melchior.

(It is a clear starry night, no wind, no noise; everything is calm outside. In the middle of the room a large table is placed, with chairs around it.

On the table lie three books, one open, and the two other closed, on which falls the yellow light of a candle.

Balthazzar is standing at the window, and looking up at the stars through a telescope. After a while, taking the telescope away from the left eye, he turns back; and walking slowly towards the table, speaks to himself in a grave tone.)

Balthazzar. "I cannot understand! It is very strange! It cannot be that there exists a star which one of the foremost astrologers in Persia cannot read."

(Reaching the table, he sits down on a chair, and sinks into deep meditation. For a few minutes he continues thus. Presently knocking is heard at the door. He looks up.)

Balthazzar. "Come in."

(Enter Gaspar and Melchior. Balthazzar rises up from the chair and welcomes them.) "Is that you, friends? I am so glad that you have come."

Gaspar. "Indeed, we are glad too. I thought you were not in, so still is it every where about the house." (Noticing the book open, and the telescope lying there.) "Has something happened?"

Melchior. "You have been studying hard, haven't you?"

Balthazzar. "Yes, studying hard. I cannot understand. A strange thing has happened. But — — excuse me, please be seated."

(All sit down. Balthazzar resumes his story.) "Very mysterious indeed! About three hours ago, I happened to see a strange star in the west. I studied it with the telescope, looked up all the data in the book, but I could not make out its astrological significance. Won't you have a look, friends?"

(Balthazzar hands the glass over to Gaspar. Gaspar, walking to the window, looks up at the sky through the glass, to catch a view of the star in question.

Melchior follows Gaspar.)

Melchior. "Can you see, Gaspar?"

Gaspar. "You are too impatient, Melchior. I am still hunting for it. O yes, *that* star? Very strange indeed! Its shape! its light! Never have I seen one like that. turning to Melchior) You try, Melchior."

(Gaspar hands the glass over to Melchior. Melchior tries to look up pointing in the wrong direction.)

Gaspar. "That is not the right direction; (pointing out the direction) look a little above the roof over there."

(By this time Balthazzar is also at the window.)

Balthazzar. "Can you see, Melchior?"

Melchior. "O — — yes — — —"

(He utters no more words, and keeps on looking at the star. The other two look in turn, now at the sky and now at Melchior's face. After a while Melchior

Melchior. (Taking the offered hand) "Not I, Balthazzar, but you are the one to be thanked. You first discovered the star, and without the discovery how could I read the meaning?"

(Here Gaspar abruptly interrupts.)

Gaspar. "Listen to me a moment, please, both of you. Though I have done nothing towards bringing about this great discovery, I wish to have the honor of making an important proposal, by which this wonderful revelation will certainly win a lasting and universal recognition. Let us, I say, go to the capital of Judea and worship the newly born King."

Balthazzar and Melchior. (with an expression of astonishment, both at the same time exclaim,) "Go to Judea?"

Gaspar. (Rather calmly) "Yes, go to Judea."

Melchior. "Are you in earnest?"

Gaspar. "Certainly." (calmly, as before.)

Balthazzar. "Do you know, Gaspar, how far it is from here, and how dreadful is the way? We will have to go a long way through the desert."

Melchior. "Moreover, you will have to be prepared for the violence of King Herod. What will he think when he hears of our mission? He will not, at any cost, allow anyone to worship a king or any one to be worshiped as a king except himself. I am sure, he will not leave us alive, nor spare the Baby King. Some one was telling me the other day about his bloody deeds. Why, he went so far as to strangle his own two sons."

Gaspar. "So you are afraid?"

Melchior. "No, that isn't our point."

Gaspar. "Then you feel uneasy to go away from your families."

Balthazzar. "You are entirely mistaken, Gaspar. We have just called to your attention these facts in order to lead to a careful consideration of the seriousness of such an errand. As to our families, we have the least reason to feel uneasy, since they understand our study and the principle which bids us to prefer truth to family happiness, nay, even to life itself."

Melchior. "This time I say to you, Gaspar, you are too impatient. Give us time to think over your proposal."

Gaspar. "Yes, I *have* been too impatient. Pardon me."

(There is a silence for a while.)

Balthazzar. "Well, friends, (rising up from the seat) as for me, I am determined; let us go."

Melchior. "I, too, am going." (he rises.)

Gaspar. (Pointing up to heaven, while rising) "Great God, who hast revealed to

us this great secret, and made us to unite in this difficult adventure, aid us to carry out our glorious mission. Be thou with us through the dreary way. Protect us from the dangers of the desert and from the bloody hands of King Herod! Guide us to thy King."

(Curtain falls.)

♦ ♦ ♦

Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

Since the last issue of THE FRIEND, Virginia has gone "dry." Good, for old Virginia! How quickly she followed her sister State, West Virginia! This now makes ten "dry" States and before another issue of THE FRIEND we hope to be able to add three more to the roll-call, namely, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. California is doubtful, though the battle rages hot at the present time and the temperance forces are hopeful.

As these glad tidings from afar sweep the ocean, cheering our hearts as we wage battle against the liquor interests in Hawaii Nei, two facts are evident. First, our opponents here grow bold and more dominant; and, secondly, our own forces do not rally to the old standard as they should. The application to the Board of Liquor Licenses by the manager of the Pleasanton for permission to install a bar in his hotel, creates a distinct issue at a very important time, and if the temperance workers and their friends will now enthusiastically unite in hard work and much prayer, a great and lasting victory may be gained for the cause we all love so well.

The Anti-Saloon League has already secured a protest against this petition signed by what we regard as a majority of the residents whose homes are within 1000 feet of the hostelry. At the same time, we need others to help us. All parents of Punahou students have a right to protest against the proposed public bar, since the sale of alcoholic liquors in the Pleasanton creates a menace to the school. Moreover, any influential citizen who feels that it is an outrage for the liquor evil to invade what has always been a quiet, respectable residential district of the city, should lift up his voice and pen in protest. The League will be very glad to hear from any of our good friends who wish to join with us in this battle against "legalized, organized vice," as Ex-Governor Hanley calls the liquor traffic.

The Executive Committee at a recent session appointed a committee consisting
(Continued on page 232)

Of Interest to Women

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, chief hostess of the Panama Exposition, may now be placed in the category of interesting women. Her official title is President of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the amount of work that goes with that title more than justifies its length. First and foremost the board of 25 California women, under her direction, is charged with the hospitable duty of caring for the comfort of the thousands who will visit the great fair at San Francisco. This entails the furnishing and administering of the California Host building and the organization of a Travelers Aid Society with an information bureau, a department of welfare work, and a complete system of registration for visitors. Moreover, the board is to be represented in the work of the various departments of the exposition, such as the organizing of the 200 or more congresses, and in the preparation of the fine arts, manufactures, child welfare and educational exhibits, and a special committee, with Mrs. Sanborn at its head, is to provide for erecting a \$25,000 monument to the pioneer mothers of California.

♦ ♦ ♦

Seven years' association with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn in the capacity of secretary and visitor, a subsequent knowledge of people and a broad sympathy, are qualifications which commend Miss Carolyn Chandler, new general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, to the people of Honolulu. Latterly she completed the course at the National Training School in New York City and is well informed as to the latest and best methods of association work.

Miss Chandler had her greatest experience in Y. W. C. A. work at Laurel, Miss., where she first went in an investigating capacity, and later helped to organize an association.

She is a woman of good breeding and quiet dignity, possessing at once qualities which make possible a spontaneous sharing of pleasures which appeal to young women and wise counsel in time of need. THE FRIEND bespeaks an unprecedented success for Miss Chandler in her work.

Miss Leonora Andersen is the new physical director. She finished last year at the Chicago School of Physical Education and Expression and brings to her work all the dash and enthusiasm of the

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,

Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



first year "grad." Simplicity and directness of manner combine in the personal charm of this new worker.

Miss Cora C. Varney will arrive October 13 to take up the duties of economic secretary. She will have charge of the down-town lunch room and will keep the books.

Many new activities are planned for the fall season. Courses of instruction are announced in the 1914-1915 handbook of information. In the line of athletics, there will be a number of pleasing innovations. Volley ball, a game which is meeting with enthusiastic success on the mainland, will be introduced, and golf and polo teams will be formed. E.V.W.



MAUI MIRRORINGS.

Peace Sunday was observed in the Makawao Union Church by three ministers taking part. Rev. Geo. Laughton of Hilo preached the sermon, Rev. John F. Cowan, D. D., of Kohala, offered the prayer, and the pastor of the Church, Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, had charge of the service and read the Scriptures.



At Wailuku Union services were held in both English-speaking churches. In the morning Rev. R. B. Dodge assisted Rev. J. Charles Villiers by reading the Scriptures, while in the evening the order was reversed. Invitations were sent out to all the townspeople and the visitors to the Civic Convention.



On Monday, September 21, the semi-annual meeting of the Maui Evangelical Association came to a close in Wailuku. All who attended, and there were some sixty ministers and delegates present, felt that the session was the best in many years.

The opening paper at this session was upon "The Founding of the Early Church," by Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, pastor of the Paia Union Church. The work that Mr. Bowdish gave was closely followed in the Bible by the large congregation, members from the Sunday school and Christian Endeavor associations also taking part.

The next day Rev. John P. Erdman, superintendent of Hawaiian Missions in the Hawaiian Board, spoke along somewhat the same line, "The Holy Spirit as the Leader of the Early Church." The paper was most illuminating and was followed with the keenest interest.

Rev. Howard Harris, pastor of the Kahului Church, read on the same day

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

one of the brightest and most helpful papers ever heard on Maui upon "The Minister's Work." He greatly interested his audience, which loudly applauded him when he was through.

On Saturday the Rev. Rowland B. Dodge had the Book of Galatians for discussion. He began by asking the people to follow him in a description of the introductions to the various epistles of Paul, comparing each with the introduction to the Epistle to the Galatians. Several short papers then succeeded one another upon different portions of the book. This method made the hour one of very unusual interest.

On Monday, Rev. Collins G. Burnham did some excellent sermon outline work. Plans of sermons had been previously handed to him, and he reviewed them for the benefit of the ministers present. One chapter of Galatians was reviewed for sermon topics, and from each verse one topic was taken. These were printed both in English and in Hawaiian, so that each delegate was able to carry a copy home.

A collection was taken during the session for the relief of unfortunate ministers and their widows. A resolution was adopted favoring a Territorial Anti-Saloon League, and considerable discussion was provoked by the topic "Loyalty to Our Own Church a Primary Requisite for Church Membership."

Heretofore the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has given half rates for these large conferences. Recently these rates were changed, so all delegates are obliged to pay full fare. A strong resolution was presented at the session memorializing the company, asking them that half fare once more be granted for these sessions. In view of the change of the fare and the impossibility of the delegates from Molokai and East Maui to pay full fare twice each year, it was unanimously voted to have one local session in the future. In case the Inter-Island grant the petition, the vote will probably be changed, so that

two sessions will again be possible as in the past.

R. B. DODGE.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the Crimean War, among a group of people surrounding a war-bulletin was a young peasant woman, wringing her hands and moaning over "the fearful battle! the woeful slaughter!"

"My good woman" expostulated a prosperous elderly citizen who had stopped to read, "it's neither a battle nor yet a slaughter;; it's just a slight skirmish in which one man—one single, solitary Cossack—was killed."

But the poor woman wept on. "It is a dreadful battle and it is a woeful slaughter, for that one Cossack was my Cossack."

♦ ♦ ♦

(Continued from page 230.)

of Revs. D. C. Peters, W. D. Westervelt, W. P. Ferguson, Messrs. G. P. Castle, W. A. Bowen and Theo. Richards to consider plans for a Territorial organization corresponding with the State Leagues on the mainland and having close affiliation with National headquarters. The superintendent was instructed to visit the Island Conventions of the Hawaiian Board Churches and ascertain the feelings of the delegates in regard to such a proposition. The Main Convention voted unanimously for the new plan and it is thought that Oahu and Kauai will do likewise. It is therefore hoped that early in 1915 "The Anti-Saloon League of the Territory of Hawaii" will be duly organized for larger service and greater victories.

Over three thousand people, little and big, attended the services held at the Popular Theater, September 27, under the auspices of the League and saw the pictures which the liquor people of California spent upwards of \$30,000 in an effort to suppress until after the November election which is to decide for or against State-wide prohibition.

JOHN W. WADMAN,
Superintendent.

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.

Extensive plans for religious work in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition are being made. Rev. George Laughton, pastor of the First Foreign Church of Hilo, is in touch with these plans through Dr. Bell of San Francisco. He will write an article on the subject for the next issue of THE FRIEND.

♦♦♦

Hurrah for Hawaii and Kamaioipili!

This head line, together with a cut of Mr. S. K. Kamaioipili, appears in the *Christian Endeavor World* of September 3. Mr. Kamaioipili leads in the "Chicago 1915" Ticket Campaign and "his courage is still good." This means that he has the largest number of subscriptions to the *Christian Endeavor World* to date. A person living in California will have to do only about one-half as much work as Mr. Kamaioipili to earn his ticket. Hawaii should help him along. Every individual subscription helps.

♦♦♦

The inventor of the process of photography was Louis Daguerre, born at Cormeilles, France, in 1789. He was first employed in painting scenes for the theatre, and while thus at work he discovered the method of representing night and day by the illumination of a transparent canvas painted on both sides. This was in 1822, but as early as 1814 Nicéphore Niepce had made some experiments of photography on metal. In 1826 he and Daguerre became partners, but in a few years the former died, leaving Daguerre to develop the remarkable art. The French government gave the medal of the Legion of Honor to the inventor of the daguerreo-type.

♦♦♦

"Disarmament has begun on a mighty scale."
—Sidney L. Gulick.

♦♦♦

Recently in these columns was reproduced a startling typographical error from the esteemed Kohala *Midget*. All papers make them, and all editors and managers rage over them. We have got the *Midget* this week with the following from an Iowa newspaper:

"The Christian Church was the scene of a pretty wedding Tuesday when Ralph Hindale Goodale of Angola, Ind., and Miss Hazel Naomi Litchfield of Flanagan exchanged cows that made them husband and wife.—Hilo Tribune.

♦♦♦

How William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, expressed his appreciation of the

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

♦♦♦

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

music furnished by Hawaiian singers at a banquet given in honor of the retiring Attorney General, McReynolds, is told in a letter from John Desha to his father, Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo:

After the singing, says the letter, Secretary Bryan left the table and went to where the Hawaiians were seated and specially complimented them upon their music, saying that he wished he could hear more of it. The singers were naturally much pleased with this mark of special attention from the distinguished American statesman. The dinner was a large one, and there was other music, but the Hawaiians appear to have been singled out for special attention. It was a "Cabinet dinner," with all the high officials in Washington present, to bid farewell to McReynolds as Attorney General, and welcome him as a member of the Supreme Court.



The Oldest Paper in the World

Two pieces of tattered paper, a few inches square, may be seen in the British Museum, and are described as probably the oldest pieces of paper in the world.

They are in the beautiful new King Edward VII Gallery, and were found a few years ago in Chinese Turkestan by the Aurel Stein Expedition.

Their exact age is uncertain, but they date from somewhere between the years 25 and 220 A. D., while the Great Wall was being built.

They show how little the writing and language and courteous habits of the Chinese have altered during all the years that have since gone by. On one, in a handwriting that might have been written by any Chinese today, the following words can be read: ". . . making a profound salutation [the same words *Ko-teu*, 'to knock the head on the ground,' which is in common use today], hoping Hsieh Yung Sz may under all circumstances enjoy peace . . . [p'ing ngan, 'peace,' the common salutation of all Christians in China today.]" The second fragment, in a much less scholarly handwriting, says: ". . . as soon as the foot-soldiers arrived, but sent. . . ."

Strange that these two oldest pieces of paper contain these two contrasted ideas, about which so much has been written ever since! One speaks of "peace," the other of "war."

Quite possibly some officer in troubled China has this very day taken a piece of very similar paper and written a hasty message of the coming and going of foot-

soldiers. But more certainly many a Christian has met another today in China with that same ancient salutation of peace. Strife has still the same meaning as of old; but there is a new meaning in the word "peace," in the name of Him who was perhaps living in Judæa at the very time that ancient message was sent.

The day will come when there shall be no more "rumors of war," and perhaps the last as well as the oldest piece of paper in the world will contain a message of peace in His name who said "My peace I give unto you."—*Chronicle*.



TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

August 21, 1914, to September 21, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 50.00
A. M. A.....	5.00
Beretania Settlement.....	130.25
Coan Land.....	117.90
Chinese Work.....	75.00
Educational—Social Work.....	50.00
English-Portuguese Work.....	66.00
Filipino Work.....	30.00
Invested Funds.....	240.40
Japanese Work.....	180.00
Kauai General Fund.....	14.00
Maui General Fund.....	107.00
Ministerial Relief	121.25
Oahu General Fund.....	343.50
Office Expense.....	.10
	<hr/>
	\$1530.40

EXPENDITURES.

Beretania Settlement.....	\$ 157.65
Chinese Work.....	\$116.55
Salaries	427.00
	<hr/>
Educational—Social Work.....	51.50
Salaries	340.00
	<hr/>
English-Portuguese Work.....	870.70
Filipino Work.....	37.50
General Fund.....	16.00
Salaries	617.75
	<hr/>
Hawaiian Work.....	47.50
Salaries	697.00
	<hr/>
Japanese Work.....	123.60
Salaries	872.00
	<hr/>
Kalihi Church Land.....	175.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund.....	90.00
Office Expense.....	25.03
Sunday School Work.....	166.00
	<hr/>
	\$4830.78
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts....	\$3300.38
Overdraft on September 21, 1914.....	\$1672.72

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.



Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.



TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery



CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS



The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride



ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just HATS — FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Helen E. Carpenter died at West
Woodstock, Mass., on September 2, 1914.

Miss Carpenter was one of that band of
women who took the initiative in female
education on these islands, and as such de-
serves special recognition. The pioneer
among these was Miss Maria Ogden, and
there followed Misses Mary Green, Helen
Carpenter, Lydia Bingham and Lizzie
Lyons.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Carpenter was
born in Sturbridge, Mass., on January 15,
1830. She was a schoolmate of Mrs. W.
D. Alexander and Mrs. Geo. Beckwith at
Mt. Holyoke Seminary, where she gradu-
ated in 1855. After spending some years in
teaching in the homeland, she came to Ha-
waii in 1871 under the care of Dr. C. S.
Kittredge, a trustee of Maunaolu Semina-
ry, on Maui. The new Maunaolu build-
ing was without furniture and equipment
except such household supplies as Rev. C.
B. Andrews and family brought from their
own home, and thus amid privation and
economies she began her care of Hawaiian
girls. Three years later Mr. Andrews and
family left the school, and Miss Carpenter
took charge, having for her first assistant,
Miss Mary Parker of Honolulu.

In 1871, after spending near a score of
years at beautiful Maunaolu, loved by her
many pupils, trusted by their parents and
esteemed by all, Miss Carpenter left Ma-
kawao and removed to Honolulu. Though
broken in health, she here took charge, for
a few years, of a home for Hawaiian girls
in the old Chamberlain House on King
street, similar, in many respects, to the
present Kaiulani Home, and then she left
the islands she so dearly loved and returned
to New England.

Her winters were mostly spent in Wor-
cester, Mass., but in summers she lived for
twenty years in her little home in West
Woodstock, Conn., with her Hawaiian
treasures about her—shells and coral from
her pupils who had gone as missionaries to
Micronesia, fans, rugs and tapa from Ha-
waii nei, with paintings by Father Bailey
and many island scenes upon her walls.
All she wanted was to have some of her
dear Hawaiian girls to care for her in her
declining years.

She grew weaker as the years went by,
but her mind was clear, and the hand
that held her pen was firm as ever. So
life passed till about a year ago when her
eyesight began rapidly to fail and she be-
came quite blind. For about a month she
was very ill, unconscious most of the time,
but at the last she passed peacefully away.

As an appreciation of Miss Carpenter's

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE
Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
 courteous treatment have been the
 factors which have made us "The
 Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
 and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
 ware has added materially to the
 success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
 53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN

Tents and Awnings.

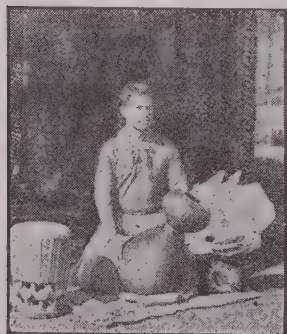
Old Clock Tower Bldg.

Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

work for Hawaiian girls, she received from King Kalakaua the decoration of the Royal Order of Kapiolani. This jewel may now be seen at the office of the Old Mission Home, where Miss Carpenter sent it for preservation.

♦♦♦

CURTIS JERE LYONS.

Curtis Jere Lyons was born at Waimea, Hawaii, June 27, 1833, in a little thatched house near the site of the present Imiola Church. His father, the Rev. Lorenzo Lyons of Coleraine, Massachusetts, and his mother, before her marriage, Miss Betsey Curtis of Elbridge, New York, were both of old English Puritan stock. They came to these Islands as missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. in 1832, being part of a large company including the Alexanders, Armstrongs, Emersons, Forbes, Hitchcocks, Lyman and others.

Curtis Lyons was taught at home until, at the age of fourteen years, he entered Punahou School, the Rev. Daniel Dole, father of Judge Sanford B. Dole, then being president. During the last year there, he studied surveying, and in the year 1850 went into the service of the Land Commission.

While doing very extensive survey work on Hawaii he became thoroughly acquainted with the Hawaiian language, and with Hawaiian methods with reference to land boundaries.

Having in three years acquired means for a college education, he went to the United States by way of Cape Horn. He entered Williams College in the same class with the late Rev. James M. Alexander, and the late Dr. Henry M. Lyman, graduating with Phi Beta Kappa standing in 1858. Two years in Union Theological Seminary, New York, ended with broken health and the year 1865 found him returning to Hawaii via Panama, experiencing shipwreck on the way. The steamer "Golden Rule" on which he embarked at New York, was wrecked on Roncador Reef in the Caribbean Sea, and was a total loss. During the nine days spent on the reef the ship's company, numbering over six hundred persons, subsisted on a cracker and a glass of water each, per day.

The boats' crews who went in search of aid met two United States Men-of-War, both of which went to the rescue and took the unfortunates from the reef to the Isthmus. Among this company were Mr. W. J. Lowrie, at one time manager of Ewa Plantation, then a lad working his way out to California, and the late Mr. H. J. Coolidge, afterwards a plantation owner at Koolau, and his family.

SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY

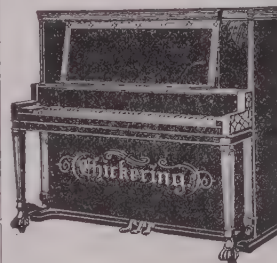
"White Wings"

"Pau ka Hana"

Brown Bar Soap

Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line
 includes the
 Chickering, We-
 ber, Kroege, :
 :: Kreiter ::
 Singer and Bou-
 doir; also the
 complete Aeolian
 line of Pian-
 ola Planos and
 Orchestrels.
 We rent Pia-
 nos. We are the
 sole distributors
 for the Victor
 Talking Machine
 Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
 the One Price Plan—the only honest method
 of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

Soon after his return to the Islands Mr. Lyons engaged in writing for the newspapers, both English and Hawaiian, being at one time editor of *The Kuokoa*, and at another, assistant editor of *The Advertiser*. Later he translated Thompson's Higher Arithmetic into Hawaiian for the Board of Education; besides which he taught classes at Punahou and did private surveying.

In 1868 and 1870 he represented North Kohala in the Legislature. He succeeded in downing the attempt to indict the late H. M. Whitney for treason, in publishing annexation articles in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*. It was he who suggested to the Minister of the Interior the idea of instituting a Government Survey, having no anticipation of being employed thereon.

During the session of 1870 he led the attack on the contract labor system, which failed, being entirely too premature. When the Government Survey was established in 1871, the late Dr. William D. Alexander was appointed Surveyor General and Mr. Lyons First Assistant, also being given charge of the office. In this capacity he first introduced true meridian work and the stadia, or telemeter and plane table in surveys in this country; also established methods in mapping field work and in keeping the records of the office. Afterwards he executed the main part of the triangulation of North Hawaii, laying the foundation for all future surveying in that section. He retained this position until his health broke down in 1896. Meanwhile he had ascertained the secular variation of the needle for these Islands, using careful personal observations made as far back as 1852. He also took charge of the automatic tide gauge, reading from which the United State Coast and Geodetic Survey predictions are made.

In later years he was Government Meteorologist, furnishing daily predictions to the press and sending Weather Reports all over the world. After annexation he continued this work as Territorial Meteorologist until his health again failed in 1903, since which time he has been an invalid.

Mr. Lyons was a strong believer in annexation and was among the first to advocate this measure, writing a large number of articles on the subject.

When attending Punahou School he united with the little Mission Church at Kawaiahao which was later merged into the Fort Street Church, the latter, with the old Bethel Church, subsequently forming Central Union Church.

The von AMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❖ ❖

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❖ ❖
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especially Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

Mr. Lyons was a charter member of the Y. M. C. A., of which he served a term as President; a member of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, of which he also served a term as President; a charter member of the original Good Templars temperance organization, of which he was the first Worthy Chief; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a Knight Companion of the Royal Order of Kalakaua.

Mr. Lyons was married April 23, 1873, to Miss Julia E. Vernon. Surviving him are the widow, two daughters, Mrs. A. W. Richardson of Hilo, and Mrs. John Francis Doyle of Honolulu; a brother, Dr. Albert B. Lyons of Detroit, Mich., and a sister, Miss Fidelia M. Lyons of Honolulu.

❖ ❖ ❖

EVENTS.

Aug. 26. Plan launched by Chamber of Commerce to set back clocks one hour in Hawaii.

27. Annual reports of Commercial Club show organization on prosperous footing. What to do for soldiers in Hawaii topic of Chamber of Commerce discussion; subject of attire most vital to men.

28. Annual report of Governor Pinkham to the Secretary of the Interior completed and mailed.

29. Executive committee of Hawaiian Bar Association protests against requested resignation of Judge Charles F. Clemons. Dr. James H. Raymond appointed by Governor member of Board of Supervisors, Maui county.

30. Colonel Cox of Salvation Army speaker at men's meeting, Empire Theater.

31. Chinese Students' Alliance and Chinese Merchants' Association entertain large party of Chinese students enroute to mainland. Daniel K. F. Yap, Honolulu boy, winner of \$6000 scholarship, in party.

Sept. 1. German cruiser Nurnberg, brief visitor in Honolulu harbor, departs in face of danger.

2. Queen Liliuokalani celebrates 76th birthday. No public reception. Tourist list of 1000 received by Hawaii Promotion Committee in response to letters to mainland county assessors.

3. Carl Elshner, German scientist, visitor here, reports interesting finds in Fanning islands. Granted leave by treasury department to revisit group on revenue cutter Thetis.

4. Special "after hours" liquor license granted to Waikiki Inn after vigorous fight. Mrs. Gaillard Smart, formerly Thelma Parker, reported in dire straits on account of war; cannot secure fresh milk in Paris for infant. San Pedro new port of call for Manoa. Hon. George E. Anderson, American consul-general at Hongkong, addresses Honolulu business men on Oriental trade conditions. Report from Washington that Harry Irwin of Hilo may succeed Judge Robinson. Technology station report shows lava flow at volcano most spectacular in years.

6. Bishop Restarick speaker at men's meet-

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corlies Engines, Little Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

ing, Empire Theater. President Dillingham
in annual report shows O. R. & L. Co. increas-
ing freight and passenger revenues.

7. Editor Sheba denies Japanese have boy-
cotted German residents on account of war.
Deplores report of race prejudice.

8. Jefferson McCarn returns from Washing-
ton to fight criminal cases against him. Sec-
retary Wood of promotion committee returns
from San Francisco with fine prospects of
tourist trade. James L. Coke, home from Den-
ver, says Elks' convention assured for Hono-
lulu in 1916.

9. H. Gooding Field proposes fishing club
for Honolulu.

11. Mischa Elman, world famous violinist,
arrived from Austria. Billed for concert.
Harold Bauer on same steamer to play return
engagement.

11. William Pester, nature worshiper, ar-
rives to lead hermit life on Kona. Professor
Felix von Luschan, of University of Berlin,
world famous anthropologist, arrives to study
origin of Polynesian race. Guest of Dr. W.
T. Brigham.

12. Primary election results in choice of
Kuhio for delegate on Republican ticket. Fern
re-elected for mayoralty. Percy Kahn, pianist,
and Eva Gauthier, soprano, quarrel with
Mischa Elman, and concert is called off.
Lecture course in agriculture and nature
study inaugurated at College of Hawaii. Su-
perintendent of Public Instruction Kinney an-
nounces teachers affected by tuberculosis may
not teach in Territorial schools.

15. Secretary Wood receives word that
mainland traffic managers will assist in pro-
moting Hawaii.

16. Hawaii-Panama-New York route in-
augurated. Missourian arrives in Honolulu
from New York through Panama Canal. Long-
moon, another German steamer, comes hur-
riedly into port to escape pursuing Japanese
warship.

17. Superintendent Kinney announces crowd-
ed condition of public schools. Vocational
training to be extended to all large schools of
city. Steamer Gouverneur Jaeschke, from
Marshall islands, seeks refuge in port. Jury
selected for McCarn trial. Judge Whitney to
try case. Supervisors decide, after long discus-
sion to pave Kalakaua avenue.

18. Dr. D. Scudder honored by prominent
Japanese at luncheon on eve of his departure
for mainland on "friendly relations" mission.
D. Howard Hitchcock exhibits notable Ha-
waiian paintings at University Club. He-
alanis win honors in regatta day races.

19. Rev. William H. Fry speaker at last of
series of Sunday evening services for men.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518

Honolulu, T. H. 180 S. King St.

Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—::—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires.*

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—::—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Deflated!

The balloon notion of the superiority of our Liquor Commission is "flat." All the wind is out and we might as well get it "retired." We have swelled out our chest because of our liquor law, and again and again our Legislature has been warned to keep impious hands from it. "And what, pray, has punctured it?"

It is *not* the personnel of the commission. We will probably never have a stronger body of men than that presided over by A. L. Castle in the late investigation.

The body is handicapped with the essential weakness of all liquor legislation (except prohibition), viz.: *the presumption in favor of the vested rights of the liquor interests PLUS* the requirement in the law that members of the Commission shall have no decided opinions on the liquor question.

Here is the bite of the first and essential weakness of the Commission: **YOU WILL NEVER GET A COMMISSION TO TAKE AWAY A VALUABLE LICENSE** for cause, especially where said license is in hands of men who have recognized commercial standing. The inference is always in favor of the man *who has money invested in the business.*

By way of illustration, NOTE THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES:

I. PACIFIC AND FASHION SALOONS.

Sullivan admitted, declaring under oath, year after year that he was sole owner of Pacific saloon, despite the fact that he had a partnership agreement with Bartlett and Waterman of the Brewery wherein they claim two thirds of the saloon. He admitted before the Commission paying two-thirds of the profits, he claiming that it was on a mortgage which neither Bartlett nor Waterman took the trouble to record. Queer enough! He sells that saloon for \$3500 (though he claims it was worth \$9000), and that Bartlett "stung" him, and goes to Fashion saloon, owned by the man who "stung" him as a mere tenant at will. Curiously enough Mr. Frank Thompson is attorney for both parties. Now, who owns that saloon? Couldn't the Commission have found out? Should Sullivan have had the license? (There is not space to go into the queer points of this situation, "no books" e. g., for that saloon.)

II. ENCORE SALOON.

Drake admits there was a mortgage to the Brewery. "He kept no books." Could he not have been made to produce proofs that he was owner or lessee? What were his relations with Mr. Bartlett? (Evidence is said to be in hand.) Could he not have produced receipts or stubs or checks, if asked for? He had to swear to the sole ownership of the saloon when he got his license. Was the Commission satisfied that he was owner? Why did he get a renewal?

III. KENTUCKY SALOON.

Marlowe claims to have borrowed the money to pay for saloon. To whom did he pay the money and has he a receipt? If he pays rent for the building, to whom does he pay it? Who keeps his books, if he has any? Did the Commission look into these questions—and a number more, for which there is not room? What are the relations of the BREWERY to this saloon?

If "there was not evidence enough" to prove that every one of above licensees perjured himself to get the license, will there ever be enough to justify the law or the Commission?

Incidentally, how does Honolulu like to see the saloons largely in the control of the Brewery or its manager?

T. R.

THE FRIEND



“The Postoffice as Green Grocer.”

By E. V. Wilcox

HONOLULU

November, 1914

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)

National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

*Have Your
Calling Cards*

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✽

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, NOVEMBER, 1914.

No. 11.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards


F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner

Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy

A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

The California Campaign.

 THE situation found upon reaching California is a baffling one, and the longer the contact with it the more difficult it seems. There are three conflicting elements. The first of these is the unrelenting attitude of unionized labor. This is a compact organization which knows exactly what it thinks it wants. It is shortsighted, selfish, careless of how its line of action may affect the rest of the nation or international relations and directed by very determined leaders. No man with a Christian conscience can help feeling anything but the deepest sympathy with the rank and file of workingmen. If the farmers are the backbone, the laborers are the arms of our national body corporate. But the bona fide workingman has little time and energy for organization. This must be done for him, and the leaders who give their energies to this machine task are at times the least reliable of the entire company of laborers. They ex-

ploit their fellows on one hand while they drive the capitalist into harsh treatment of employees on the other. Organized labor in California is bound to crush down the Oriental. The two next moves in its campaign are first to repeal the leasing provision of the anti Japanese law of 1913 so as to prevent any Japanese from renting agricultural land. This will work large injustice, but the labor leaders are resolved to push it thru the legislature of 1915. The second move is to force Congress to pass a rigid Japanese exclusion act. They admit that the present Gentlemen's Agreement works more effectively to exclude Japanese laborers than the Chinese Exclusion law does to keep out Chinese. But they claim that the Gentlemen's Agreement can be abrogated at any time while the organized host of Labor in the United States will never allow an exclusion law to be repealed. In order to secure the enactment of these two provisions one by the California legislature and the other by Congress, a questionnaire was sent to every candidate before the primaries for election to these two legislative bodies. Those who refused to pledge themselves to support these two measures are being knifed by the Unions all over the State.

Japanese Feeling.

The second conflicting element is the rising tide of sentiment against America thruout the Japanese nation. At first this was an emotion of surprise. Our loyal friends for nearly two generations, the Japanese could not believe that their great benefactor, their unselfish leader and revered teacher could be influenced by motives of racial hatred. The anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast, they thot, must be confined to ignorant and prejudiced foreigners in California. Let the light of truth in and all America would respond thereto. But first President Roosevelt and next President Wilson thru his spokesman Secretary Bryan have dashed this bright hope. Under Congressman Hobson's influence President Roosevelt began to take stock in the Japanese war scare at the time of the San Fran-

cisco school agitation. The cruise of the battleship fleet was the outcome. In the flurry of 1913 President Wilson at first took a decided pro-Japanese stand, but apparently Mr. Bryan surrendered to the California point of view and from a war-like attitude towards the Webb bill retreated after its passage to a virtual championship of it. In witness thereof read carefully the Viscount Chinda-Secretary Bryan correspondence. Surprise in Japan gradually gave place to a pained feeling of outraged friendship. Now in view of the aggressive plans of the labor leaders in California and in presence of the undoubtedly wide spread sentiment in the United States of dislike due to a complete misunderstanding of Japan and its people, a new and alarming feeling of hostility, a settled conviction that America is bound to drive Japan to war is slowly growing up in the hearts of these outraged neighbors of ours. The situation is very grave. The war lust of Europe can easily be inoculated into Japan and the United States. If it should culminate in armed conflict with the European war it might easily end in the death of modern civilization. That may be God's way of purifying mankind. After the deluge a new Christian world may emerge. But we followers of Jesus have no right to be pessimistic and court such an unspeakable calamity. Our duty is to avert it by appeal to brotherhood. We of America must pillory race hatred as unchristian. It is the social equivalent of lust in the individual realm. It must be resolutely fought out of a Christian's life or it will master our nation and culminate in bloodshed that may drench America.

Vacillation.

The third conflicting condition is the irresolution of the friends of Japan. No one knows what to do in California. First a public campaign was decided upon. Next this was thot dangerous. It would only kindle a conflagration like that of 1913, and result in unifying California against the Japanese. Then considering the supine attitude of the Christian Church in that Commonwealth, it was felt wise to

appeal to the Christian conscience and arouse the sentiment of brotherhood which in the end must win. At the same time it was proposed to define definitely a wise statesmanlike program to consist of two propositions. First, inasmuch as practically all Californians unite in desiring only one thing, namely the prevention of further immigration of Japanese laborers and inasmuch as Commissioner Caminetti and the labor leaders openly admit that the Gentlemen's Agreement secures this end more fully than any exclusion law can do, let well 'enuf alone. Cease all anti-Japanese agitation thruout California. Second, the traditional friendship of Japan is worth maintaining at any cost consistent with self-respect. Fortunately the cost demanded is not great and it is in full accord with justice and equity. Admit the Japanese resident in the United States to the privilege of naturalization on equal terms with Europeans and at once every question at issue between the two governments falls to the ground. Racial discrimination in the face of treaties to the contrary and in antagonism to the Christianity which America boasts is the underlying grievance in the mind of Japan. If our Congress should enact a law treating Japanese in the matter of naturalization as it treats Europeans, Japan's protest against the California legislation would fall to the ground. Our country could put up the bars of naturalization as high as it pleases and a majority of the nation would like to see them put very high, but this would be resented by no foreign government. It is the inequity of our present law, its discriminatory features that rankle in the breast of the Asiatic. A concession of this nature finds large assent even in California. It would save the face of that State, require from its legislature no back-down and at once restore to Japan both its confidence in American fairness and the renewal of its sincere friendship. This double program, first of satisfaction with the Gentlemen's Agreement and second of advocating the extension of the privilege of naturalization to Japan, afforded a splendid objective for the Christian forces in California and for a time it looked as tho a campaign to press this program was going to be organized. It was planned to have commercial organizations, women's clubs, church conferences, synods and associations and the like memorialize Congress on behalf of granting to Japanese the privilege of naturalization. This voice from California and perhaps from other coast states it was thot would have large influence with Congress. But considera-

tions of caution prevailed and a direct appeal to President Wilson was deemed the wiser plan lest public agitation might crystalize opposition. At present the policy of a still hunt is in the ascendant. We have never known such a policy to be successful where a great moral issue was at stake, but this may prove the exception. Certainly the California leaders in this movement for justice to Japan are a company of wise, patriotic and devoted Christian men. Their judgment carries weight.

The Mohonk Conference.

It was natural that the Philippines should have been the center of interest at the Thirty-Second Lake Mohonk Conference on The Indian and Other Dependent Peoples. While the usual time was devoted to the consideration of the needs of the Indian, and while the sessions given up to the discussion thereof were full of good things, the past, present and future policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands provoked the keenest discussion and swayed the deepest feelings of those present. It was impossible in the face of the importance of this question to give any time to Hawaii and Porto Rico which have so few problems of their own for national consideration. The so-called Jones Bill which had just passed the House of Representatives was the center about which the most exciting discussion raged. Such prominent figures as Former Governor General Forbes, Major General Wood, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster of both Philippine and Persian fame, Hon. M. L. Inezon, Philippine Commissioner in Congress, and Hon. J. J. Fitzgerald, the well-known New York Congressman who presided over the sessions of the conference, were all heard and many others. Hawaii was well represented by Hon. George H. Fairchild, formerly of Kauai, now of Manila, whose address was of unusual ability and suggestiveness. It was clearly shown that the Jones Bill, which was passed by the Lower House by a vote of nearly 6 to 1, so represents the united wisdom of all three of our great political parties as to deserve the name of our American policy. The only disputed point of moment was over the preamble which the Democrats desired as a face-saving declaration. This law gives the people of the Philippine Islands larger power of self-government, conserves the interests of the wild tribes and puts a final veto power in the hands of the President in case the Philippine legislature passes an unwise measure over the head of the Governor General. The legislature is to

have two chambers. Mr. Fairchild's contention that the Philippine legislature should have power to admit Chinese was wisely argued and carried convictions to many. The platform of the Conference struck roundly the dominant note "the Philippine Islands for the Philippine peoples" and for no outside privileged classes. It recommended the continuance and larger development of the Bureaus of Science and Health as well as of the Department of Education which have made American rule in those islands notable in history. Adherence to the ideals of civil service reform both in the Philippines and among the Indians, the advocacy of a policy of national prohibition of the demoralizing mescal bean or peyote which has so greatly harmed our Indian wards, and the immediate remedy of the abuses in Oklahoma where Indians have been grossly swindled by the State authorities found a place in this admirable document. D.S.



GOD STILL REGNANT.

GREAT eruptions of human passion, on notable occasions, have filled the skies with clouds that have seemed to hide the face of God. "Where is your God?" was the blatant outcry of the French Revolution. When Joshua came down with Moses from the Mount, and heard the uproar of the people as they danced about the molten calf shouting: "These by thy gods, O Israel," he said very truly: "There is the noise of war in the camp."

At such times human folly and human passion are so pronounced and close at hand that they rivet human attention. They occupy the foreground with the smoke of their conflict, and there is no background discernible. But the background is there. It is always there, and there is where God is, always regnant; and we know this is so, when the clouds clear away, and we see things in their true perspective.

At a critical period in the Civil War, when the mobs in New York City struck at the life of the nation, and the metropolis was in a frenzy of commotion and uncertainty, Garfield stood forth before the restless multitude of loyal citizens and quoted from the 97th Psalm: "The Lord reigneth. Clouds and darkness are round about Him; but righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne." That message quieted those excited patriots, as it should quiet all hearts in these awful days of conflict of nations in Europe.

God is always in the background when

we come to think of it. That is His chosen vantage-ground in the strategy of Divine Providence. His plan of campaign for the redemption of the world ever moves forward, notwithstanding the interruptions of human pride and passion. The woeful toll of human life, and the irreparable wastage of such a war as the present is chargeable to the folly of men. For the moment, all we see is the brutality and devastation that haunts us day and night. We know this cannot continue indefinitely. Human passion and human resource will some time become spent forces, and this dreadful conflict will come to its bitter end. The Divine wisdom and beneficence however are ceaseless forces, all the more enduring, and all the more potent, because out of sight and inexhaustible.

"God still reigns," shouted Garfield; "and the government at Washington still lives." That was a great occasion for the Christian optimist. This European war is another.

THE BREAK-DOWN OF CIVILIZATION.

At last we know the pathology of the present war. It is due to the break-down of modern civilization. This must be so, since we are told so by the men who do the diagnosing of all world symptoms for the current reviews. Modern civilization is a spent force, an impersonal Samson, pulling down with his own weight, in the blindness of his passion, the pillars of the progress of the human race. The pictorial pages of our periodicals would seem to give countenance to this conclusion. So, too, would the manifestoes of scholarly leaders of Europe who seem to have lost their balance in emotionalism. So, too, would the recession of the nations from the high plane of Hague arbitrament. Certainly something has broken down, and a greater breaking down is yet to come. But is it civilization that has broken down?

What do we mean by civilization? Cathedrals and libraries, however surpassing in architecture, and priceless in treasures of literature and art, do not constitute civilization. For these can be irretrievably destroyed, and not affect civilization in the slightest; for in its essence civilization is not an affair of matter but of spirit. The fruits of civilization moreover are not mainly objective but subjective. Treaties and compacts, constitutions and declarations of rights, inventions and discoveries, Hague Tribunals and international laws, are subordinate

always to the spirit, and purpose of our common humanity.

And when we try to make any appraisal of modern civilization we must take into account a few such things as these, viz.:

That every nation engaged in this war recognizes the unreason of it, and seeks to exculpate itself from all blame as the causative agent.

That every nation engaged in this war is eager to commend its cause to the judgment and conscience of neutral nations.

That neutral nations hold themselves in readiness to interpose their good offices at the slightest intimation that their aid would be acceptable.

That the brotherhood of man is being forced upon the attention of our common humanity as never before in the history of the world.

That the conscience of the world will never consent, as it has done in the past, to the nullifying of the sovereignty of any nation engaged in this war.

That so long as this war continues every nation engaged is aware that it will be held to strict accountability for every violation of the recognized usages of war.

Dynasties, and national policies, and provincial prejudices are sure to break down before this war ends. But the spirit of righteousness, and of fair play, and of brotherly love, will come into its own again; for instead of breaking down this, the real force in modern civilization, this war is but summoning it to a larger expression.

THE FINAL ARBITRAMENT.

When the present European war ends, what shall be the basis of settlement? It is yet too soon to get any just statement of terms from any of the antagonists. Some attempts have been made by men of note, but their utterances are too partisan, and therefore too extreme. Neutral nations are bound to exert a powerful influence in stating the terms. This means that the contending parties must relinquish some of their purposes. Revenge will not be allowed to cut any figure in the final arbitrament. Neither will commercial rivalry. Neither will the passion for acquisition of territory. Neither will oppressive indemnities.

Some change in the geography of Europe is altogether probable, but no nation will gain territory or lose it, except at the dictate of absolute justice, and then only in accordance with the freely expressed will of the citizens of the territory concerned.

Some radical change in the direction of concerted disarmament is also altogether probable.

No exactions will be countenanced that will serve to keep alive the animosities of the nations now at war. No theory of balance of power will be consulted that does not give to Russia free egress from the Black Sea; that does not promote the free commercial and colonial development of each nation concerned; that does not preserve the autonomy of neutral nations and effectually guarantee their neutrality.

The final arbitrament of this war should be so just that all the nations of Europe shall thereafter enter on a new era of progress and prosperity. The homes and lives and comfort of the toiling masses should be so safeguarded that they shall never be imperiled again without their own unconstrained consent. We may confidently look forward to such a just and effective arbitrament, that men shall everywhere recognize that the spent forces of human passion have at last given place to the sovereign will of God.

PLAYING THE GAME FAIR.

One of our local candidates for the Legislature, Hon. Norman Watkins, in a speech at a recent rally made a frank and manly appeal to the white voters of Honolulu to play the game fair at the ballot-box. He demonstrated that at the recent primary our Hawaiian citizens made a more creditable showing than our haole citizens in that the former voted strongly for haole candidates, and the latter, many of them, failed to vote for Hawaiian candidates. No one can examine the returns of the primary election without being impressed with the fact that our Hawaiian voters played the game fair, and that many of our haole voters did not.

It is high time that attention should be called to the racial discrimination that white men so often voice. We know that Hawaiians have erred in appealing to race feeling. In the long run we believe any such appeal is poor politics, and acts as a boomerang. But the white man who will not vote for a Hawaiian, is certainly no better than the Hawaiian who raises the race issue. In some respects his course is more reprehensible. For we Anglo-Saxons rather pride ourselves on always playing the game fair. It certainly ought to shame us to accept co-operation from others and then, when they expect co-operation from us, to fail them in the pinch. No white men could ever be elected to office in this Territory without the votes of Hawaiians, and a good many

of them at that. To scratch the names of Hawaiian candidates who have already served honorably in the Legislature, and whose integrity is not questioned, is a good method for driving Hawaiians away from the support of good white candidates.

The suffrage is on trial among us. We shall lose it if it is not effective in serving good government; and good government is not to be had without representative men, men who represent the good judgment and conscience of our citizenry of various nationalities. The snag that menaces our suffrage rights most is that of race feeling, and race discrimination. Of one, some Hawaiians are guilty; of the other, not a few of our white citizens are guilty; and the only escape from political disaster is to obliterate all race lines and all race feeling, and for every man to give every other man his just due on the ground of his worth as an individual, independent of all other considerations. This is a lesson for our Hawaiian voters to learn; but some of our white voters and leaders have more need to learn it than they. Play the game fair, white men.

P. S. The election has occurred since this paragraph was in type. We are glad to chronicle the fact that the white men of Honolulu played the game fair in this election.

THE FRONTAGE TAX.

We detect some impatience in our daily press with those who do not fall in as supporters of the frontage tax law. We are moved to counsel patience and further publicity as better factors in promoting this reform. There has been rather too much dogmatism in the discussions thus far. Reforms do not go forward fast on such lines. Some kind of frontage tax law is doubtless worth while. But no man should be counted a heretic in this business who may not altogether agree with the contentions of the most pronounced advocates of this law.

There are grave inequalities possible in the operation of a frontage tax law, and full discussion should be elicited, and ample effort be made to satisfy property owners as to a number of points, which have been discussed, but have not been discussed convincingly.

If Honolulu is to have a frontage tax law, why should it not be applicable all over the city? Why should abutters bear the entire cost? Why should not the community bear an equitable share of the cost? Why should not the owners of

vehicles, in proportion to their road-destroying capabilities, also bear a share of the cost? On what basis is the tax to be levied on varying grades of property? Who is to fix these levies; and who is to administer the funds so raised; and what assurance is there that funds raised in this way will be any more wisely expended than funds already being expended on account of roads; and why wouldn't it be better to secure a wise expenditure of the funds already available according to law, before undertaking to supplement them by the operation of a frontage tax law?

We believe it would be good politics to give more publicity to answers to questions like these that property owners are asking. It does not follow, because a man asks questions, that he cannot be convinced if wise answers are given him. We are persuaded that much of the silent opposition to this reform would be largely overcome if more patient effort were made to inform the general public, and if advocates were a little less cocksure that their particular plan for the operation of this law is the only possible one.

W. B. O.



Rev. Akaike Akana has returned from a month's tour of Molokai and Maui in the interests of C. E. work. After visits to Halawa, Pukoo and Kaluaaha, Mr. Akana went to Maui where he attended district meetings on the east and west coasts. The last meeting with the Lahainaluna students was one of the most notable in the history of Mr. Akana's association with the C. E. work. He returns with an enthusiastic report of the fine spirit manifested by these young people.

In several places he held private conferences and was able to be of assistance to officers in the formation of future plans.

Mr. Akana reports great devastation on Molokai as a result of the recent floods. At Halawa the great bridge was washed away and several stretches of taro land completely covered with huge boulders, washed down from neighboring mountains. In several instances men, women and children were forced to flee from houses around which the water rose to a height of four and five feet.

The roads on the east side of Maui were considerably cut up, but the loss to property was far less than that on Molokai.



Eleven hundred and eighty-five pupils

HAWAII'S SHARE IN WAR RELIEF

\$10,377.15 in cash and \$161 in pledges, making a total of \$10,536.15 has been received to date by the War Relief Committee. Of this amount \$3161 was definitely pledged for Belgium, which country is undoubtedly the greatest sufferer in the present war.

\$6000 has already been sent; \$3000 to Belgium and \$1000 each to France, Serbia and Austria.

In view of the fact that the British residents of Honolulu have already subscribed the sum of \$16,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, and the German contributions to the fund of the German Red Cross have been proportionately generous, the War Relief Committee invited public discussion of the question whether these sums might not cover the Territorial obligation to these countries, leaving the way clear for a concentrated effort toward the countries outside the dominion of these two powers. As there has been no adverse comment, the Committee assumes that public opinion sanctions this move. The Bank of Hawaii cabled the first amount and has offered free exchange for all money sent through the Committee. The fund will be continued as long as the war lasts.

The response to the request for clothing has been generous. Receiving rooms are still maintained in the lower floor of the Hawaiian Board Building. The first shipment will be made on the American-Hawaiian steamer leaving November 15. The American-Hawaiian Company has generously offered free transportation to New York and it is believed that free shipment across the Atlantic will also be granted.

participated in special exercises at Kaula School, October 16, in celebration of the birthday of the late Princess Kaula. Had the Princess lived she would have been thirty-nine years of age on that date.

THE POST OFFICE AS GREEN GROCER

By E. V. WILCOX*

THE Federal Government through the agency of its Post Office Department is destined to become the largest grocery establishment in the country with the whole area of the United States as its garden patch upon which to draw for supplies and the whole citizenship of the country as its customers. The special extension of the parcel post for use in shipping vegetables, fruit, eggs, butter and meat has met with a hearty approval and unqualified acceptance by thousands of persons who have already made arrangements to secure their food materials direct from the farm through the parcel post. A number of firms are manufacturing special boxes designed for this new field which is now included in the operations of the Post Office Department. For most farm material such as vegetables, dressed poultry, eggs, butter, fruit and berries, special corrugated paper boxes, either single or double, are made, and these packages have been found to serve the purpose excellently well. They can be obtained from the Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Sandusky, Ohio, and from various other firms.

As is well known the limit of size of the parcel post package has recently been enlarged to accommodate the shipment of vegetables and other material from the farm to the city dweller. Practically anything of reasonable size except perhaps children can now be sent by parcel post. Within the first and second parcel post zones the limit is 50 pounds in weight and the limit of size is 72 inches in combined length and girth of the package. Within the first two zones the limit of weight and the rate of postage are the same, namely 5 cents for the first pound and one cent for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. For 10 pounds the postage rate is therefore 14 cents, for 20 pounds, 24 cents; 30 pounds, 34 cents; 40 pounds, 44 cents, and 50 pounds 54 cents. The rates are, therefore, on the whole within the economic limit, in fact, they compare favorably with express or even freight rates, especially as there is usually a minimum freight rate.

ALREADY IN OPERATION HERE.

Taking Honolulu as a center, all of the island of Oahu is within the first zone and all of the islands of Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kauai and the north half of Hawaii are in the second zone, while the south half of Hawaii is in the third zone. The parcel post rate in the third zone is 6 cents for the first pound and two cents for every additional pound or fraction of a pound and the weight limit is 20 pounds.

Among the food materials which are already being sent by parcel post with perfect success we may mention eggs, dressed poultry of all kinds, celery, onions, asparagus, rhubarb, cauliflower, turnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, all kinds of fruits including berries, cottage cheese, butter and meat. Packages of meat up to the limit

* For seven years Dr. Wilcox was special agent in charge of the U. S. Experiment Station in Honolulu. His recent transference to headquarters at Washington, D. C., is a matter of keen regret throughout the territory.

No, the peace movement is not a failure. The European war may better be interpreted as the final object lesson needed to convince mankind of the folly of war. This war will teach a truth that will not soon be forgotten, namely, that "preparedness" directly encourages the very carnage which it is supposed to pre-

vent. We have been told that peace rests upon fear. This is in harmony with the views of a school of philosophers whose members contend that nations can be held together in the bonds of amity only when each nation is fully equipped for battle.

Truth is vindicated in two ways—first

of 50 pounds weight are frequently received by the Honolulu Post Office for distribution.

COST OF LIVING REDUCED.

The primary feature of success in shipping perishable products by mail is to use good packages. If the material is subject to rapid deterioration it should be marked "perishable." Such packages are not allowed to remain in the Post Office over night but are delivered at once. If they arrive Sunday or late Saturday night they are delivered on Sunday. The Post Office Department has entered into the proposition of giving direct delivery from the farmer to the consumer with the greatest enthusiasm and special efforts are being made to see that all such shipments are handled promptly and to the satisfaction of the consumer. The whole movement in the extension of the parcel post operations to the delivery of food materials is an attempt to reduce the cost of living by direct dealing between producer and consumer, thus cutting out the profits of the middleman.

Wherever this service has been put in operation thus far it has been proved satisfactory not only in promptness of delivery, but also in safety of shipment. A careful examination was made by the Department of Agriculture of 700 dozen eggs shipped by parcel post at various distances. The breakage was found to be only about one-half that which ordinarily occurs in the regular freight and express shipment of eggs in 30-dozen cases. Similarly with other material, the danger from deterioration or damage en route is no greater than with shipment by other methods.

ORDER DIRECT FROM FARMER.

The use of parcel post for this purpose makes it possible for city dwellers to make contracts or specific arrangements with farmers whom they know, to send them by weekly or twice-weekly parcel post, the produce of various kinds which they need for family use. Food materials of all kinds can thus be obtained fresh with far less handling and of course with a much shorter interval between the time of picking and delivery than is possible with the usual system of distribution through commission men and retail grocers. The postage for delivery of vegetables, fruits, eggs, and other like material is considerably less than the commission charges and the profits of the retail grocer. A saving in the cost of living is thus effected, while the city dweller is necessarily brought into closer contact with the farmer and producer with a resulting benefit from closer understanding among all parties concerned. The promptness of delivery and rapidity of shipment by parcel post removes all doubt and suspicion about the freshness of eggs and other food materials which come to the family table. The extensive use of the parcel post system which has already manifested itself along this line indicates that the parcel post is destined to become one of the chief, if not the chief, methods of distributing food products to the consumer.

by its success when tried, and second by the failure of error when error is put to the test. The truth embodied in the peace movement is receiving double vindication at this time. The ultimatum will yet give place to the motto: Nothing is final between friends.—William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State.

JEFF McCARN

THERE are a surprising number of anomalies in the McCarn situation. It cannot be thoroughly analyzed even yet. Everybody is in a sense bound to wait the result of the trial by "his peers" where he is charged with criminal assault.

However, pending the result of the trial, these facts are of common knowledge. This man McCarn came to Hawaii as the exponent of reform, a well-known figure in the South with an enviable record. He numbers among his personal friends some of the best men in the South.

That he started here in Hawaii in line with his reputation in the prosecution of violations of the law is all too well admitted. The precarious situation in which he finds himself is support enough for the claim; it grows out of his work as prosecutor. The public boast of a number of men that they proposed to "get him" is an important part of the story.

Who, then, is and should be interested in the defense of Mr. McCarn, and are they back of him to the extent of demanding his retention? Here is part of the anomaly. The people who believe in law enforcement, who stand for fearless conduct in office, appear to be tongue-tied. Nay they *are* tongue-tied. They await the result of the trial in the first place. Secondly, they are disturbed as to things said in anger by McCarn. Thirdly, they wonder at the character of the defense and the almost incongruous nature of the coterie of men who have been behind him. As to number one, we *must* wait a bit. He must come out unscathed in the trial for his freedom and reputation, before men can endorse him for continuance in an office of such importance as that of United States Attorney.

As to the difficulties under number two and three above stated, it is herein contended that they are of minor importance. What a man may say in the heat of anger while in nowise defensible should not stand as against a man's record. There is lot in man's past which may flare out in white heat. We have never yet been proud of what we said when we were "hot." That's all that needs to be said.

The worst that might be charged of Mr. McCarn's backers is that he might have exercised better judgment. All right; let it go at that, although it might fairly be queried, whether you and I in the sudden plight we found ourselves (not without some bitter sense of humiliation)

might not accept gratefully the *first help proffered*. Right here may we not extend our congratulations to the undoubted friendliness of this same "first-aid-to-the-injured" when many of the rest of us, who might have offered it, were tongue-tied.

The upshot of the matter is that we believe McCarn to be a man—not a mere defensible fellow, whom we hope will go scot-free, but a positive man among other strong men. Pending the settlement of this case in court, we want to express our strong endorsement of his retention in office. That the "sport" element, incensed at their loss of prize-fighting contrary to the law, should set its trap, goad a good man until he fairly sits down in it, and then "get away with it" as they have boasted they would do, is insufferable. Nor does it argue, that because they "got him"—or assisted him in "getting himself" that his usefulness to this community is thereby determined. Analysis of the character of the trap and community from which McCarn came, his previous experiences in the South and West, all cry out against such an unfair judgment. We say again, he is a man, let's keep him.

T. R.

(The above was written before his resignation. "Stet," as the printers say, let it stand.—Ed.)

♦♦♦

Honolulu Nurses at the Front

In response to a call from England for trained nurses at the front Miss E. L. Craig, Miss Lindsay Gray, Mrs. Christine Hunter and Miss E. C. Jordan left Honolulu, October 9, enroute to London. They will report for duty at Red Cross headquarters and receive their assignments at the battle front. The trip was financed by members of the local British colony.

By a strange coincidence, Miss Gray received shortly before sailing a letter from her sister in Australia in which she regretted that she would not be able to visit Hawaii on a vacation as she had planned, having volunteered as a Red Cross nurse and just on the even of departure for London with an expeditionary force from Australia. The sister leaving Hawaii will doubtless reach London first and may have the pleasure of greeting the Australian party when it arrives in England.

♦♦♦

Union Seminary, New York, received a bequest of \$300,000 from the late Mrs. Morris K. Jessup, to establish a chair for teaching the English Bible "pure and simple."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE WEEK.

The program for the Sunday School Conference week is as follows:

First day, Monday, November 9. Subject, "The School."

4-5 p. m.—"The Purpose and Needs of the Sunday School," Rev. H. P. Judd. "The Ideal School," Rev. A. A. Ebersole.

7:30-8:30 p. m.—"The Relation of the Sunday School to the Church," Canon William Ault. "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Home," Rev. W. B. Oleson. "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Community," Mr. W. A. Bowen.

Second day, Tuesday, November 10. Subject, "The Teacher."

4-5 p. m.—"How to Get Teachers," Mr. Ed. Towse. "The Qualifications of the Teacher," Miss Boshier.

7:30-8:30 p. m.—"The Preparation of the Teacher," Mr. A. F. Griffiths. "The Relation of the Teacher to His Pupils," Rev. D. C. Peters.

Third day, Thursday, November 12. Subject, "The Pupil."

4-5 p. m.—"The Primary Age," Miss Ermine Cross. "The Junior Age," Miss Frances Lawrence.

7:30-8:30 p. m.—"The Adolescent Age," Mr. D. L. Withington. "The Adult Class," Mr. R. H. Trent.

Fourth day, Friday, November 13. Subject, "The Lesson."

4-5 p. m.—"Getting at the Heart of the Lesson," Mr. G. E. Jackson. "The Preparation of the Lesson," Rev. W. P. Ferguson.

7:30-8:30 p. m.—"Supplementary Lesson—Missions," Mr. A. E. Larimer. "Supplementary Lesson—Temperance," Rev. J. W. Wadman. "Supplementary Lesson—Good Citizenship," Mr. A. Lindsay.

These conferences will be held in the Central Union Church Parish House, and all Sunday School officers, teachers and friends are cordially invited to be present at all these sessions.

♦♦♦

P. Walter Kamaiopili, son of S. K. Kamaiopili, has been elected scoutmaster of the South Bend (Indiana) Boy Scouts. He also has charge of the News-boys' Brotherhood Sunday School and is teacher of a Bible class. He is also associate director of the boys' division of the South Bend Y. M. C. A. Young Kamaiopili is attending school in South Bend with law as his major study.

An Architectural Slap-me-in-the-Face

EVERY now and then indignant protest is voiced against unsightly shacks going up in good localities. A few months ago there went up "The Lion, Dyed and Repaired," near Beretania and Alapai. Now beside it, on the corner, comes another of those Western frontier types of buildings. To be sure, it takes the place of a little shack that was there before, but that shack, being a shack, conveyed the impression that it was a temporary eyesore, soon it would be done away with. Now, however, as one comes winding down from Lunalilo, past the little green plaza and the pumping station, facing the pretty little park by the Rapid Transit power house, it seems like a slap in the face to come suddenly up against this great barn door of a building in a place which is so strikingly out of keeping with its surroundings. It is certainly a miscarriage of our "Honolulu Beautiful" plans.

THE LAW PERMITS IT.

When you ask what can be done about it, one answer is, "Nothing can be done; the law permits it." In restricted districts like Manoa, where land is sold only under condition that no inferior building be erected thereon, there the situation can be controlled. Otherwise every man has a right to erect on his lot any style of building he may elect. The Building Inspector cannot interfere with him. We are glad to hear this defense of the Building Inspector. He deserves our sympathy for being subjected to the strain of issuing such permits. "No, there is no remedy," we are told, or "Yes, there is a way out; there are two ways out. You can buy out the nuisance; or, if you are sufficiently interested, you can pay for the improvements you would like to see." Oh, easy-going, liberty-loving America! There is always a way out.

A CLEAR INJUSTICE.

"You can't make restrictions as to the style of buildings, without working hardship and injustice to the poor man. He cannot afford any but the plainest type of house." So it is said. But what about the poor man who, by hard work and self-denial has improved a place, invested his all in it, and suddenly finds it depreciated in value, because some one is allowed to come and put alongside of it something objectionable! Justice must be

observed in either case, but it is manifestly an inherent injustice to society at large, as well as to the individuals most concerned, to allow one person to erect a building that conspicuously depreciates the value of adjoining property already improved. And in the face of inherent injustice, to say that nothing can be done is weak.

CHANGE THE LAW.

If the Constitution of the United States permits and perpetuates an injustice, the Constitution can be changed. All it requires is that the people shall desire the change enough to make it. Let us have suggestions from those who understand the method of procedure, as to some possible solution. Without pretending to any such understanding, we venture a suggestion. *Why should not every building hereafter erected bear a proportionate value per floor foot to the assessed value per foot of the ground on which it is to stand?*

As the value per foot on the street frontage is greater than that at the rear, such a law would tend to throw back from the street all inferior houses and sheds, and might encourage the cultivation of little grass plots in front of buildings that otherwise would be built abutting on the street.

Under such a law the little store on Hotel street, opposite the "Homestead" tennis courts would be entitled to abut upon the street, whereas the one on Wilder Avenue opposite the Planters' Experiment Station would have to stand some feet back of the line.

IN THE MEANTIME.

But in the meantime, while working towards a change in the law, is there nothing that can be done? Men are men, from whatever country they come, and if rightly approached may be encouraged in civic spirit. Many offenders do not even know they are offending. Their one idea is economy. They employ a cheap contractor who does not even draw a design. He sketches a floor plan, lays a cement foundation, sets up a barn door with holes in for the house front, and goes ahead.

Now if the city were prepared to offer free architectural advice, pointing out to the applicant at the time of his seeking a permit, that for a slight additional cost

certain improvements could be made in the appearance of the building which would add decidedly to its value and at the same time win the approval of the community, it is quite certain that such an argument would find a response in some cases at least, and gradually a taste for something better would be cultivated among the people whose minds have never as yet been definitely directed to better architectural ideals.

Such advice might be provided at no great expense to the city. It may even be that there are architects whose public spirit might incline them to render gratuitously a service which would be of such signal value to the whole community.

F. S. S.



The following is a copy of a letter of thanks written by a Japanese young man to a missionary who had invited him to Sunday dinner after morning service.

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the last Sunday was the most pleasant day when I was favored by the happiness of enjoying the divine litany in the forenoon while the afternoon seemed almost as if a wind-fall, for during the occasion you condescended to deign a sort of serial dinner by which you showed explicitly the fullness of begin cosy (suave) heart.

I can make neither head or tail about the cordial hospitality you vouchsafed to extend so far to me in the very consequence of the savor of exhilarating ecstasy generated amidst the function.

It may then be surmised that I took twin meals a day, the one esculent or fleshly diet, the other spiritual banquet or immaterial entertainment. I go so far as to assert that this course of events nicked upon my mind as an indelible impression which shall be worn out or stamped out if I shall have come to pay my debt of nature.

May the Lord bless you to enjoy a perennial heyday and lasting prosperity. Please forgive me my inexcusable effrontery to express my heart felt thanks for your inundating kindness by means of such a gruff billet as would invariably cast my impudent act in your teeth.

I beg in the end you would on my behalf give my good humoredly compliments to the rest of your family.

William or Billy

(It matters little as long as it is Sunday.)

He is going to be welcome in Honolulu. That was developed in the meeting held in the Central Union Church to discuss his coming. It was a veritable landslide. The writer was all primed for a defense of the proposition and there wasn't the slightest need, so he did the most economical thing—just sat still and let the land slide. To be sure there was a little skirmishing on the outskirts of the subject on lines suggested by our head lines. It was apparent that most thought little of the importance of the question "is it to be William or Billy." Some one said that if he wanted to take off his collar or coat all right. Here in Honolulu he might even take off his shoes. As long as there was left on the platform the man who was winning thousands to personal loyalty to Jesus Christ, large leeway must be left for the personality of the man Sunday. Let him be "Billy."

One speaker referred to the grave responsibility of the churches when Sunday was through. There would doubtless be a large number of people to be nurtured, led into Bible classes and trained to Christian service. This was not by way of apprehension—surely it would be a glorious thing for Honolulu—but it showed what the churches must expect to prepare for. It must be remembered, too, that God is interested in that phase and the Holy Spirit is in our midst.

Another referred to the alarming lack of young men and young women who were training now in our churches for spheres of Christian usefulness. Some one was needed to stir up Honolulu.

Right here we have our word of warning.

Billy Sunday is no religious freak. Nor is he a Melchizedek without spiritual ancestry. He is a converted man according to the Scriptures. He knows sin, hates it and denounces it, all according to the Scriptures.

Here is our warning. If Honolulu is not ready to hear a strong gospel in strict accord to the Scriptures, we had better not call Billy Sunday. Any complacent "modern" shrug to the effect "that no one believes all that now-a-days" won't be allow standing room with Billy Sunday. He thunders the wrath of an offended God as well as wins through the matchless love of our blessed Redeemer. Both of these elements are undoubtedly in the Scriptures and Billy Sunday's gospel is derived entirely from that source. He will be intolerant with the paganism



BILLY SUNDAY,

The famous evangelist, who has been invited to visit Honolulu next summer.

that has shorn our Christian pulpits of their power.

That thing which has been called "Progressive" theology he flouts. Another thing: all his converts believe in the authority of the Scriptures. They have to. There would be no converts if they did not. Don't forget that. In the words of the *Advance*:

"The misfortune of progressive theology was that it had nothing definite in front . . . It declared that the old revival was a thing of the past and that we were to have a new revival, but the new revival did not come. It was always down the road or up the road, but could not be made to put in appearance." (We note that when a revival is really desired, men seek preachers only who are standing by the Book and believe implicitly in its authority.—Ed.) . . . The delusion that we have been introduced to a forward movement should now be put away. It has not been a forward movement, but a backward movement. It has not given to preachers of the gospel new strength. It has sapped many pulpits of the strength which they once had.

It has not given to the people new nourishment, but in some churches it is feeding them on the husks of dry philosophy and chilling criticism. We might as well expect a child to grow on a diet of ten-penny nails as to expect churches to flourish on some of the preaching which is given them. It has not drawn the young people to the churches. It has frequently driven them away. It has not converted the people, it has more often left them with the feeling that they could get along without conversion. It has been a distinct weakness and hindrance. It has brought reproach upon us which we did not deserve, and it has robbed us of honor which we did deserve.

"It is time, we repeat, to drop it, and to give ourselves loyally to those things which have made forward movements in the past, which make forward movements now and always will make them."—*Chicago Advance Editorial*.

Let us give ourselves right loyally to support Billy Sunday in his campaign for return to God and righteousness. It will take us back to the old paths of prayer and study of the Word. T. R.

Woman's Board Plans

By Agnes C. Weaver, Chairman Program Committee.

THE present system of city missionaries was begun by the Woman's Board when Honolulu was a far smaller place and it grew up among a people who knew each other and their village as none of us pretend to know our present city. The Board recognized then, as now, that its foreign work lay primarily among the people here, and each Christian family almost had its own clientele of foreign neighbors who looked to it for succor, friendship, spiritual leading. The workers employed by the Board were paid that they might do in general the same sort of work the missionary families did, each in its own home. All then necessary was to see to the salary.

But in our modern city we are not so related to each other and to our neighborhood. In all other phases of our Church and social welfare work, we recognize the need of fresh organization to meet the needs of today with its demands

for united service under leadership as expert as possible. The Woman's Board is still on the basis of thirty years ago. We as an organization do nothing, once we have drawn our salary checks to our workers. We are not workers, we are employers of spiritual labor. Whether this puts us in the class of spiritual capitalists might be open to question.

Whatever work we are now carrying on or whatever we shall attempt, must meet two tests; first, does it meet a real need of the community? This first passed, the second waits us. Does it duplicate the work of another agency already in the field? If so, then co-operation, amalgamation or withdrawal may be necessary, if we are Christian enough to care more for Christ's service than for the name of serving. After these are both passed, and we can justify the existence of the work, still a change is imperative, not because our workers fail, but because they have succeeded beyond anything we have a right to expect. They can no longer single-handed open the doors of opportunity

their own efforts have set ajar. That is a physical impossibility. They must have help or turn their backs on those who call.

Right here, I know we can say, some from a rueful experience, that many of the women in this society are overworked. We already work in so many lines we can do no more anywhere. With all my heart I realize the truth in this. Nervous prostration as a means of grace is an exceedingly hazardous route to sainthood; it is more likely to award the martyr's palm to the rest of the family. Work for others that leaves us difficult to live with will certainly not commend the faith to those who suffer from our tired nerves. We must either cry a halt to our hopes or so readjust our affairs that we can carry our load without breaking down, not even gambling with the chance of escaping the rest cure. One local habit complicates this difficulty. As a result of former necessity Honolulu has formed the habit of depending on its Kamaaina families for its community service in almost all directions. This works badly in that it overburdens a few and is likely to overlook fresh sources of supply. We need to guard this point.

One thought which would be comforting were we sufficiently Christianized, would be that the work will go on, even if we drop out. Some other type of Christian life will take the place we covet for that we hold most dear. Take, for instance, conditions at the Beretania street mission, the Mackenzie Settlement as it is popularly called. It has passed the two searching tests with most abundant entrance into its present field of service, rich in countless opportunities of helpfulness.

But without help it cannot keep up its present activities. It is a physical impossibility. Suppose we force it to curtail its plans.

Across River street is St. Louis College, with its band of kindly hard-working brothers, ministering to bodily and spiritual needs. Around the corner from our mission is a Mormon Sunday School. Moreover, if any corner of town is left unshepherded, the good bishop across the street will plant a mission in a jiffy. There are but two possible courses open to us, sieze our opportunities for expansion or give way to others. The absolutely silly, futile thing is to imagine we can dodge the issue now, and later on find the same chance. Perhaps it is harder on our pride than on our religion to let go; we shall certainly need all the graces of humility we can muster when we find the

The Nauru Mission

THE Norwegian steamer "Pronto" arrived October 1st, bringing word from our Nauru Missionaries with dates to September 21. Mrs. Delaporte had been quite ill in August, but was better at the time of writing. Owing to the war in Europe the English portion of the settlers, forty-seven in number, most, or all, of whom were connected with the Phosphate Company, had withdrawn on September 7th to Ocean Island, over one hundred miles to the eastward, leaving about fifty Germans on Nauru, together with the native population of about 1500 and one thousand laborers from China and the Caroline Islands.

On September 9th the Australian cruiser "Melbourne", touched at Nauru, and completed the destruction of the wireless station, taking the two German operators as prisoners of war. At 10 a. m. a number of marines hoisted the British flag, but at 2 p. m. it was taken down by the British, and the German flag again hoisted.

On September 14 Mr. Delaporte writes: "We are having rice and pork for our meals; other food is getting less and less. All work has ceased in the Pacific Phosphate Company's settlement."

On September 21 Mr. Delaporte writes: "The Norwegian steamer "Pronto", arrived from Jaluit (Marshall Islands) yesterday and relieved the anxious situation caused through the shortage of food." She brought several hundred bags of rice, also flour and hard bread.

Our missionary sent to Honolulu for supplies, which he hoped to receive by return of the S. S. "Pronto", and he also desired permission from his supporters to leave Nauru at any time when Mrs. Delaporte's health may require it. The "Pronto", however, has left for the phosphate island of Makatea, which lies to the eastward of Tahiti, over 2000 miles from Nauru.

Within a week we have heard through the kindness of Davies & Co., that they have learned by cable from England, that the needed supplies for the Delaporte family, which had been forwarded by way of Ocean Island, have reached them. This at once relieves our great anxiety for them.

But it is probable that Mrs. Delaporte's health will soon require that she leave the field for a prolonged rest.

—O. H. G.

harvest we could not or did not gather fills to the full our neighbors' graneries, even though we recognize sincerely that the Lord of the Harvest is one.

Your program committee submits a fresh plan of work. The needs common to all our four fields of work we hope to handle in the general committees, the individual needs of each mission with its own special committee. In this latter point we follow the method so successfully used in the Kindergarten Association, of harnessing a general indefinite good will towards all to a certain specific task, so that it may exert every ounce of its energy where it will count. Increased efficiency in service resulting from a more exact knowledge of each piece of work undertaken by this society is the purpose underlying all plans. In regard to foreign fields in which we have invested, where our help other than financial is needed, we are finding out exactly what is wanted of us that we may add it to our check with intelligent sympathy. Our Christmas boxes, already on their way, were packed with exactly what the missionaries at their posts asked for. One further point as to the general committees. There is no data at hand on which to determine the amount of need which our four workers meet in their separate fields. In providing for the sick and destitute in no way do we duplicate the work of the Associated Charities. We are in hearty accord with that society, but we are duty bound to care for our own ourselves. We ought to be as ashamed of sending them to public charity as we would be were the case in our own household, our own house servants or children. The need of clubs and Sunday Schools is common to all our workers, in varying form and degree.

So much for the work already in hand. New work is pressing. The Associated Charities through its legislative committee with Judge Dole as chairman is preparing one united bill of Child Welfare, back of which various organizations, and indeed it is hoped all citizens, will stand. Such a bill will need the help of the women of this city in a campaign of education and personal as well as organized support. Whatever its proposers want done in the matter of public meetings, petitions, if such are desired, etc., we must stand ready to put first on our list of social and religious devotions for the short time it is before the Legislature. We must sit up nights with that bill until it is safely through or dead, and this in whole-hearted devotion to that Master who still sets a child in the midst of all who would

follow him. The specific work wanted of us will be made plain after New Years, probably under the leadership of the Associated Charities.

I do not believe this society has consciously refused to work; we do still recognize and meet our financial obligations. But what we stand perilously near losing as a society is that rich fruitage which comes only from a sharing of responsibility in work, and a common devotion to the service of others that does not reckon in "charity cases" nor even in "souls to be saved," but knows only neighbors, our brothers and sisters, our children.

This program has been worked out in its main feature and details so far as it has them, only after careful study and many consultations. The chairmen have already begun their work. But chairmen never yet won out alone. Take hold of any job you like the looks of. With us all helping, we may not need to give up the tasks in hand. Without a working membership, this report is not worth the paper it is written on.



What Billy Sunday Says About Mothers

Arranged by A. Frank Cooke.

Ex. 2:9: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

The story of Moses is one of the most beautiful and fascinating in all the world. It takes hold on us and never for an instant does it lose its interest, for it is so graphically told that once heard it is never forgotten.

Moses' mother was a slave. She had to work in the brick yards or labor in the fields, but God was on her side and she won, as the mother always wins with God on her side.

Some people often say to me, "I wonder what the angels do: how they employ their time?" I think I know what some of them did that night. They guarded that house so carefully that not a soldier of old Pharaoh ever crossed the threshold. They saw to it that not one of them harmed that baby. . . .

Mothers are always brave when the safety of their children is concerned. . . . Fathers often give up. The old man often goes to boozing, becomes dissipated, takes a dose of poison and commits suicide; but the mother will stand by the home and keep the little band together if she has to manicure her finger

nails over a washboard to do it. If men had half as much grit as women there would be different stories written about a good many homes. Look at her work! It is the greatest in the world—her task in moulding hearts and lives and shaping character. The work is so important that God will not trust anybody with it but a mother. The launching of a boy or girl for Christ is greater work than to launch a battleship.

When God sends us great men he wants to have them get the right kind of a start. So he sees to it that they have a good mother. Most any old stick will do for a daddy. God is particular about the mothers.

And so the great need of this country, or any country, is good mothers. . . .

Somebody has said, "God could not be everywhere, so he gave us mothers." Now, there may be poetry in it, but it's true, that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and if every cradle was rocked by a good mother, the world would be full of good men as sure as you breathe. If every boy and every girl to-day had a good mother, the saloons and brothels would go out of business tomorrow.

The biggest place in the world is that which is being filled by people who are closely in touch with youth.

The mother of Moses did more for the world than all the kings that Egypt ever had. To teach a child to love the truth and hate a lie, to love purity and hate vice, is greater than inventing a flying machine that will take you to the moon, or the north pole.

A man sent a friend of mine some crystals from the *Scientific American* and said: "One of these crystals as large as a pin point will give a distinguishable green hue to sixteen hogshead of water." Think of it! Power enough in a word or act to tincture the life of that child so it will become a power to lift the world to Jesus Christ. The mothers will put in motion influences that will either touch heaven or hell. I want to tell you, women, fooling away your time hugging and kissing a poodle dog, caressing a spitz, drinking a society bran mash and a cock-tail, and playing cards, is mighty small business compared to moulding the life of a child.



The Superintendent of the Kakaako Japanese Sunday School asked his scholars to stop inviting new pupils. There are not seats enough to accommodate more.

1,000 For Christ

"I was moved to claim from God the conversion of one thousand of my fellow countrymen in Hawaii. As this number of converts was not given to me in Honolulu, I concluded that He had called me to continue a campaign in the islands until my prayer was answered."

Such words reveal the spirit of Rev. Seimatsu Kimura, the evangelist who has recently been stirring the hearts of so many of us, Americans and Hawaiians, as well as Japanese, by his spirit-filled life and preaching. Mr. Kimura is a man who touches life at many points and there are many Americans and Japanese even here in Hawaii who have long been his devoted friends. Special mention, however, should be made of his relation to Dr. Doremus Scudder, through whom Mr. Kimura came into vital touch with Christianity, and to Rev. T. Hori of the Nuuanu Street Church, by whom Mr. Kimura was baptized.

THE SPIRIT THAT WAS.

Twenty-three years ago in the city of Niigata, Japan, a group of youths whose hearts were afire with *Yamato Damashii*"—Japanese spirit—resenting the encroachments of the foreign religion in Japan, sallied forth one night to break up a Christian meeting. Kimura was the leader of the gang, and Dr. Scudder was the leader of the meeting. Young Kimura acquitted himself valiantly in the eyes of his comrades, but there was something in the manly, heroic demeanor of the leader of that meeting that made his heart smite him for his disorderly conduct, and seeking out the missionary he asked his pardon. This was the beginning of a life-long friendship between the two, and the opening to young Kimura of the road which Christ had marked out for him. He went to Moody Institute, Chicago, and returned with overflowing zeal for the evangelization of Japan.

Added to his natural rhetorical ability is a boyish delight in fun, and an inexhaustible fund of humor which breaks out in the most naive and captivating manner in the midst of his most earnest periods. So natural and human is his point of view that his audience is soon *en rapport* with him, and any one naturally opposed to his message finds himself at the last quite in agreement. This gift of playful wit has been viewed by Mr. Kimura's friends with anxiety lest it should prove a snare to him, but as the

years pass, instead of being ensnared by it, he continues to offer this, as any other gift in genuine humility for his Master's service.

THE SPIRIT THAT IS.

Those who have been privileged with Mr. Kimura's acquaintance all feel the charm of his winning personality. Alert to notice any opportunity to help another,



to lend a hand, to speak a word in season, he finely illustrates his message by his practice. His impartiality, fearlessness and unflinching gentle courtesy are frequently remarked wherever he goes.

It is quite characteristic of the man that, starting out for a much needed vacation, he should begin it by plunging into a strenuous two months campaign, in which his services were freely given among all nationalities. By a happy coincidence it was on the birthday of his eldest daughter that God answered his "claim," and the total number of decisions to begin the Christian life rose to the mark of 1000 and over. Mr. Kimura was almost moved to tears. "My heart," said he, "was happy enough to burst." Exhausted by the strain of weeks of campaigning, sleeping in a different bed each night, receiving calls all day and preaching each evening, Mr. Kimura had reached the end of his strength, and was advised to stop, but he still pushed on to fill remaining engagements. At one place Buddhists came out declaring they were

"going to kill Kimura," but returned saying, "If that is what he preaches we have no quarrel with him."

THE VALLEY OF DECISION.

By the close of the campaign 1222 persons had signed their names declaring their intention to live a Christian life. "God gave me more than I asked for," was Mr. Kimura's argument as to the efficacy of prayer. But not less than the good done in moving a whole regiment of men to take a forward step for Christ, was the effect in renewing the spirit of the Christians themselves, and in bringing the ministers of the Gospel face to face with "multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision." Is there no responsibility resting on us all to pray that these newborn souls may be safely mothered into the Church?

In the very nature of the case, many of the people thus gathered out of the un-instructed ranks do not read into their confession what we imagine they do, and will fall back as soon as this prophet's voice has ceased to echo in their ears, but nearly all of them may be regarded as having taken one step towards Christ, and if even one-third should prove faithful, the results of the campaign must be regarded as of vital importance to our work among the Japanese.

F. S. S.

Central Union News

A BIBLE SCHOOL OUTING.

The Central Union Bible School picnic held October 3rd at the Peninsula was a splendid example of good team work. All the departments of the school felt a responsibility for the success of the outing, and everybody was proud to claim a share in the happy consummation which careful planning ensured. The general committee, consisting of Mr. W. A. Bowen, Miss Margaret Hopper, Mr. Charles F. Loomis, Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse, and Superintendent Vaughan MacCaughey, appointed some twenty-two sub-committees, with a personnel which enrolled over one hundred persons actually serving. Although this organization may sound complicated every committee had a distinct and necessary function and every person connected therewith contributed to the smooth running of the general machinery. From the time the party of some six hundred boarded the special car with its jolly placards and general air of good

(Continued on page 258.)

Different Aspects of the War

Comment from our Exchanges

A DAY WILL COME.

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.—Victor Hugo.

Neutrality Cannot Neutralize.

The distress and suffering brought on by the great war are spreading throughout the world. These effects are international, and human. No neutrality can neutralize them. They multiply beyond calculation and tracing. We shall all be sufferers together with those whose fields are laid waste, whose homes are destroyed, and whose lives are made wretched and miserable. No one should evade this operation of the law of human complicity. * * * * * Everybody should husband all resources in order that they may have wherewith to feed the starving, and clothe the shivering, and stay the strength of those not inured to poverty who will suddenly feel its sharpest sting. The coming winter will bring a wider want than the world has ever known.—*The Christian Register*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lasting Peace May Result.

If so terrible a cost can be justified at all, it can only be by securing a correspondingly great return. It is often true in history that the more terrible a calamity, the greater the stimulus to prevent its recurrence. On this principle, the present

war ought to be followed by the greatest opportunity for lasting peace which Europe has ever had.

After Europe has drunk to the dregs this bitter cup of sorrows, after all the suffering and humiliation to come, there will scarcely be found a man, woman, or child in Europe, whether among the victorious or the vanquished nations, who will not thirst for peace—for a peace which will endure. Then, we may believe, will be the psychological moment for constructive statesmanship. It remains to be seen whether statesmen are available who can rise to the occasion.—*The Stellar Ray*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Man's Responsibility.

We heard many saying, "This is God's way of accomplishing some great thing." Let us be very careful how we say that. Man's wickedness is too apparent in it all. We are always too ready to impute our crimes and sins to God. It is much more likely that God is weeping in the heavens because we are killing the members of His family, His little babies, His sons and daughters—and all over nothing. That is the pity of it—all over nothing. No great principle at stake (except as England entered in to help the neutral nations), no holy cause to defend, no issue that can be of any value to the world, no gain that can come to any nation commensurate to the loss all will sustain. Conceived in intrigue and revenge, being waged in lust and furious hatreds—let us not impute any of it to the Father who loves all His children equally.—*From the literature of the Church Peace Union, New York*.

♦ ♦ ♦

What the War Must Bring.

* * * What will be the gains of this war to the warring nations? There will be no gains, absolutely none. Every one of them will be impoverished, crippled; burdened with enormous debts; every one of them will emerge from the war in worse condition than when it entered it. If any one of them should gain such an advantage as to threaten to become a dominant power, that very advantage would prove to be a millstone about her neck, for it would promptly lead to new combinations in which all

her defeated rivals and most of her allies would be arrayed against her. That would mean a later struggle in which her yoke would be broken. * * * And yet I doubt not this war will bring to the world at large some great gains. It will bring such a demonstration not only of the horror of war, but of its futility, its stupidity, as the foundation of international relationships, that there will be a mighty revulsion against war. It will bring the kings of this world, and their ministers, who are seen to be responsible for this outbreak, to the bar of the world's judgment. It will convict them of the most stupendous blunder and the most ghastly crime of history.—*Washington Gladden in The Congregationalist*.

♦ ♦ ♦

War Insurance.

Military and naval budgets are not insurance, they are kerosene. Their function is to render a nation inflammable. Europe had been so repeatedly drenched with kerosene that one match was sufficient to start an instantaneous and continent-wide conflagration: Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, all heard at once the roar of the blazing rafters above their heads. The house is burning, and now other billions of dollars must be expended in putting out a fire which was made possible by the very means which were devised to prevent it. Another spook has vanished into air.

If one-tenth of the treasure spent by Europe in the last thirty years upon her armaments had been devoted to building rational safeguards against war, the present catastrophe would never have blighted the world.—*From "The Nemesis of Armaments" by Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., in The Independent*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Pray for Peace.

It is the duty of America to be a peace-maker. Not very long can this present war go on in its devastating fury. The panting, exhausted armies on both sides will soon look about to discover who there is among the nations that can be a friend to all. It will probably be found that we are the only nation on earth that is great enough and calm enough and sufficiently trusted by all the other powers to enable it to act as a peace-maker.

Since time began, no other country in all the world has had such an opportunity as America has today. Let every minister, every church, every Christian, pray to God that America may not be disobedient unto the heavenly vision.—*The Advance*.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The Value of a Man.

It costs about \$15,000 to kill a man in modern war. Human life comes high. It was cheaper to commit murder in primitive days when a stone or a club would answer for a weapon, but dreadnaughts and Zeppelins are expensive instruments of homicide. Some wars cost more than others. Great Britain paid \$40,000 for every dead Boer. No one knows how much she is paying for every dead German, but her war expenses at the present moment are something like \$3,500,000 a day. We do not know yet how many of her cousins she has succeeded in killing, and hence all figures are conjectures till the war is over.

We know enough, however, to be sure that there will be no substantial lowering of the price. Modern nations purchase murder at a cost of not less than \$15,000 and perhaps as much as \$40,000 a head.

Now we have this interesting change to proffer: Let the nations agree not to kill the man, but to keep him alive and loan him the \$15,000. He could not do worse with it than is now done. If he bought rum and a razor with it and ran amuck it would be no worse than he now does. And there is a fair chance that with it he would buy a farm or dig a mine, or build a boat, or dam a stream and erect a factory. Even if nine-tenths of them wasted the money, the world would still be ahead. It would have the tenth man's added investment and all the ten men.—*The Advance*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now Is the Time!

It is not too soon to begin to think out the new situation which will arise at the close of the war. We are being compelled to face the fact that the human race has been guilty of a gigantic folly. We have built up a culture, a civilization, and even a religious life, surpassing in many respects that of any previous age, and we have been content to rest it all upon a foundation of sand. Such a state of society cannot endure, so long as the last word in human affairs is brute force. Sooner or later it was bound to crumble. At the close of this war we shall be faced with a stupendous task of reconstruction. In some ways it will be rendered surpremely difficult by the legacy of ill-will, by the destruction of human life, by the tax upon all in meeting the barest wants of the millions who will have suffered through the war. But in other ways it will be easier. We shall

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

be able to make a new start and make it all together. * * * The great friendly democracies in each country must be ready to make their influences felt. Now is the time to speak of this thing, to work for it, to pray for it.—*From the Religious Society of Good Friends' Message to Men and Women of Goodwill in the British Empire.*

♦ ♦ ♦

Men Working for Men

By Paul Super.

The Intermediate Department.—This new departure in our Association activities is proving a success beyond our hopes. It was designed to interest boys from 18 to 21, and we had hoped to be able to organize about five groups of about ten young men each. This number has already been reached and passed and the department is just getting under way. Mr. Killam, who has charge of it now, expects to have seventy-five members in a few days. In the past boys reached the age of 18 and found that the Association activities suited them very well until they were nearly grown but did not fit their needs during the years 18 to 21. Again, young men 21 and over had no difficulty fitting into the Association scheme. But fellows between their ages were frequently lost to the Association. It was to meet this emergency that the new activities were organized, and with the above gratifying success.

Each group of about ten is organized into a club with its own officers, and one older man to lead their Bible study class; for each club centers around the Bible study class. In addition to Bible study, for which each club meets once a week, they have bowling tournaments, socials, and outings, while some of the boys take work in the night school.

Saturday night is the night for a general rally at the building. After an hour of

(Continued on page 260.)

Anti-Saloon League

If we can safeguard the young to the utmost, and not only keep alcohol away from them, but make them realize from early years the terrible ills that it brings to body and soul, then there may be some chance of the next generation looking at the whole subject in its true light, and our children's children may realize that abstinence is not fanaticism or asceticism, but rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks.—*Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the late King Edward.*

IS IT POSSIBLE that the Vodka has been forever banished from the land of Tsars? So many tremendously important events are happening in these vital, critical days of ours, that a press dispatch announcing National Prohibition in Russia does not receive the attention it should. Nevertheless, it is a tremendous movement in the cause of World-wide Prohibition of the entire manufacture and merchandise of intoxicating liquors. This is now the goal of our ambition.

But think of Russia! So backward and slow, as we all thought, in modern movements, and the Vodka, like the beer of Germany and the wine of France, the universal drink,—in the homes, hotels, restaurants, theaters, as well as in "Traktirs" numbered by the thousands all over the Empire, how little we thought of such a thing as National Prohibition for Russia!

In Moscow alone, a city of 1,335,000 population, there were according to the latest Government census, over 9,000 drink shops with only 400 churches. Indeed, so unchecked had the drinking of

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

==
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.

Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSET

Guaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest
Style
Clothes
Made
to Order
and
Guaranteed
to Fit.

the people become, that alcoholism ravaged even the children of the public schools. It was only a few months ago that the City Council of Moscow made an official inquiry into this fearful condition of things, and found that of 18,134 school boys of Moscow 66 per cent between the ages of 8 to 13 were addicted to vodka, and of 10,404 school girls of the same ages, 45 per cent were included in the number of habitual drinkers.

Tidings reached us some months ago, quite a while before the great war, that when Count Witte, who had himself inaugurated the system of the Government monopoly of the liquor traffic, laid before the Council of State certain appalling statistics concerning the spread of intemperance and the terrible abuses which had crept into the Government control of the system, the Emperor appeared greatly shocked and alarmed. The Count in his report clearly demonstrated that when he had resigned his position as Finance minister, the Government was receiving a revenue from the sale of vodka of \$250,000,000 annually, whereas now the Government harvests \$500,000,000, and so he ably and forcibly contended "no Christian state should depend for its national existence upon the spread of drunkenness among its subjects." His Majesty immediately adopted the Count's recommendation and in his imperial rescript ordered his new Finance Minister to re-organize the entire system and to adopt measures to stay the spread of intemperance among the people *even to the loss of the revenue.*

Let us remember that this took place some months before the war was ever expected and the results of the new system inaugurated were so gratifying to the Tsar and the Council of State, the improvement in the condition of the people, especially among the peasants and working classes so conspicuous, that a war measure absolutely prohibiting the whole vodka traffic was issued and this too in keeping with similar laws in France and Great Britain, the former prohibiting the sale of absinthe, and the latter insisting that her entire soldiery should wholly abstain from all kinds of liquors.

And now again Russia moves in advance! Here come the tidings flashed over the wires from Moscow stating that so great and marvelous has been the social, moral and financial improvement among all classes of her citizens as a result of the temporary prohibition of the liquor traffic, that the Government feels justified economically and otherwise, even facing a

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

loss of \$500,000,000 in revenue, to enact a permanent law forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of vodka. Thus the very cord which holds the liquor traffic in a position of power in all lands where a national revenue is harvested from its cruel and dominant sway, is cut, and Russia, in this regard at least, sets a splendid example to the people of the United States as well as to those of other so-called Christian lands.

Would to God that our President and his Government had the courage and the strength to rise up in the majesty of their power and do what Mr. Lincoln declared that he would do as the next thing after the war,—namely abolish forever the Federal tax on liquor and free the Government from its shameful and immoral co-partnership with this dire curse of humanity..

John W. Wadman.

♦ ♦ ♦

Central Union News

(Continued from page 253.)

fellowship, to the return trip, everyone voted the day a most triumphant achievement. Holding the fete at the Peninsula gave opportunity for water sports and motor boat rides which proved the most popular feature of the day for most of the young people there. Swings, slides, and see-saws also claimed their share of juvenile patronage, and games for little children and older boys and girls went on merrily. An impromptu athletic meet concluded the sports program.

This year a picnic dinner for all was provided by the Refreshment Committee and a most delicious repast was served in generous profusion by the senior girls of the school. It is no exaggeration to say that lemonade flowed like water, and not even the determined and repeated forays made upon the soda water reservoir by the thirsty multitude could exhaust its supplies. General sociability was the order of the day and genuine good fellowship signalized the occasion.

A VITAL ORGANIZATION.

On Monday evening, October 26th, the Men's League of Central Union Church held its seventh annual meeting and no one could come away from the exercises of that evening without feeling that here is an organization that means business. Having completed six years of splendid service it enters upon its seventh year with bigger promise than ever.

The usual order of exercises was followed. The men gathered in an informal

"get-acquainted" social in the Church Parlors from six to six-thirty. The occasion was made the more delightful by the music rendered by the Y.M.C.A. orchestra. At six-thirty one hundred and twenty-five men sat down to supper in the Parish House—a supper which by common consent was voted one of the best that the ladies from the Women's Society have yet prepared for the League. Sixteen boys in white military uniforms from the Honolulu School for Boys, under the supervision of their principal, Professor L. G. Blackman, waited upon the tables most acceptably.

The business of the evening included the President's annual report, the annual report of the Treasurer, the election of officers for the new year and a brief statement from each of the Section Leaders who are to carry on the work of the coming year. The Hon. George R. Carter, retiring chairman, spoke emphatically about the splendid work done this past year both in the line of cultivating wider fellowship among the men of the church and city and the fine community service in which the League had participated. One item in the Treasurer's report that is worth mentioning is that during the past year the League contributed \$2300 to the support of the Pa Ola Day Camp. For three years now this organization has practically supported that splendid piece of work carried on under the supervision of Palama Settlement.

By a unanimous vote Dr. W. C. Hobdy was chosen chairman for the next year, and named as his coadjutors the following section leaders:

Friendship, W. S. Bowen.
Organized Charities, A. Lewis, Jr.
Pa Ola Day Camp, A. H. Jones.
Big Brother, W. H. Humphries.
Legislative, James A. Rath.
Laymen's Missionary, A. F. Griffiths.
League Socials, W. C. Furer.
Music, George A. Andrus.

Professor A. L. Andrews was elected vice-chairman, A. L. Mackaye, secretary, and Sherwood M. Lowrey, treasurer. The following councillors were chosen:

George R. Carter, Edwin Benner, Emil A. Berndt, L. J. Warren, George S. Waterhouse, Phillip L. Weaver.

♦ ♦ ♦

The new lines of effort to be taken up this year are, *first*, to take an active part in the work of promoting organized charities in Honolulu, and *second*, through more frequent social functions to cultivate

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

✽ ✽

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

✽ ✽

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just HATS — FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

a better acquaintance particularly among
the men who have come to Honolulu but
recently. This being the Legislature year,
a strong committee is to be organized un-
der the leadership of Mr. Rath to call
public meetings if necessary for the con-
sideration of needed legislation, and to
back up in every way possible some im-
portant bills which are being prepared by
leading social workers. A united commu-
nity effort is to be made this year to se-
cure a proper child labor law and in this
connection the Men's League will, when
the time comes, be found very active.

The guest of honor for the evening was
Miss Margaret Bergen of New York
City, the Associate Secretary of the So-
ciety for Organizing Charities. After the
business of the evening had been disposed
of she gave a most interesting talk about
her work as a national organizer of asso-
ciated charities, particularly about the
work in New York, Boston, and Chi-
cago, in all of which places she had spent
considerable time. Every one was im-
pressed with the fact that in Miss Bergen
the Associated Charities of Hawaii had
found a most capable adviser, and there
is no doubt that as a result of her six
months stay some very decided changes
will be made in the perfecting of our
local charity organization.

TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Under the leadership of Mr. Charles
T. Fitts, principal of Punahou Prepara-
tory School, the Teachers' Training Class
opened Sunday, October 25, for its third
term, with an enrollment of about fifteen.
This class is planned for the training of
all young men and women who wish to
teach Bible Schools. The course offered
is designed for those who have never
taught, although it may be taken by those
now in service who have not had the
training they wish. For the purpose of
securing the maximum of individual
training, a small group is planned. Young
men and women who have completed the
senior course of the Bible School and who
desire to be of service to their Master by
teaching are especially invited into mem-
bership. The text-books, which will be
furnished to each member of the class in-
clude Slattry's "Talks with the Train-
ing Class," Strong's Biographical Studies,
and Wells' "The Teacher That Teaches."
This course has proved itself of great
worth and it is hoped that as many as
possible will avail themselves of it. Mem-
bership is open to any from other churches
who wish to join.

A. A. E.

E. W. QUINN

MODERN PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE
Men's 50c
Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE
Geo. Brown, Manager.
Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
courteous treatment have been the
factors which have made us "The
Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
ware has added materially to the
success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

Men Working For Men

(Continued from page 256.)

Bible study all go into the gymnasium, and have a big time playing out a scheduled series of basket ball. This has changed Saturday night from a fairly quiet night at the Association building to a very lively and busy one. It has also given a large number of very live young men a wholesome character-building affiliation that is going to develop manhood. The fees are only seven dollars a year, and for this sum the boys get the privileges of full membership in the Association. One of the clubs, the "XX Club," is splendidly organized and has had a special room assigned to it. Several rooms are available for other clubs as they develop.

Bible Study.—Twenty-five Bible study clubs have been organized by the Young Men's Christian Association this fall, enrolling from five members in the smallest, to thirty-eight in the largest, and with an average membership of about twelve. Eight of these are organized in the Boys' Department, with men as leaders, and a total membership of over 100, mostly working boys. These clubs meet for Bible study every Monday night, and are following a course in Old Testament heroes.

The next group is the group of five clubs composing the Intermediate Department spoken of above, now enrolling over fifty young men between the ages of 18 and 21. There is a sixth group at Oahu College of boys this same age or a little younger.

In the Men's Department eleven clubs have been organized thus far and 122 men enrolled. Three others are ready for organization as soon as a qualified leader can be found, and these three will add some forty men to the list. Not counting this last group of forty men, there are now about 280 men and boys enrolled in the Association Bible classes and the weekly attendance is good. Messrs. Killam and Loomis, who are giving this phase of the work special attention, expect to have a total of 120 boys and 330 men in Bible study before the close of the term.

It is interesting to know in this connection that the limit of Bible study enrollment is not set by the willingness of men to enroll, but by the Association's ability to secure satisfactory leaders. Most of the men solicited to join classes or clubs do so, many of them very glad to have been asked.

Educational Classes.—So far 155 men

**SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY**

**"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap**

**Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.**

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line
includes the
Chickering, We-
ber, Kroegeer,
:: Kreiter ::
Singer and Boun-
dair; also the
complete Aeolian
line of Pian-
ola Pianos and
Orchestrels.
We rent Plan-
os. We are the
sole distributors
for the Victor
Talking Machine
Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
the One Price Plan—the only honest method
of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

**HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING**

BY

TOM SHARP

**SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER**

**A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697**

and boys have enrolled in the night school classes conducted by the Association. The subjects taught range from English, arithmetic and other elementary work up through bookkeeping, stenography, type-writing, and mechanical drawing, to advanced mathematics, a course for machine shop apprentices, and the Spanish and Japanese languages. These language clubs begin work in early November, while the other classes have been running almost a month. The fees in these classes bring the work within the financial reach of most any boy or young man whose ambition leads him to want a better education.

\$100,000,000.—With 625,000 members, and a hundred million dollars of property, the Young Men's Christian Association stands in the forefront of organizations working to build up American manhood. The year book just issued from the New York office gives the figures above, with the following others of interest. There are 2068 Associations that reported, and they showed a membership of 625,598 and a total budget for home and foreign work of \$14,162,083, not counting the large income from numerous cafes and restaurants run by the Associations in their buildings. The Association's property increased \$6,932,280 during the year ending May 1, 1914.

There are 4103 employed officers. The Bible classes enrolled the large army of 138,505 men and boys. There were 84,577 students in educational classes and 88,256 men and boys served on committees. The number of professed conversions during the year is not given in the summary at hand, but the statement is made that it is larger than the year before by 5694.

The fact that 34,108 were taught to swim is of interest.

Swimming Pool.—The Board of Directors have decided that the Association needs a swimming pool, and a committee has been authorized to study just what sort of a pool and just what sort of water is needed. After this committee has made a thorough study of the proposition it will report, and then institute a campaign to secure the needed funds when the times seem to justify such a campaign. It has been estimated that the pool would cost not over \$5000. Provision must be made for a grandstand for visitors at swimming events. If a pool open to the sky is decided upon, the amount needed will be less. Some favor such a pool, irrespective of the fact of cost.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❧ ❧

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❧ ❧

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK "Cascade" Ginger Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

September 22, 1914, to October 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 84.45
A. M. A.	245.10
Beretania Settlement	142.00
Coan Land	118.03
Chinese Work	10.00
Educational—Social work	125.00
English-Portuguese Work	30.00
Filipino Work	30.00
General Fund	122.75
Hawaii General Fund	8.00
Hilo Portuguese Church Fund	100.00
Invested Funds	2220.15
Japanese Work	95.00
Kauai General Fund	10.00
Maui General Fund	7.00
Ministerial Relief	10.50
Oahu General Fund	3029.10
Real Estate Fund (bal. only)	40.50
Sunday School Work	600.00

\$7027.58

EXPENDITURES.

Beretania Settlement	\$ 370.08
Board Building Fund Inc.	5.00
Chinese Work	\$19.75
Salaries	427.00 446.75
Educational-Social Work—Salaries	265.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$89.85
Salaries	844.00 933.85
General Fund	\$45.00
Salaries	473.00 518.00
Hawaiian Work	\$36.00
Salaries	696.00 732.00
Japanese Work	\$107.30
Salaries	873.00 980.30
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	\$ 117.50
Ministerial Relief Fund	16.75
Office Expense	326.88
Preachers' Training Fund	235.00
Sunday School Work	188.00

\$5135.11

Excess of Receipts over Exp. \$1892.47

Cash on hand October 20, 1914. \$ 219.75

—T. R.

◆ ◆ ◆

EVENTS.

6. Board of Health decides to prohibit use of patent stoppers on soda water bottles. Mr. Theodore Cooke and bride return from Europe without experiencing difficulties.

7. Simple plan to set clocks ahead one hour grows complex. Chamber of Commerce committee finds many objections.

9. Harry Lauder and concert party play matinee engagement en route to Vancouver. Leaders of Filipino colony in Hawaii complain of unfair treatment to home government. Legislative relief asked. Annual Report of Hawaiian Evangelical Association reaches pub-

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Pala Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

**Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery**

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stade, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

lic. 105 churches of various nationalities un-
der organization. J. W. Wadman, super-
intendent Anti-Saloon League, declared to have
violated "Sunday Closing Law" in showing
temperance pictures and fined \$1.00 by Judge
Monsarrat. J. H. Magoon, theatrical manager,
also fined. Four local nurses leave for Europe
to work under Red Cross. Trip financed by
Britishers here.

10. Jury unable to agree in McCarn case
and mistrial charged. Motion for new trial.

11. Supervisors recommend new buildings
to relieve crowded condition of schools. F. S.
Brockman, of China, gives address at Uni-
versity Club on "The College Man of the
Orient." Trail and Mountain Club plans
series of rest houses for accommodation of
Maui tourists.

12. One of last adobe houses in Honolulu
razed to make room for modern building.

13. Mrs. M. C. Aldrich and son victims of
infuriated war mob in Dresden, return to
Honolulu. Carnival posters and literature
printed in San Francisco, arrives. \$2000 for-
warded by War Committee for relief of suf-
fering Belgians.

14. Following meeting at home of Mr. and
Mrs. Theodore Richards financial aid is pledg-
ed Fletcher S. Brockman for assistance of the
Y.M.C.A. in China.

15. Governor Pinkham endorses plan for
building of Haiku Homestead road by con-
victs in Oahu prison. German cruiser Geier
comes into port ostensibly for fuel and repairs.

16. Endau Development Company, controll-
ing 25,000 acres of coconut land on coast of
Malay peninsula, files articles of association,
headquarters in Honolulu. Birthday of Prin-
cess Kaiulani observed by pupils at Kaiulani
School.

19. Honolulu women enlist children in cam-
paign for Christmas gifts for kiddies of war
zone. Annual convention of Hawaii Engi-
neering Association at Library of Hawaii.
Funeral services over remains of Mrs. Alex-
ander Young. All but one of nine children
present.

21. Sugar Chemists' Association holds an-
nual convention in Honolulu. Mrs. L. L. Mc-
Candless elected president of Hawaiian Hu-
mane society at annual meeting. Japanese
battleship Hizen enters harbor with avowed
intention of disposing of German cruiser Geier
as element in war. Commander of battleship
and Japanese Consul endeavor to induce Col-
lector of Customs Franklin to force cruiser to
sail; say repairs unnecessary.

22. Superintendent of Public Works Forbes
advises Governor of Maui's needs. Roads,
harbors and wharves advocated. Inter-Island
arranges excursion to Palmyra Island.

23. Rev. Edwin E. Brace, new pastor of
M. E. Church, and family welcomed at re-
ception.

24. German schooner Aeolus, seeking refuge,
victim of Battleship Hizen. Captured and
burned six miles off port.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires.*

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL

REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

THEN WHOSE?

(shall those things be which thou hast provided.)

To some the answer is, WILLS and TRUST COMPANIES.

The wife, children, mother, brothers, are to be provided for.

Others have none dependent on them.

Some of this last class are Christians.

To them come the words of JESUS:—

In the parable

A Man Said—Rich though a fool.

(The rich have no mortgage on folly)

—what shall I do?

—no room—

—pull down—

—build greater—

Will say, "Soul

eat, drink, be merry."

He had only himself to provide

for apparently.

But God Said

(Thank God for authority--on investments too)

"Thou fool"

(Here there are many things we would like to say about "Poor Business," "Reinvestment," "Securities," "Comfort of mind and body,"—which God did *not* say,—*though* He has said them elsewhere).

"This night"—a short "life interest."

"THEN WHOSE? A question of "remainder."

Jesus said, "So is he (A FOOL) that layeth up (invests) treasure for himself and is not RICH TOWARD GOD. He evidently thought the rich fool ought to have invested his money in some way by which God was to get the benefit of the "life interest" as well as "the remainder."

We advocate *one* way,—there are many doubtless.

Our way is for those who want their money counted for GOD now and after they are gone. They get a good living for themselves, too.

We call it the

CONDITIONAL GIFT PLAN

By it you get 6, 7, 8 percent (according to your age) as long as you live and your money is busy for GOD right away.

Safety is guaranteed by all the funds of the Board.

Write the Treasurer.

THE FRIEND



J. B. Atherton Memorial Hall, erected in 1908 for Kawaiahao Seminary, the Girls' Department of the Mid-Pacific Institute.

**Kawaiahao Seminary
Semi-Centennial Number**

HONOLULU

December, 1914

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise

Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College : : : Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawai-
ian Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.,
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

*

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, DECEMBER, 1914.

No. 12

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Theodore Richards
F. W. Damon	Miss E. V. Warinner
Paul Super	Vaughan MacCaughy
A. A. Ebersole	William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

The Great Conspiracy.

IT will be years before the full meaning of the European war will be revealed. When it is, the sympathy of the world will go forth towards the German people as never before. The Germanic awakening is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. In music, philosophy, science and the practical arts the story of Germany during the past one hundred and fifty years forms one of the thrilling chapters in the history of progress. The frightful arresting of this progress and wanton destruction of thousands upon thousands of the brightest minds in Europe is one of the great human tragedies. The how of it all will constitute one of the impressive warnings of history. For this war of more than a continent is the crowning testimony to the frightful menace of an oligarchy, as we trust it may be the last great battle for democracy. It is hard for men to believe that in this twentieth century a great enlightened government could have planned a war so long beforehand and with such marvelous ingenuity

without having been discovered. The quiet invasion of the territory of friendly powers, the purchase of sites for great guns, the laying of concrete foundations therefor, the sounding of rivers by supposedly innocent fishermen, the location of secret wireless stations in every land and on strategic islands constituted a hitherto unheard of species of warmaking under the guise of profound peace. The revelation of this great conspiracy of conquest unknown even to the mass of the German people has shocked the world. But it overreached itself. Efficiency carried to the nth power is not the dominating factor in human affairs. Little Belgium proved that. No sane person in possession of all the secrets of the German war office could have supposed for a moment that it was possible for all the elaborate prearrangement of the Kaiser's staff to be dashed to pieces by contact with so infinitesimal a factor as Belgian bravery. Nevertheless the miracle happened. It is no wonder that the spleen of defeated militarism vented itself unworthily in the atrocities that marked the early days of fighting in that land. But the innate nobility of the German people quickly asserted itself and those horrors were not repeated. For the second time in history little Flanders has proved herself to be truly great. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength that thou mightest still the enemy" is a verse with a new illustration now. In the terrific fighting the men of Europe are forging a new sense of brotherhood. This war, the outgrowth both of the philosophy of an insane creature, Nietzsche and of the ambitious dreaming of a war clan whose spokesman was a Bernhardt, is knitting together peoples as they have never before been united on earth. It is giving the death blow to militarism. The fierce fires of conflict are consuming race prejudice, burning up nationalistic ambitions, smelting humanity into a solidarity as no other movement among men has ever done. And the reason therefore is its stirring of the human heart. Men cannot endure the horror of it, for very pity of it all the combatants, learning from one

another's bravery the nobleness of their common manhood, will ere long rush into each other's arms with the cry "Brother." And in that splendid manifestation of the Great Fatherhood living in each which makes all men one, the age of autocracy as in Russia, the dominance of an oligarchy of warlords as in Germany, the Godless materialism of a France, perhaps also the cruel rule of capital as in Britain and America will pass by forever and its place be taken by the true Democracy of the future. We have a right to hope for this blessed ending of the direst conspiracy that has darkened man's history and every Christian must feel the deep impulse to pray for such a holy consummation.

Steady Gains.

The latter half of 1914 will ever stand for a great advance in the temperance movement. The longest forward step in this reform was taken when the mightiest nation in Europe, Russia, at one stroke became prohibition land. When the soldiers of the czar were mobilized in late July and early August, they came to their posts sober for the first time in Russian history. Vodka as much as Japanese prowess had defeated these mammoth Europeans in 1905, and the Czar was determined that in the supreme struggle of 1914 no such traitor should be harbored in his camp. As a consequence the world has been treated to one of its greatest surprises and Germany has found her armies defeated in both East Prussia and Poland by a foe unexpectedly strong. At first the Czar announced that the sale of vodka, which was a government monopoly and brought in nearly one-third of the Empire's revenues, would be suspended only during the war. But the whole nation has so wonderfully benefitted thereby and the condition of the peasantry has so notably improved that the Czar has notified his finance minister that the prohibition will be made permanent. What Russia has done has not passed unnoticed elsewhere. Germany, France and Britain have been forced to array themselves against the use of liquor by their troops. Careful experiments have revealed the

fact that even a small quantity of alcohol most disastrously affects the ability of soldiers to shoot accurately. It will be singular if this war should mark the greatest forward step ever taken in the fight against alcohol. In the United States the last elections show a gain of four States for total prohibition, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington have joined the dry column which now numbers fourteen States. Ohio and California stayed wet. This was to be expected of a State so far east and so controlled by conservatism as Ohio, but that California with woman's suffrage should have failed to be progressive is a shock to the advocates of the ballot for women. The selfish interests of the wine growers, the extremely stringent provisions of the defeated law, and the interests of the Exposition of 1915, which seems to have been badly enuf hurt by the war and other conditions not to have added the blunder of identification of itself with liquor and the open door to vice and gambling, appear to have been responsible for the adverse decision. But these two reactionary States only emphasize by contrast the onward sweep of this mighty current of humanism. Strange that in so enlightened a city as Honolulu, a section of the backbone of pro-liquorism should be the University Club which ought to be the home of advanced scientific thought and the bulwark of progressive effort for human betterment. In this regard the Church leads Science instead of lagging behind as is so often charged against it. For the Church in Honolulu is aggressively in favor of the annihilation of the liquor traffic.

A Voice From Our Schools.

It is frequently said that the children of this or that race in Hawaii do the best work in our day schools. In order cursorily to try out these popular estimates the principals of three of our largest high schools in Honolulu, Punahou Academy, McKinley and Normal and of three of our largest grammar schools, Royal, Central Grammar and Kaahumanu were requested to furnish for comparison lists of their graduates for the past five years together with their scholarship standing and racial complexion. It was found impossible to secure the data for all the years desired, but the school authorities were able to furnish lists of graduates totaling 804 boys and girls, 401 of whom had completed the course in the higher institutions and 403 in the grammar grades. Of the total number, 804, there were:

251 Americans and North Europeans

191 Chinese
113 Japanese
112 White-Hawaiians
77 Portuguese
28 Hawaiians
22 Chino-Hawaiians
10 Koreans.

The small number of Hawaiians is due to the non enumeration of Kamehameha and other private schools. Because of the smallness of the numbers the comparison for the last three of these groups is not of much value. It was found that the rank of A or say of 90 in a scale of 100 was reached by

30.1 per cent of the Japanese graduates
30. " " " " Korean graduates
26.7 " " " " Chinese graduates
18.2 " " " " Chino-Hawaiian
16. " " " " White-Hawaiian
13.2 " " " " Am. & N. Europe
11.7 " " " " Portuguese
10.7 " " " " Hawaiian.

Disregarding the Koreans because of the small basis for comparison the Japanese lead the list of excellent students with the Chinese a good second, and two predominant mixtures coming next and the whites of larger social privileges far down in the scale. If we place the limit at B or 80 and include all students ranking from B upward we find that the number of good and excellent students included

84. per cent of the Japanese graduates
81.8 " " " " Chino-Hawaiian
80.5 " " " " Am. & N. Europe
80. " " " " Korean
78.6 " " " " Hawaiian
76.7 " " " " Portuguese
75.4 " " " " Chinese
71.4 " " " " White-Hawaiian

The remarkable feature about these figures is the place to which the Chinese falls and that to which the American and North European rises. Of course grammar and high school scholarship rank tell little about real ability to meet life's demands. Yet so far as they go these figures are quite significant. The strong hold of the Japanese children upon the first place is worth noting. In a few years we shall have twenty thousand adult Japanese citizens developed out of these children in our public and private schools. They are to be among the most intelligent of our population. They come of a race noted for personal independence. For ages the arts and crafts of Japan as well as its scholarly traditions have exalted and cultivated individuality. Hawaii will be fortunate in having among its future popula-

tion a very large contingent from this virile, able, freedom of thought-loving race. We are sorry that California senses so poorly the immense boon which it is exchanging for the kind of European immigration which it seems to prefer, people who have known little or nothing of liberty of thought or freedom of action for centuries.

Ten Million Women.

Mr. Hamilton Holt in a recent number of *The Independent*, which he edited, proposed a League of Peace as an ultimate outcome of the European war. His suggestion has provoked wide and favorable comment. Meantime a number of women on the mainland, leaders in Foreign and Home Missionary work and in other altruistic effort and that means the moral elite of America, are quietly planning to round up the ten millions of women included in the organizations which they represent in one great movement for world peace. The first step in their program will be to induce Congress not to increase the army and navy of the United States, but actually to cut down expenditures therefor and reduce the size of our Nation's armament. With this practical demonstration of the peaceable intentions of this country these women will petition the nations of Europe at the conclusion of the present war to unite in the reduction of their armaments and to take measures looking toward the establishment of a League of Peace. Beginning with ten million women it is expected that the movement will grow and the world may be treated to the spectacle of the vast majority of womankind calling upon their fathers, brothers and husbands to cease war forever. The possibilities of this movement baffle the imagination for we live in an era of mighty forces. War calls into its employ engines of destruction that are titanic. Why should not Peace appeal to energies slumbering in human nature that shall eclipse anything yet evolved by man for his upbuilding? Before Congress will grant any such petition as these women expect to present, the peace of the Pacific must be guaranteed. It is quite possible that the keen witted leaders of this movement recognizing the force of this difficulty will direct their first energies to secure the removal of all social restrictions upon American naturalization and thus lead the way to the restoration of good feeling between Japan and the United States, that will form the surest possible guarantee of the lasting peace of the Pacific.

The Campaign Widens.

Called to the mainland to take part in a campaign of Good Will among Americans and Japanese on the Pacific Coast, the Editor-in-Chief of THE FRIEND found that the California leaders of the movement on carefully looking into the situation were convinced that a public pro-Japanese movement was likely to stir up bitter feeling and lead to more extreme action against Japan by the legislature. Hence it was thought wise that all efforts should at first be confined to the East where Dr. Scudder was asked to meet leaders of public opinion for personal consultation. At last accounts he was busy seeing national senators and representatives, editors of large metropolitan dailies, other public men and also women of wide influence. It has been thot best not to carry on a campaign of public speaking at the outset. Meantime late in November or early in December the Federal Council's Commission of Fifteen on American relations with Japan of which he is a member, will meet to plan a definite line of action. At this meeting Dr. Gulick, the special representative of the Commission, will make his report, and the data gleaned from his interviews will be presented by Dr. Scudder. As soon thereafter as possible he will start for Honolulu. At the very latest he expects to leave San Francisco on the Matsonia December 30, tho he may be able to connect with an earlier steamer. He is sorry that he cannot in this issue give a full account of his work. This may possibly be done in our January number.

Interest Absorber.

As the months roll on the war instead of becoming an old story continues to absorb more and more the interest of the mainland. Beside it politics in a year that ought to have witnessed keen excitement because of the vital nature of the measures pushed thru Congress by the personal power of the President was never tamer. November 3rd came and went like any other day and the people commented upon its results as calmly as tho they affected them but remotely. Events that usually would bulk large in men's minds provoke scarce a comment. But all that pertains to the international realm or that bears upon the problems involved in the European situation gets the most thoughtful attention. As an intellectual stimulus the European war is a wonder. Consequently the two great parties in the nation, those who wish to see the United

States a great war power and those who are bound that this country shall cast all her influence for peace, are lining up for as sharp a conflict as America has ever known. Every phase of this, the most important question of our day or any day, is being debated sometimes with a fierceness that shows how it grips the minds of the champions. What the outcome will be it is too early to predict, but it is clear that every Christian should look to his guns. What sort of weapons must the follower of Christ use in this combat? The battle is one of ideals against practical maxims and the Christian is an idealist or nothing. If the disciples of Jesus are true to their Lord there should be no doubt as to the outcome of this battle. Meantime it is good to be living in a time when the very essential of Christian truth is being weighed in the balance. One cannot be too familiar with the war and its lessons. The tragic interest of the world is well worth while. The very existence of humanity is at stake.

Spug.

Certainly if ever in the life of our time, this month the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving ought to number everyone among its members. Probably the coming holiday season will see more done for others than ever before on this earth. THE FRIEND is glad to add its voice on behalf of this movement to give at this Christmas season love rather than material presents to those who need not the gifts but will be made the richer for the love. Meanwhile let all the funds for the relief of suffering Europe be remembered openhandedly and let not one needy household in Hawaii miss a generous supply. All over the Union, families are taking up the reform of abstaining from filling the home with useless vanities and of leading the children to learn to share their blessings with the less fortunate. All hail to a truly merry Christmas. —D. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hawaii's War Relief Committee reports \$50,338.45 received to December 1. \$49,629.15 has been forwarded by cable and draft, leaving a balance of \$709.30. Freight to the amount of nearly five tons is en route to Europe via New York. Contributions are still coming in.

Protective Leagues.

Two significant movements have come to the front in Honolulu recently. One is the organization of a Protective League by Hawaiians; the other is the plan to organize a Japanese Association for protection of Japanese in Hawaii. These movements are both racial, and concern mainly the advantage of these races only.

Such organizations are often of concrete advantage to the race concerned. If they enable a race or a class to secure desirable ends for itself without menace or injury to the common welfare, well and good. We are convinced that a Protective League for Hawaiians that will give them moral unity and aggressiveness against the evils that menace the perpetuity of the race, would be an organization of incalculable value to the entire community. It is a hopeful sign of vitality when a race unitedly faces the facts that are distinctive to its life, and inaugurates efforts to conserve its interests.

We are none the less convinced that a Protective League would be an advantageous agency for forwarding the best interests of our Japanese community. But every such class or racial combination is a real menace to the interests of the community at large, unless it is founded by sane leaders, and confines itself to the pursuit of its own welfare in ways that shall not affect injuriously the rights of others.

The man who raises racial issues in Hawaii is a foe to the welfare of the most unique, and most cosmopolitan community in the world. Here the mingling of the races in a peaceful community, guaranteeing large advantages to every element in it, is a problem in process of solution. It has not been solved elsewhere. Every element here is on a distinctly better footing than can be found anywhere else. Any racial advantage then that is sought here in behalf of a particular race at even the least sacrifice to the community of interest that now obtains, is the sword-thrust of a foe to our common progress. Demagogues, white, black, brown, or yellow, who fan the embers of expiring race prejudice in this land of personal freedom and personal comfort, are blind Samsons pulling down disaster for themselves and for all involved.

Promotion Work At Home.

It is refreshing to note the change in the point of view of the public as to promotion agencies and enterprises. Once

public interest was wholly absorbed in getting tourists turned this way. A great deal of money has been spent in past years to make known to the mainland the attractions of Hawaii. This expenditure was justified; and some degree of activity in this form of promotion work will probably always be desirable.

But there are other forms of promotion work right here at home that should enlist a larger public interest. The Ad Club has undertaken to do its share in calling attention to things that should be done to furnish the tourist with more varied attractions. The Civic Conventions have discussed the importance of increased facilities for making the tourists' stay among us more enjoyable. The Out Door Circle has actually begun to do some practical work in beautifying Honolulu. Plans have been broached by individuals and a careful survey of portions of the city have been made having in view the ultimate redemption of all areas of the city for actual city uses. Probably some time wet-land cultivation will cease within city limits, overflowed sections will be filled in, new streets will be cut in large areas where now streets are far apart, and system will rule in the beautifying of the city where now there is almost utter absence of it.

But the point we wish to emphasize is that the general public can aid very materially in helping to make our streets more attractive. The co-operation of abutters is needed to promote a consistent policy in street adornment. The planting of trees is one of the most important features of such adornment. Where shall they be planted? What kind of trees shall be planted? How is the co-operation of the public to be secured? Who is to plan for city-wide adornment in this particular? We submit that a Municipal Commission, without pay, composed of men and women of special fitness, would command public support, and would be able to make wise suggestions to abutters that would receive cordial reception, and would lead to large results in the beautifying of Honolulu at a minimum of expense to all concerned.

A Bigger Harbor.

It cannot come any too soon. It is needed already. It should have been provided years ago. Already we are beginning to realize that the Panama Canal means a tremendous accession to the commerce of the Pacific. The signs are out for unprecedented traffic on this great water-way. Not a little of it will come

our way, if it can come to any purpose. Some of it is sure to come, and what can we do with it when it comes, unless we "enlarge our borders", and increase our harbor area and our bulkhead facilities?

In his report to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Superintendent of Public Works, Charles R. Forbes, utters these significant words:

"The solution of a congested harbor is its expansion and improvement. The harbor board has under way large projects for improving their wharves and their facilities for handling freight. In the past two years they have planned many things and constructed and improved wharves and shipping facilities. It is necessary now to look for further area in order to provide for a future that cannot be avoided."

—W. B. O.



LEPER CHRISTMAS.

The December number of THE FRIEND always contains a bit about the Leper Christmas. Just this little notice is all that is necessary as a rule to bring to our aid the friends, —mostly kamaainas, who by their gifts guarantee a pleasant thought from the outside to those afflicted ones. Last year we sent trifles in the way of sweets and a good Estey organ for their church. (They have had some one to play it.) The year before we sent a Victor with a number of good records.

This year what? Certainly sweets and fruit and as for the rest, it will depend on the gifts of cash. Elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that the church is already building, and that suggests many useful presents. We would be glad of money plus an expression of your ideas.

T. R.



New Legislative Methods

PRELIMINARY to a series of discussions, which, it was hoped would result in better bills to the coming Legislature, a general conference of social workers was held at the Library of Hawaii on the afternoon of November 11. Judge S. B. Dole was elected chairman and Mr. Spencer Bowen secretary. This was the first gathering of the kind ever held in Hawaii. The movement may be regarded as significant.

Present was a representative coterie of social workers as follows: Judge S. B. Dole, Associated Charities; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Board of Health; Mr. Kinney,

Board of Education; Miss S. G. Starrett, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, Girls' Industrial School; Mrs. E. A. Cooper, Kauluwela Community; Judge W. L. Whitney, Juvenile Court; J. A. Rath, Men's League and Palama Settlement; A. K. Harris, Kakaako Mission; Paul Super, A. E. Larimer, Y.M.C.A.; Miss C. Chandler, Mrs. C. T. Fitts, Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. W. F. Dillingham, Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Lt.-Col. Cox, Salvation Army; Mrs. F. W. Swanzy, Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society; Mrs. A. R. Keller, College Club; Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Hawaii Humane Society; Mrs. W. F. MacFarlane, Lanakila Hale and Kapiolani Maternity Home; Rev. J. W. Wadman, Rev. W. P. Ferguson, C. H. Dickey, Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. F. E. Steere and Mr. W. S. Bowen, Associated Charities.

Unity of action was urged by Judge Dole in opening the discussion. He said that the vital question in this work was whether measures should involve government assistance or subsidy or official bureaus. He then read a list of measures which had been suggested to the Legislative Committee of the Associated Charities by various social workers.

Asked to state his views, Mr. Bowen said that the functions of the conference should be the getting of social workers together for team work and unity of action before the opening of the legislature.

J. W. Wadman, W. J. Whitney, W. P. Ferguson, A. K. Harris, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, C. H. Dickey, Mrs. W. F. Dillingham, H. W. Kinney, J. A. Rath and Mrs. L. L. McCandless were speakers who presented a number of needs that should be met:

1. Anti-Treating Law.
2. Anti-Screen Law.
3. A Restriction of Hours for sale of liquor in order to protect the laboring man on Saturday night.
4. The care of dipsomaniacs in the Insane Asylum.
5. The care of incurables.
6. The Shelter Home.
7. The care of delinquent children, dependent children and mentally deficient children.
8. An adoption law.
9. A workable desertion law.
10. A domestic relation court.
11. A proctor to the divorce court.
12. A clearing house for dependent children was wanted to be located in some private institution.
13. Mother's pensions.

(Continued on page 294.)

Kawaiahao Seminary Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary ---Exercises Notable



Japanese.



Chinese.



Korean.

Pageant Scenes Representing Three National Groups

Hand clasping hand in glad greeting; dim eyes brightened and young hearts aglow! Joyousness?—Aye, and a sweet fellowship.

FIFTY years ago in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, a handful of Hawaiian girls were fostered. This was Kawaiahao Seminary in embryo. The institution of today, with its beautiful buildings and a capacity enrollment of 126 girls beggars comparison, but its ideals, deep rooted in love and Christian service, remain unchanged.

The founding of the seminary and its half hundred years of fruitful service were celebrated in a succession of events Saturday afternoon, November 28. It was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion with members of the alumnae, present students, trustees, patrons and friends of the school in attendance. Enthusiasm ran high, and uncertain weather in the afternoon with fleeting rainbow glimpses toward the hills, ended in a glorious, star-lit night through which snatches of song from a homeward bound crowd swelled happily.

Three features of the celebration stand out clearly in the memory of those present; the Pageant at 3 o'clock with its harmonious atmosphere of grace and color; the dignified, simply gowned company of Hawaiian women, many of them of mature years, representing the alumnae of the school, who gathered in reunion and finally the banquet, which in brilliancy and historic interest was the crowning event of the day.

THE PAGEANT.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, so runs the theme of the Pageant, there dwelt upon the beautiful island of Oahu, in the Mid-Pacific, a primitive race of people whose days were mostly spent in mat weaving, quilting, lei making and poi pounding. They were called Hawaiians. They loved to sing and their rich voices were often heard in the midst of their work and always at their games.

When the white-faced foreigner came, the need for something better, something higher, something that would lift them to the level of the new, kind friends, filled the hearts of the kings and chiefs, and they eagerly sought education.

By 1864 the need of home training, as well as book knowledge, presented itself to the minds and hearts of the good friends who were teaching the natives, and the spirit of Kawaiahao was sent out to visit the Hawaiians and to bring the children into a home school.

Fascinated by her charms, the children followed the spirit and soon the number of students became too large for the home, and a regular boarding school was established. Over this school the spirit of Kawaiahao ever hovered and skillfully guided its industries and activities, ever planning that the education given to them should make them strong, useful, Christian women,—women who should go forth from the school to be a blessing to the peoples of the Islands.

Years passed; the school prospered and as the spirit looked around her beloved islands, ever seeking to do good to those

who would be ministered unto, she heard the call of the Orient, and at once she sent her little Sprites to bring the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Koreans into her school, that they too, might go forth to minister to others.

Wondrous was the growth of the school, until in 1908, seeing the need of still greater development, the Spirit of Kawaiahao sent her Sprites for the Spirit of Mills and the two schools joined forces under the banner of Mid-Pacific Institute, in beautiful new buildings in Manoa Valley.

Year after year the Spirit of Kawaiahao sends out her girl graduate who, covered with leis and radiant with the hope of the future, leads forth the representatives of many nations to carry the influence of the school to every corner of Hawaii. And as she goes, the Spirit blesses her with the Kawaiahao motto:

"Not to be ministered unto but to minister."

In song and dance and tableaux was the story told. The Spirit of Kawaiahao, personified by Miss Anna Kamau, a fine specimen of Hawaiian womanhood, was the center of action, and as each group was discovered by her and lured forward by dainty sprites in white, bursts of applause were heard on all sides. Each group was in costume, representing many nations of the earth, and from the gracious Spirit of Kawaiahao, all receive a common blessing. Thus always has been the good-will of the Hawaiian toward those of other blood.

The part of each group in the program cleverly represented a national pastime, as

for instance, "Catching the Dragon's Tail, played picturesquely by a company of Japanese girls. The Korean group sang in their native tongue and the Chinese performed a dainty hoop drill with rare grace.

One of the most enjoyable features of the afternoon was an "Industrial Song", the words of which follow. This was sung by girl students dressed to represent the different branches taught in the school.

Oh, we're workers and we're players and we're singers,

Always busy and happy and gay,
For we're learning, learning, ever learning,
How to fill the hours of each day.

Chorus.

Oh, we're workers and we're players and we're singers,

Always busy and happy and gay.

Yes, there's washing on Mondays and Thursdays,
When we make our clothes so clean and white,
When we soap, and soap, and rub, rub, rub,
and rinse them,

And hang them on the line to dry.

Chorus.

When 'tis cooking we make bread and cake
and puddings,

All as good, as good, as good can be,
Then there's rice and choc'late, fish and poi,
For 'tis these we all like best you see.

Chorus.

We can sew with tiny little stitches,
As we mend and sew on this and that,
And to finish all our pretty dresses,
We just tat, and tat, and tat, and tat.

Chorus.

When for school the bell brings' all together,
Then we work and think with all our might,
For 'tis read, and write, and spell, and add,
and study,

Till we've learned our lessons all aright.

Chorus.

Oh, we're workers so ready and so willing,
Always busy and happy and gay,
While we wash, iron, bake, clean, read, write,
sew and garden,
To fill the hours of each day.

Chorus.

As a crowning event, the Lei Girls threw their ropes of flowers around the Kawaiahao graduate, who led forth the representatives of many nations to be blessed by the Spirit of Kawaiahao. Most of the action took place on the upper terrace to which it was transferred with the incoming of the various nationalities.

On the lower bank a grass house fur-



The grass house and a group of primitive Hawaiian girls as seen in the Pageant.

nished the native Hawaiian atmosphere into which the Spirit of Kawaiahao first entered. Around this house the native arts of weaving, quilting, poi making, etc., were exploited. Lei be-decked girls lounged about the doors singing early mele to the accompaniment of the ukulele. Out of this atmosphere of abandon the native girl was first aroused by the early founders of Kawaiahao.

Credit for this superb performance is due Miss Ethel F. Mills, department of music, Kawaiahao Seminary. She was assisted by Berger's Band, the music for the benediction being composed by Captain Berger especially for the occasion.

THE BANQUET.

The dining room presented a festive and animated scene. To the left, at tables reaching the length of the room, were seated the members of the alumnae. To the right were patrons and friends of the school, making 300 in all. Quantities of pepper boughs furnished effective decorations for the room, with crysanthemums and other fall flowers brightening the tables. In the arch to the right of the speakers' table was an effective arrangement of ferns and pepper boughs, in the center of which the gold numerals, 1864-1914 were emblazoned. Everywhere was spontaneous gaiety, with snatches of song and class yells, many of them revivals of early days of Kawaiahao,

punctuating the subdued murmur. The viands were excellent, and when at the end of the repast Mr. F. C. Atherton rose to fulfill his part as toastmaster, it was with complete satisfaction that the company gave him attention.

Mr. Atherton was in splendid form. As the official representative of the Board of Trustees he welcomed the members of the alumnae and all friends of the school. The occasion, was the more remarkable and delightful, he said, because of the presence of one of the first graduates, Mrs. Haina Imhoff, and also that of the first principal, Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan, and Mr. O. H. Gulick, a brother of Dr. Luther Gulick, the founder of the school. In introducing Mr. Gulick as the first speaker, he paid high tribute to the unselfish devotion and foresightedness of the early pioneers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mr. Gulick was enthusiastically received and touched a sympathetic cord by prefacing his paper in English with a few remarks in Hawaiian. The native language, he said in explanation, better expressed the emotions of the heart. His paper follows:

KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY.

Lahainaluna Seminary had flourished for thirty years; the Hilo Boys' Boarding School for twenty-five years, when in the early sixties there was an awakening to

the need of girls' schools for the daughters of Hawaii.

The Wailuku Girls' School, founded in 1838, had finished its most useful career.

Mrs. Fidelia Coan's family girls' school had for years brought blessings to households and families in Hilo, Puna, and Hamakua, but this also had come to a close.

In 1863 Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Andrews opened the Makawao Girls' School, whose lineal descendant today is the flourishing Māunaolu Seminary.

In the same year, 1863, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick started a boarding school for girls in Ka-u. This was continued at Waiohinu two years, but was moved thence to Oahu, nine of the Ka-u school girls landing with their teachers at Wai-alua from Ka-u on August 7, 1865.

Miss Ogden still carried on her small school at Makiki, where the Maternity Home is now located on Beretania Street. But Honolulu was in need.

Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick had five young children of their own, and had taken into their family Kate Corgat, the half-white daughter of the former pilot of Ponabe, the Frenchman Corgat, who twelve years before had given the Missionaries from America and Hawaii a warm Christian welcome to the shores of Micronesia. They had also received into their household the children sent to Honolulu by their missionary sisters in Micronesia.

Mrs. Gulick felt that her opportunity had come. No one else could begin the school. She had been longing for more missionary work to do, and now the door was open.

She writes: "Opened school this morning with eight scholars." Among the first of the incoming girls was Mirriam, a girl from Ka-u, whom she had found upon the visit made to the Gulick family at Ka-u after her return to Hawaii from Ponabe. This girl became as one of her daughters, and has been known to many of us as the talented wife of Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, once a missionary to Micronesia, and later pastor in Kohala, and at the present time pastor of the Waialua Church. She left her large family for the heavenly home about two years ago.

Mrs. Gulick's school of eight girls was the humble beginning of Kawaiahao Seminary.

From month to month the numbers increased, boarders were received and aid in teaching was rendered by kind neighbors. There were so many children in



Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, the founders of Kawaiahao Seminary.

this family school, that names are seldom mentioned. We simply know from Mrs. Gulick's journal, that at one time "the most of the sixteen children had colds"; that "on Sunday six were sick", that on Saturday she "went with nine children to the woods." She further says, that, "on another Saturday we had carriages to take nineteen of us, and horses for three more," and that still at another time "we all went out to Manoa to bathe."

The school continued to increase and when in 1867 the need for permanent help became imperative Miss Lydia Bingham was invited to become the Principal of the youthful and promising institution.

There is one feature that has characterized this institution all the years, regarding which I desire the pleasure of speaking, namely that Kawaiahao has ever been the gracious Alma Mater for the daughters of the many noble men of the race who have gone forth as missionaries from Hawaii to the Marquesas and to the several groups of Micronesia. I can not give the number of these missionary daughters who have enjoyed for various terms the great privileges that this benign institution has afforded, but the number is considerable, and the blessings imparted are incalculable.

The Providence which brought Miss Bingham to the leadership of this seminary has continued to guide, bringing as the years called, a succession of lofty minded Christian workers upon whom has fallen the mantle of Mrs. Gulick's and Mrs. Coan's devoted consecration.

Of the later broadening growth of the

beloved Kawaiahao Seminary, others will now speak.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. Coan was the next speaker, the company rising en-masse to greet her. Mrs. Coan will celebrate her eightieth birthday this coming Christmas, and as she rose to respond to the toast, "The Coming of the First Principal", she seemed a marvel of tranquil grace. Of the hardships of early days, she spoke as follows:

The meeting of the American Board in 1863 was held at Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Anderson, then Secretary of the Board, had but recently returned from a tour of investigation in the Sandwich Islands, and he gave an extended report of what he had seen and heard of the work of the missionaries among the Hawaiians. He dwelt forcibly upon the need of more effort for the education of the native girls, such education as would prepare them for duty as wives and mothers. To one who listened to him, one whose birth-land the islands were, and whose parents had spent years of toil upon their shores, there came a strong desire to return to Hawaii. She knew the work had been most dear to her parents. They had desired to live and die among the people they had loved and labored for. They had left them only because of failing strength. She would go and work as they had worked, but the way was not then open—other work filled her hands. Three years passed. Meanwhile Dr. and Mrs. Gulick had taken into their home at Honolulu several little girls, daughters of

Hawaiian missionaries in Micronesia and the Marquesas. They were caring for them, and praying Kawaiahao Seminary into existence.

In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. H. Bingham, Jr., were in the States, seeking health. They had spent several months in Honolulu while en route from the Gilbert Islands and had been deeply impressed with this same need of teachers for Hawaiian girls. Their representations again drew my attention seriously to the subject. Then came an assurance of support and co-operation from the H. M. C. S. Through Dr. Gulick's influence the Cousins had pledged themselves to raise \$400 for the salary of a teacher. The A. B. C. F. M. would give me free passage in the "Morning Star." I shall never forget my last sight of my beloved father, as on the wharf at Boston, standing on something that raised him a little above the crowd about him, he waved his hat in farewell and sang with firm, clear voice:

"Waft, waft ye winds, His story."

It almost broke my heart to leave him. A voyage of four months brought us to Honolulu and on the 13th of March 1867 we were welcomed by Dr. Gulick and other friends and were soon conveyed to the mission premises at Kawaiahao. On our way thither I had my first impression of the holoku; it was of blue cotton velvet. I thought it strange material for a night gown and strange a woman should be wearing it on the street! Mother Hubbards had not then come into vogue, and the one in question was of course a novelty to me. Three buildings stood upon the premises now belonging to Kawaiahao Seminary, the lot at that time being narrower than at present by the width of a lane on the Ewa side. The buildings were the old Clark house, the Mission Bindery and the Printing house; this latter was of coral stone and stood in the rear. The "Cousins" had kindly furnished means for the papering of a little upper room (reached by an outside stairway) in the old adobe addition of the bindery, and Cousin Mattie Chamberlain had thoughtfully added dainty muslin curtains to the quaint, low windows. This was to be my home. Later when other improvements called for paint upon the place I watched my chances when the workmen left at night, to possess myself of paintpot and brush and by lamp light, covered over the dingy panels of the door and window casings that they might be more in harmony with paper and curtains.

Two weeks from the day of arrival

school began. There were twelve pupils. Our school room was in the basement of the Printing House. Part of the floor was covered with large coral stones on which the presses had formerly stood, part with boards that in various places were rotten and broken through to the ground. Over this section Dr. Gulick spread Ponape mats, and we tried to walk circumspectly that ankles might not be sprained. The thick, rough walls had been at sometime whitewashed, but they were strikingly party colored now, with stains of mold and of rain that had come through broken windows. There were no desks, a table, a few chairs, and a bench composed our furniture. I had come from the Ohio Female College, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where the appointments were all first class, for those days. I noted contrasts, but those in material things were not greater than those in mind. I had been teaching twelve years in Boarding Schools and Academies. My classes had been mainly those of advanced grades. It was a new and strange experience to deal with scholars that did not know my language, and whose tongue was so unknown to me. But it was not without interest even if it was a-b, ab. Over the basement there was one large room. It was cumbered with rubbish of broken packing boxes and much debris of fallen plastering, this having collected through a series of years from the jars occasioned by salutes fired from Punchbowl. One afternoon Dr. Gorwin, Dr. Judd, and Dr. Gulick came as a committee from the Hawaiian Board to see what use could be made of this room in the interests of the school. With chalk they marked upon the floor how it might be divided into four apartments, a teacher's parlor, a bedroom, dining room, and storeroom. Sitting in the poorly lighted, ill-ventilated basement below, I had had visions of a cheerful, well-equipped school room on the floor above. Should it be only vision, and should the partitions be put in and four unsatisfactory rooms take the place of the one so much needed? I put in my plea, and the committee most kindly considered it. I had the coveted school room. The Ladies' Society of the Essex Street Church in Boston and friends of mine in York, Penn., prior to my leaving the States had made donations for the projected enterprise, which were sufficient to procure comfortable desks and benches, not of foreign make, but turned out of a Honolulu cabinet shop. About forty pupils were accommodated. Years after I think ninety were crowded into it.

After the close of the first term Dr. and Mrs. Gulick moved with their own children to their cottage in Manoa Valley, and the "Seminary" passed wholly into my charge. In Dr. and Mrs. Gulick I ever found the kindest, truest friends. In my ignorance of native character and lack of experience in training children, I needed advice and from these friends I gained much help. Mrs. Gulick was a model of loving patience in bearing with their failings, and the doctor showed that decision in discipline was necessary and beneficial. The first donation to enter upon my day book with double entries, was "one dollar from Mrs. C." It was followed by the item "For Whip, \$1.00", but this was for a horse, not for the girls.

Friends were wonderfully good and kind to us. Dr. and Mrs. Gulick allowed us the use of household chattels, till, one by one, we could secure them for ourselves. They loaned their carriage for a while, and Mr. Oramel Gulick gave us a horse. But when we had no vehicle he was put in pasture at Punahou. He must surely have "gone to grass," for we never saw him again.

I had had only very limited practice in housekeeping. When I came to have three houses upon my hands to care for, a growing family to feed, a school to keep, and no servants, I needed indeed to bestir myself. But I was ably assisted during the first year by Miss Lizzie Johnson, whose salary was paid by the Ladies' Ben. Society of Honolulu. Miss Margaret Flaxman was my helper the second year, and then my sister Lizzie came; the enlarging school needing an increased force of teachers. Our cares were manifold, and they were multiplied by our limitations. By aid from the Ladies' Ben. Society the third story of the Printing House was fitted up as a dormitory for twenty little girls, but there was no place for trunks and clothing except the attic, and no light reached this spot save that from the room below which entered through a trap door in the ceiling. The annoyances from the darkness were more than can be told. I consulted a carpenter and found a dormer-window could be put in for thirty dollars. There was no money for such an outlay except in my own short purse, but the roof was broken open, and the blessed light came in. The very next mail brought me this sum, unsolicited, from friends in the States. I may mention in passing that one day, reaching out from this window to secure a hairbrush that a child had let fall into the gutter of the roof, I almost lost my



Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan, the first Principal, taken on the lanai of "Gilbertinia" November, 1914.

balance, and narrowly escaped falling to the coral stone steps below.

The judgment of the "Cousins" in those days urged the necessity of keeping the girls together, under watchful care, not only through term time but in vacation. It was exceedingly difficult to find those who would come in as substitutes while a teacher might slip away for a rest and change. I went, once, sixteen months on the stretch without vacation. It was wearing, but I am not sure that it was not better for the girls that they were thus guarded and sheltered from harm.

Yet it seems to me there are many open questions in this matter of the edu-

cation of Polynesians. It is very hard to say what will ensure the greatest success. Failures are marked and many. But there is good fruit from seed sown by those who have gone forth weeping and there is still occasion for more tears and more seed sowing.



The Alumnae Quartette composed of Mrs. W. R. Chilton, Jr., Mrs. Herman Miller, Mrs. A. H. Lucas and Mrs. George Gilman furnished the next number.

Mrs. Margaret Waldron spoke in place of Mrs. Imhoff, who felt physically unequal to the task. Her paper was bright

and colorful, and gave glimpses of school and community life which implicated several gray haired men about the speaker's table. Some of Hawaii's pillars of strength were "just boys" once, and very lively youngsters they must have been. Mrs. Waldron's paper follows:

Mrs. Imhof has kindly given me notes, thus enabling me to go further back than my time. She was with Mr. and Mrs. Gulick one year. In 1867 the Misses Bingham started the school proper. The sole support of the school was derived from the tuition money. Waste not, want not was one of their mottoes, and the result was, the school was always able to meet its obligations.

In the early seventies, Miss Atherton, sister of the late Mr. J. B. Atherton, played the part of good Samaritan. Through her efforts a Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, a piano, and horse and buggy became the property of the school. Eight years after, when I entered the school, the old horse was still doing service. He ought to have been named Bonaparte, for seven-eighths of him were bones. From the very start, industrial education was one of the drawing cards. Its importance was so felt that several girls were taken from the Catholic Sisters and entered at the Seminary, among them being Princess Likely. Now I have come to my time. Let me show you a few pictures as seen by myself.

The first picture is dated 1878. Two adobe houses face King Street. To the rear stands another building, a coral one. The bell has rung for dinner, forty pairs of legs are headed for the cellar. Punctuality is a necessity—forty girls and only twenty-five seats. Table cloths and knives and folks are unheard of luxuries. The meal consists of a piece of salmon, two inches square, and a bowl of poi, served in tin dishes. For breakfast, barley and molasses, and for supper a couple of crackers and fruit of some kind. Such was our daily fare, yet we never heard of appendicitis, gastritis or other fads of to-day. Our teachers were kind and we loved them.

I will mention Miss Flaxman, who many a night went without supper so as to be able to give it to some child who needed it. When she left we said, "what will become of us?"

Simplicity was our creed. We were satisfied with hair ribbons one-fourth of an inch wide, and one-third of a yard long. One day I was sent on an errand to Friel & Bush's grocery store. These

were the instructions: "Go and get ten cents worth of nutmeg. On the street hang your head, look no man in the face. What was there about a man's face that I was not allowed to see. It's a poor article that won't bear investigation. When I met the first man I forgot all about my nutmeg and stood there with my mouth and eyes wide open gazing at this prohibited article. Had I followed up these instructions, I presume I'd have been an old maid today of the Lady Tompkins stamp instead of the mother of three lovely girls.

The second picture, Miss Norton is principal. Table cloths and napkins, and knives and forks are introduced. A wooden building has been erected and the dining room occupies a space in it. The food is better. More teachers are added to the faculty. Music is included in the course of study. Talk about watching a game of basket ball now-a-days! we had more fun watching Messrs. William and George Castle learning to ride that five-foot bicycle. Professor and Mrs. Castle of New York, teachers of the new fangle dances, could take lessons from these two brothers in gracefulness.

Here's a picture of Deborah Haina or Mother Gunner as we loved to call her, chasing Mr. Tenney across the lawn. I overheard the conversation—just before this—Mr. T.—"Were the Hawaiian's ever cannibals"? D.—"Yes, I feel very hungry; I'd like you for dinner"—the chase follows.

Miss Alexander and Miss Malone appear in this fourth picture, also dear Miss Hopper whom we all loved. I think of those days as ice cream days. Mr. Fuller was engaged to be married to Miss Alexander and ice cream with the compliments of Mr. F. was a common dish. Those were A No. 1 financial days for me, I was letter carrier at the rate of ten cents per, paid by Mr. Fuller.

Fifth picture: "Too much work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The play is furnished by our dear Queen. Her Waikiki home was always open to us for a day's outing. Here we sit under the cocodanut trees enjoying a lovely lunch furnished by her. Long may she live in our memories.

Sixth picture: Miss Pepoon and Miss Davis at the wheel of education. It is Hallowe'en eve. A rigged up papaia man stands in Miss Davis' room. Mr. Frank Cooke, "the man of all men" is phoned for. The papaia man refuses to speak. The police are sent for, the poor, innocent

man gets the club, when lo! and behold! only a papaia man.

"Mums" the word with our crowd.

Seventh picture: It is dated June 4, 1891. Dear Mother Pope is here and with her the graduating class of two—Lucy Aukai and the speaker. Both are teachers in the public schools now.

Thus far runs my memory and no farther.

The world is progressing at a rapid pace and Hawaii must keep up in order to

hold her own—for the betterment of Hawaii nei, for the betterment of her people—morally and intellectually... This she has done and is doing, but could she have done it, if the foundation laid by Kawaiahao Seminary wasn't there, ready to be built upon?

Kawaiahao must have turned out scores of good mothers, for every great man had a good mother.

"Her children shall arise and call her blessed."



Building first used by Kawaiahao Seminary in 1867.

Mr. W. R. Castle, the next speaker, likened his paper, Fifty Years of Kawaiahao" to the "Bonaparte" of Mrs. Waldron's reminiscences. Although necessarily full of the "bones" of history, the audience found these reminiscences full of interest:

FIFTY YEARS OF KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY.

To many people born in Hawaii, perhaps no spot is more sacred or surrounded with more hallowed and cherished memories than "The Mission" in Honolulu. In the days long gone by, almost a hundred years ago, when a branch of the American Protestant Mission was established in Honolulu, the King set apart for its use an ample piece of ground in "Kawaiahao". Strictly speaking, Kawaiahao applied only to a small parcel lying south of the angle of King and South Streets, when an old chief named "Hao," in digging a well, unexpectedly developed a spring. So the spot was named for the event,—"The Water Produced by Hao," or "Kawaiahao." But, for lack of other distinctive terms, the name grew to include the whole section, as far as where Punchbowl Street now is; nearly to Queen Street and mauka to Printers' Lane. Printers' Lane ran mauka from King Street, where the large gate now opens into the Y.W.C.A. Homestead, then northerly to Punchbowl street. The Mission included about all of Kawaiahao. Makai of King Street stood the Church, the Depository on Kawaiahao Lane, the Schoolhouse, the Chamberlain, Cooke and Bingham cottages, with their outhouses.

Mauka of King Street were the Clark, Castle and Parker places, and on the town side of Printers' Lane, near the Clark house, the old Printing Office and Bindery; Gulick Lane adjoined the town side of the Clark place.

I use the names of streets and places familiar to us now, but the then "Mission," Kawaiahao, was a dry and sterile plain, with hardly a tree or shrub, and little to render it pleasing to the eye. Water for domestic use was obtained from shallow wells; it was brackish and unsatisfying, but it was all there was excepting in the rainy season, when some water was caught in barrels and tubs, which furnished a welcome change. There were few pleasures in living, except life itself. But the men and women of that day were full of earnest devotion to the cause of enlightening and Christianizing the people of the land, and cared little for some hardships.

They believed in the power of the press, and the Printing Office and Bindery were among the first buildings erected. The former stood in the west angle of Printer's Lane and consisted of a substantial coral two-story building with a high basement. Between the building and Printers' Lane was a pit substantially walled up, with its floor level with the basement floor, having a good well in one corner. In front of the Printing House, but still back from King Street, stood the Bindery, not so substantially or well built, also of two stories. As appliances and methods improved and cheapened in town, it became unnecessary to continue the large expense of maintaining a separate Mission Printing House and Bind-

ery, and some time in the fifties, perhaps sixty years ago, the use of both was discontinued, though I well remember the typesetting, printing and book-binding which was still carried on to some extent. Then for a time the two buildings were deserted and silent, except the northwest half of the Bindery, which was used as a study and library by the Rev. E. W. Clark, and for bedrooms on the upper floor. Like other deserted buildings, these houses became places of mystery and fearsomeness to the mission children. They were avoided at night and broken into by day to see what they contained. The fine array of windows overlooking Printers' Lane soon became targets for the development of accurate throwing of stones, and before long began to present a decidedly disreputable appearance. A few days ago I saw a statement attributed to our wise and peace loving President, that the firing at the U. S. S. "Nashville," or her launch, was a friendly act on the part of Turkey to warn our ship-of-war that there was danger thereabouts; and for the first time in sixty years or so it has occurred to me that the throwing of stones by those boys at that venerable building was also a friendly act to serve as a warning and notice that—under certain circumstances—boys are dangerous. I find much comfort in this thought.

These buildings continued to stand unused and lonely for several years. Then the Clarks moved away and their home stood silent and unoccupied. About 1863 Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, who became Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, and his family, took possession of the premises, and in 1864 sometime, as a practical demonstration of his very strong belief in the industrial education of Hawaiian girls, took in a number as the beginning and nucleus of a school for girls. They became members of the family, being treated exactly as his own children, and were taught the principles of domestic economy, as well as the three Rs.

About this time the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, more familiarly known as the "Cousins' Society," became interested in the subject of girls' schools. The Society was originally formed in 1852 for the promotion of "cousinly" feeling among the children and descendants of missionaries, the cultivating of a missionary spirit, and for the support of missionaries' children who should go forth as missionaries. The last became the moving and principal object, when Dr. L. H. Gulick went as the Society's missionary to Micronesia, and when he had to lay down that work some years later, on account of ill health, the question arose whether the object stated was not too restricted. During the year 1863-4 animated discussions were held at the monthly meetings on the advisability of the Society's establishing a Female Boarding School. No positive action was taken, but from the records of the treasurer it appears that some money was paid over to Dr. Gulick "for the establishment of a Ragged School." The intention was to establish a sort of industrial school for

the waifs of Honolulu; but, on the failure of that project, a part of the fund was used in the support of his family school. From the "Cousins" records of the annual meeting in June, 1866, it appears that the project for a Female Boarding School, to replace the Family School of Dr. Gulick, was adopted. The treasurer says: "At the beginning of the year (July or August, 1865) the sum of \$450 was appropriated for a female teacher for a boarding school, but it being impossible to procure one, it was voted by the Society to contribute a part of the amount—\$300—to the following objects, viz:

To L. H. Gulick for the support of children of Hawaiian Missionaries in his Boarding School, \$125.

For building purposes at Makawao, \$100, and \$75 for destitute children at the Koloa Female Seminary."

The Recording Secretary at the same time makes this interesting statement: "After ten months spent in vain efforts to obtain a teacher, during which time members of the board were in correspondence with all the eligible young ladies on the Islands, the funds were diverted", etc. * * * and "at the same time a resolution passed the Society to the effect that we offer Miss Lydia K. Bingham the sum of \$450 per year as teacher, in case that the American Board would pay her passage to the Islands." The Annual Report for the following year states that "The Society was glad to welcome at the gathering in March, Captain Bingham and Lady and Miss Lydia Bingham" * * * who has "since her arrival, March 13th, been teaching in the Female Academy under the management of Dr. Gulick." The Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. A. Chamberlain, also writes of the arrival of Miss Bingham, "who was invited by our Board to return to her birthplace and engage in teaching in some school for Hawaiian girls, the Society paying her salary. * * * a committee of the Society fitted up a room for her in the premises of Dr. Gulick in whose Family School it was thought best she should commence her labors. We are truly grateful to that kind, Overruling Hand which has so guided us to the selection of one so admirably fitted for the work, and one in whom all our hearts are united." But I will leave to the more gifted pen of that lady, who, Heaven be praised, is still with us, the tale of those early years of struggle and privation. Suffice it for me to say that the debt which Christian education in Hawaii owes to her faithful and self-denying life and work in those early years of "Kawaiahao," can never be fully repaid.

Continuing to quote from the Annual Reports of the "Cousins' Society," the Corresponding Secretary in 1868 says: "Shortly after the last Annual Meeting (probably July, 1867) Miss Bingham assumed the entire control of the Kawaiahao Female Seminary, as its acknowledged Principal, renting the premises of Mr. Clark." The report then pays a well-deserved tribute to the work of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Gulick, and continues: "The grant of

\$1000 from the Hawaiian Board enabled Miss Bingham to put into good repair the old Printing office for a school building, adding cool and spacious verandahs * * * Miss C. Atherton, one of our adopted cousins has shown her true family interest, with us, by her unwearied efforts to raise the funds to purchase the school premises. Success has crowned the efforts. \$1951 have been contributed by this ever generous Honolulu public, and the buildings are now held in trust by the American Board for the School." Thus, as early as 1868, Kawaiahao became indebted to the Athertons, who have ever since continued to be its most faithful and munificent patrons.

In January, 1869, Miss Bingham's sister, Lizzie K., arrived and joined in conducting the school. About the middle of 1868 Miss Ogden's Makiki Family School was discontinued and merged into Kawaiahao, and the same year funds were given which completed the transformation of the old Printing House into school premises. The upper floor became a dormitory; the lower was already in use as a schoolroom, and the basement became the Hawaiian dining hall. Under the able leadership of Miss Bingham, the school rapidly outgrew its quarters. Till funds could be obtained and new buildings erected, pupils had to be turned off. Day scholars were permitted for a number of years, but it was always a feature of doubtful utility and was discontinued in 1871 (says the Report of the Cousins' Society), subject to a few exceptions from time to time. In 1870, with funds secured from friends by Miss Lydia Bingham, an addition to the buildings was erected, which provided a much needed dining-room, kitchen, etc., thus further increasing the efficiency of the school.

Miss Lydia Bingham, having brought the school into fine shape, resigned in October, 1873, and became Mrs. Titus Coan, having completed six and a half years leadership. She was succeeded by her sister, Miss Elizabeth K. Bingham, who, in spite of frail health, continued as Principal until 1880. For a year, 1875-6, Miss L. F. Ingraham was Associate Principal, and during her time an impetus was given to calisthenics and exercise. Later, during the same period, Miss Margaret Flaxman acted as Principal while Miss Bingham was absent on an enforced vacation.

In 1891 Margaret Powers, now Mrs. Waldron, read a very interesting paper reviewing her years of connection with the school. She joined in 1878, and says: "We led the simple life, our dinning-room was in the basement of the old printing office, which was also used between meals for the recitations of two or three childrens' classes. Breakfast consisted of bread and milk; dinner of poi, with meat or salmon; supper, of bread and molasses or crackers in place of bread; very simple, but of the best and nutritious, we were generally well."

The "Cousins" continued for several years to devote the largest part of their funds to the support and maintenance of the school,

first, by paying the salary of the Principal, second, by supporting one or more girls, generally the daughters of missionaries, in the school. But for two or three years before the appointment of trustees by the Hawaiian Board there was a growing feeling that, as the funds of the Society were contributed from all over the islands, and quite largely by those who were called upon to bear the burden of supporting girls' schools in their own localities, without help from Honolulu, it was hardly right to give such a preference to the Kawaiahao School. It was also felt that as the Hawaiian Board was practically sponsor for all the mission schools, it should provide for Kawaiahao also. Probably in consequence of this discussion in the Cousins' Society, which foreshadowed the withdrawal of a large part of the financial assistance it had granted; Miss Bingham, in June, 1876, addressed a letter to the Hawaiian Board asking that a committee be appointed to examine into the condition and needs of Kawaiahao Seminary and that trustees be appointed to take charge of its property and affairs. This was referred to the Education Committee of the Board, which reported in October following, and probably adversely, for the matter appears to have been dropped by the Hawaiian Board. The discussion among the "Cousins," however, continued vigorously, with a growth in strength of the conviction that Kawaiahao Seminary ought no longer to depend upon that society for its existence, or even a considerable part of its support. Consequently, at the Annual Meeting in June, 1877, the appropriation for "salary of the principal of Kawaiahao Seminary" was discontinued, an allowance for the "support of teachers" was inserted in place thereof, and a general appropriation to be used in all the Girls' Boarding Schools for aid to the children of Missionaries and Ministers was passed. This system was continued for many years, coming to an end only about ten years ago, at which time the total aid granted to "Kawaiahao" amounted to \$16,910.

This action by the "Cousins" was followed immediately by a new appeal by Miss Bingham to the Hawaiian Board, which then reconsidered its action of the previous year, and, after an attempt to secure concurrent and joint action by the "Cousins," namely, to have two trustees appointed by each association and a fifth by those four, which the "Cousins" refused, the Hawaiian Board then appointed as trustees for the Kawaiahao Seminary the following nominees of the Education Committee: Rev. Dr. C. M. Hyde, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Rev. M. Kuaea, Hon. A. F. Judd and W. R. Castle; and it was further

"Voted, that the use and care of the property of the Kawaiahao Female Seminary, now in charge of this Hawaiian Board, be committed to the foregoing Board of Trustees on the same conditions as those adopted in regard to the Waialua Female Seminary, with the exception that vacancies in the Board shall

be filled by election in the Hawaiian Board."

These trustees met in the parlor of the Seminary on the evening of December 3rd, 1877; accepted the trust placed upon them, and requested Dr. Hyde to prepare by-laws and rules of procedure. These were considered at the following meeting held in the same place, December 21st, 1877, and, with some modifications, adopted; and, so far as I know, continued to be the rules for the guidance of the trustees. The trustees organized by electing Dr. Hyde, president; A. F. Judd, secretary; and W. R. Castle, auditor. Thereafter for many years the trustees met at irregular times as business arose and the Principal of the School desired advice and assistance. All but one of the original trustees, as well as several of their successors, have passed on, their places in the ranks having been taken by worthy successors, till the Kawaiahao Seminary, about 1907, became merged in the Mid-Pacific Institute and their functions as Trustees of Kawaiahao Seminary, exclusively, ceased to exist.

One of the first duties of the trustees was to get funds for new buildings and additions to the plant. Through a generous gift from Mrs. Sage of Ware, Mass., joined with a number of donations from some of those always ready friends in Hawaii, "Sage Hall" was erected in 1879, which provided much needed room for social and devotional uses as well as for various administrative purposes; also more dormitory space for the constantly growing clientage. In those days the Hawaiian Government, which declined to enter into that branch of education, was accustomed from time to time to grant aid to the Female Seminaries carried on by various religious organizations. The trustees therefore applied for aid and received \$200 from the Government for additions to be made to the old Printing Office. In 1880-1 the additions were made, consisting of verandas and an extension of dormitory room over the well-space on the southeast end of the building.

Even with these new buildings and additions, the plant of the Seminary was far from complete and was in many respects, such as the location and character of its buildings, extremely inconvenient and unnecessarily expensive. It therefore became the aim of the trustees and other friends of the school to disentangle the maze and straighten out and complete the whole plant. This meant not only buildings, but more land. Buildings first; so, after all sorts of approaches to different friends, the Government and others, sufficient funds were in sight, and 1885-6 the main building, "Pauahi Hall," was erected. By joining it with "Sage Hall," which was part of the original plan, it made one large and convenient center for nearly all the work of the school, and its completion and occupation resulted in a decrease in the expense of maintenance, but, what is better, in a saving and conservation of the labor and energies of both instructors and pupils, which greatly

increased the effectiveness of them all.

By the grace of friends of the institution, the trustees were enabled, in 1889-90, to erect a much needed infirmary and rebuild and add to the school laundry, and finally, somewhat later, a little cottage was erected near Pauahi Hall to house the sewing department. This completed the plant at Kawaiahao, as to buildings, except as to some small additions and changes made from time to time as required.

As the attendance increased, more ground was needed. The "Clark's pasture" (back of the Castle place), which belonged to the Seminary, afforded a breathing place for the girls, but was open to the objection that it was wholly removed from the Seminary grounds and was "out of sight." Undesirable characters would hang around at unseemly hours and there was altogether too much opportunity for display of allurements not usually considered fitting and appropriate for a girls' boarding school. With King street in front, Printers' Lane on two sides, and Gulick Lane running nearly the whole length of the town side of the property, it will be seen that a more vulnerable place could hardly have been found. But friends came to the rescue. A petition to the Minister of Interior closed Printers' Lane very early, not far from 1870, the mauka arm being added to the Seminary grounds. Then another friend bought the William Gulick place with the lane, and a trade with Sam Allen, a give-and-take proposition, straightened out the town line and added a large piece to that side. Later still, one of the Pahau family, on the mauka side, offered a fine slice of that property, which was bought and added to the northeast side of the premises, thus not only increasing the size of the lot, but so uniting with the "Clark Pasture" that it became an integral part of the whole place, making it commodious and comfortable, wholly removing the cramped feeling of the earlier days; although still larger grounds would have been of great use, but from the nature of the case were not obtainable.

Kawaiahao Seminary became associated with the "Mid-Pacific Institute" idea about as soon as that noble institution began to grow in the minds of such enthusiasts as F. W. Damon, Doremus Scudder, Theodore Richards and others, and, when it became a fixed and definite plan, a location was sought and the present fine site secured. Funds were obtained in part from the sale of the Kawaiahao premises. But without the able assistance of Mrs. J. M. Atherton and of Mrs. Sam Allen, the present, and, let us hope, the final home of the Seminary would not have been possible. Mrs. Atherton became its splendid patron and supplied every need in the construction and finishing of the beautiful building, which she named "Atherton Hall" as a memorial to her husband, who during all of the latter years of his life, beginning at middle age, almost, was chairman of the Trustees

and never-failing friend in time of need. Perhaps I am giving away a secret, but the truth ought not to be secret any longer, that at the end of many a financial year, when he found the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, even to the extent of many hundreds of dollars, somehow he so manipulated the figures that the school came out even, with all debts paid and everybody happy, and no need existed for the services of an expert to hunt for fraud! God has indeed raised up friends for this splendid school in times past.

Kawaiahao Seminary has always been cosmopolitan in its scope. Nearly every nation on earth has contributed pupils. In the earlier days Hawaiians and those of part-Hawaiian blood were almost exclusively represented; but as its fine work became more generally known and appreciated, many others applied from time to time for the privilege of placing girls there, with the result that today, out of a total enrollment of one hundred and thirty-five, eighty-seven are Hawaiian or part-Hawaiians, twenty-three Chinese, twelve Japanese; while the other thirteen are American, German, Korean, Filipino, Portuguese, South Sea, etc. The instruction covers, besides ordinary school work, many branches of industrial training, including domestic science. One result of this is that many girls are able to earn considerable sums, in some cases more than the cost of their school tuition and board. The records show that some girls have earned more than \$200 in a single year; while the sales of clothing, fancy articles, cakes, bread, etc., produced in the sewing room and kitchen have at times exceeded \$700 in a year. Such results speak volumes for the fine work done.

In the early days the price of \$50 was fixed as the cost for a year which must be met for each girl. Where three or four received support from a single source, it was lowered to \$40, but of course this small figure did not in fact pay all that a year's training and support cost, and the deficiency was made up by kind friends. At first, too, there was a special rate of \$150 and \$100 for boarders at the teachers' table, a system which was perhaps well enough under the conditions of those days, but it had its strong opponents even then for perhaps obvious reasons, and it is now a thing of the past. Today the rates are uniform, \$60 for each pupil. The capitation fees at one time allowed by the Government were abolished in 1894 with that provision in the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii which forbade all assistance to private or denominational schools.

A large proportion of the pupils have always been paid for by private benevolence. If I am not mistaken, only 26 per cent of those of the Seminary today are paid for by parents or guardians. This is not contrary to the spirit or intention of the institution. In many respects it remains a missionary school. Certainly the self-sacrificing work of its noble corps of Principals and teachers "in the

past", I was about to say, but will amend it to cover its whole history, has belonged to that class. Only a spirit of devotion to the good of her fellows could have produced such fine results as those obtained in this school from the time of Mrs. L. H. Gulick to the present, with Miss Bosher and her band of assistants. Nor has it been possible to include herein even a reference to the list of those friends whose ever-watchful care has bridged over each time of difficulty and stress. I have named such noble givers of

time and money as the Athertons, Mrs. Sage and others, but not a word of the splendid gifts and sympathy of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bishop, George and Albert Wilcox, Mother Rice, the Cookes, and many others, of whose deeds neither time nor space permit a record. But their names are known, and what they have done will live with Kawaiahao Seminary.

I append hereto a table showing the list of Principals, with period of service, and numbers of pupils each year, when obtainable.

PRINCIPALS OF KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY.

Period of Service, and Registration, Generally,
For Year Ending June 30.

Principal or Assistant.	Period of Service.	No. of Pupils
Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Gulick.....	1864, opened about October	4
" " " " " " " ".....	1865, as a Family School	5
" " " " " " " ".....	1866,	6
Miss Lydia K. Bingham.....	1867, began with 24, July 1, 1867	6
" " " " " " " ".....	1868,	30
" " " " " " " ".....	1869,	46
" " " " " " " ".....	1870,	50
" " " " " " " ".....	1871,	53
" " " " " " " ".....	1872,	
" " " " " " " ".....	1873, Resigned Oct.	40
Miss Elizabeth K. Bingham.....	1874,	45
" " " " " " " ".....	1875,	
Miss L. F. Ingraham, Associate Principal	1876, for 1 year only	42
Miss E. K. Bingham.....	1877,	40
" " " " " " " ".....	1878,	39
" " " " " " " ".....	1879,	46
Miss Margaret Flaxman, Acting Principal	1880, during absence E. K. B.	48
Miss Helen S. Norton.....	1881, From Dec., 1880	57
" " " " " " " ".....	1882,	83
" " " " " " " ".....	1883, resigned Dec. 31	89
Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Acting Principal	1884,	95
Miss Mary E. Alexander.....	1885, from Aug., 1884	95
Miss (Nancy J. Malone, Associate).....	1886, (from 1885 to 1888)	93
Miss Mary E. Alexander.....	1887,	120
" " " " " " " ".....	1888, resigned June 30	130
Miss Helen A. Pepoon.....	1889,	144
" " " " " " " ".....	1890,	125
" " " " " " " ".....	1891, resigned June 30	126
Miss Ida M. Pope.....	1892	142
Miss Margaret Kenwill, Assistant.....	1893,	140
Miss Ida M. Pope.....	1894, resigned June 30	124
Miss Florence A. Perrott.....	1895, resigned June 30	101
Miss Elizabeth E. Gillan.....	1896,	106
Miss Christine W. Pauling.....	1897,	105
" " " " " " " ".....	1898,	106
" " " " " " " ".....	1899,	116
" " " " " " " ".....	1900,	117
" " " " " " " ".....	1901,	110
" " " " " " " ".....	1902,	86
Miss Katheryn C. McLeod.....	1903	73
" " " " " " " ".....	1904,	100
" " " " " " " ".....	1905,	100
" " " " " " " ".....	1906,	98
" " " " " " " ".....	1907,	80
Miss Mabel E. Bosher.....	1908, To Manoa	91
" " " " " " " ".....	1909,	101
" " " " " " " ".....	1910,	94
" " " " " " " ".....	1911,	125
Miss Frances M. Goold, Acting Principal	1912,	127
Miss Mabel E. Bosher.....	1913,	132
" " " " " " " ".....	1914	135

The Kawaiahao Glee Club, heard at intervals during the evening, furnished a special number following Mr. Castle's paper.

A stirring appeal to the alumnae was made by Mrs. Julia Bowers, the next speaker:

I am asked to speak this evening for the Kawaiahao Alumnae Association. It is with regret that our president, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, cannot be with us tonight.

This is indeed a joyous gathering, none exceeding it in the history of the school. Pupils of dear old Kawaihau, how many

of us have ever thought that such an occasion as this is would ever happen. I have never, and I think a good many of you also.

Fifty years ago the school started with a handful of girls, fifty years today it is a growing institution.

I cannot stop to enumerate all that has happened these fifty years, it might take all night, but I must come to what I am to speak about—The "Kawaiahao Alumnae Association."

The Kawaiahao Alumnae Association today numbers 60 members, a very small number compared to the number of pupils registered in the school these fifty years.

The Kawaiahao Alumnae Association since its organization four years ago has supported and is keeping a child in the present institution. Pupils of dear old Kawaiahao, I am here tonight to plead with you to join our Alumnae Association. It is the earnest wish of all interested in the Alumnae, to see it grow. A small number cannot do it, but it needs the individual support of all educated at Kawaiahao.

Come forward, dear pupils of old Kawaiahao, uphold the name we love so well. It is true that we all have branched off and enlarged in our educational views, but it all originated at dear old Kawaiahao.

Come one, come all, join our band as Alumnae, help the good work started.

Let me use the biblical phrase, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

We cannot give our wealth, for none of us has too much, but we can give our love, energy and time to help the good cause along.

Through the Alumnae Association we can accomplish a good deal, and that is why I plead with you tonight to join the Alumnae Association.

Come forward, dear pupils of Kawaiahao, and let us all be united in our effort to do some little good in the community, for "Unity there is Strength."

"When Miss Mabel E. Bosher, the present principal, arrived in Hawaii," said the toastmaster, "she found a school, and yet not a school. Everything was in a state of confusion; the new buildings not yet completed and the carpenters busy with the interior finishings. With everything new and strange, and but one remaining member of the old faculty, it was a time of stress and hardship. Even into sleeping hours there must have crept some of the anxiety of the crowded days."

Thus introduced, Miss Bosher laughed away all suggestion of "bad" dreams. Her

vibrant personality was never more keenly felt as with animation and consummate skill she told of the happy days, the long, busy, harmonious days, at the end of which only peace and rest could ensue. With characteristic generosity she shared the success of those days with the members of the Board of Trustees and the loyal earnest women who were her assistants. Her "Dream of the Future" seemed very real as she related it:

THE DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

Whenever I put our little girls,—our babies, to bed, they always say, "Good-night, Miss Bosher, sweet dreams."

Now there are dreams and dreams. When one has had an exhausting day and at night eats indiscreetly, she generally has the nightmare, but after a long joyous day, when one has had a song in her heart from early morning to dewy eve, she generally dreams such sweet, restful dreams that the waking hour comes all too soon.

Now my six years in Kawaiahao Seminary have been like one long, joyous day. How could they have been anything but happy years? What more can a principal want than a Board of Trustees that is ever willing to serve—a Board of Trustees made up of Christian men and women who give willingly and generously of their precious time to the administration of the school. The busiest men on this Board are never too busy to listen to the story of some knotty problem,—never too busy to give advice. A tower of never-failing strength has been this Board of Trustees for six happy years.

No principal can successfully run a school unless she has a loyal faculty. How well I remember the confusion of those first months in Atherton Hall, when we had carpenters and painters around us for four noisy months! Never a murmur came from those fine, strong, loyal women! Each put her shoulder to the wheel and the machinery of the big school was soon in running order. To be sure at the end of two years most of those fine young women transferred their loyalty to the men of their choice. We blessed them as they left us and rejoiced in their new found happiness. Many others have followed their example. Teachers have come and gone in these six years, all fine, noble women whose council and help have never failed me and whose loyalty has been an inspiration that has taken me through deep waters.

And the student body! Bless them! Such a motley throng of young and old, of good, bad and indifferent of every race

and nationality all living under one roof and all trying to live by the Golden Rule. The good ones are a great comfort and the naughty ones are often most interesting. If they were all saints I fear that life would be most monotonous. But good or bad I love them all!

So you see that Trustees, Faculty and students have all helped to make the six years one long, happy day at the end of which I can only dream of a bigger, finer, better Kawaiahao than we have today.

Mrs. Imhoff and others recall the Kawaiahao Seminary of fifty years ago. We all know the Kawaiahao of today. Mrs. Imhoff's grandchildren, your children and my dream children, fifty years from now, will see even a greater change than that which has taken place in the past fifty years.

Kawaiahao Seminary, as the Girls' Department of the Mid-Pacific Institute, is to offer to the young womanhood of Hawaii all lines of study and industry that will develop her best powers. At present we take our girls through the Eighth Grade only. The time is not far distant when the Mid-Pacific Institute will offer to the students of Kawaiahao Seminary,—to those who are mentally prepared for higher work,—a High School course. Mr. Damon's dream had in it a central administration building with a joint High School Department for the students of Mills School and Kawaiahao Seminary. Here a girl will fit for the highest class of the Normal School or take a Commercial course that will train her to be a book-keeper or a stenographer.

And the day is not far distant when the little girls will be taken from Atherton Hall and placed in the Gulick Preparatory School. The physiologist says,—"Give me the training of the child from five to fifteen and I will tell you what the woman will be." When we have the Gulick Preparatory we can take the child at five and keep her until she is twenty. In this Preparatory School we will not only train the young child but we will offer a Kindergarten training to our own graduates.

But what is the Kawaiahao of the future going to offer to the girl who does not want the High School course, who does not want to be a grade or kindergarten teacher? Just here my dream is as clear as crystal. The Kawaiahao Seminary of the future will give to her girls courses in Industrial Training that will send them out into the world well equipped to earn their own living. Today we make our own underclothes and dresses.



Miss Mabel E. Boshier, the present principal whose "Dream of the Future" has quickened the community pulse.

In the future we will be ready to sew for others. We are not showing you an exhibit of our sewing today because the older girls have been kept busy, since school opened, making underclothes and dresses for the little girls in the school,—the simple, practical, everyday things that are on the backs of the children today. We have been doing this practical work, not work for exhibition. Our present equipment does not warrant the enlargement of our sewing department. The Kawaiahao of the future will have a Domestic Arts Building with rooms ideally equipped for sewing and dressmaking. Here the older girls may take a regular course in dressmaking and leave us to go

out to earn \$1.50 or \$2.00 a day. And as long as we wear hats we must have milliners. In this same building will be the millinery department where girls will be taught to make the frame of a hat and to trim it to suit the individual shape of the face that will appear beneath it. In both these departments the teachers will be women who will always encourage simplicity and good taste in dress and hats.

Unfortunately we must eat! Think of the hours and hours that are spent preparing food for these poor, hungry, human bodies of ours! Good food is so nourishing; poor food is so poisonous! In this same Domestic Arts Building will be the big room ideally equipped for cooking

classes. Booker T. Washington, the founder and head of Tuskegee Institute, says,—“We do not teach Domestic Science, we teach Cooking.”

Kawaiahao Seminary wants to teach cooking. She wants well equipped rooms, where from primary thorough High School a girl may learn to cook, where a girl may learn food values and not to poison her family with half-baked food and poorly prepared meals. Training of this nature cannot be given in a kitchen where meals are being prepared for one hundred and twenty-five girls and twelve teachers. The Kawaiahao of the future will have a kitchen laboratory as well equipped for cooking as the chemical laboratory is equipped for the special work of the scientist.

The large Industrial Schools of the South have big laundries where the washing of the entire school is done. Here girls and boys, many of them working their way through school, receive a training that fits them to run laundries of their own. In Hawaii there is little need of trained laundresses. Our own laundry equipment should be of the nature of a home laundry, where a girl can be taught to do a family washing similar to the washing which she will have in a home of her own or in a home where she is “mother’s helper”.

The other day a man’s voice at the telephone asked me if we could send to his home a girl for general housework. He had been told that Kawaiahao Seminary sent out well trained servants. To have Kawaiahao Seminary considered as a training school for servants, took my breath away, for a moment, and I was inclined to be huhu. Then I realized that he had paid us a sweeping compliment. Some one had recommended to him a Kawaiahao girl. A Kawaiahao girl had gone into a home and made good. While we are not a training school for servants, we do send out into homes girls who are capable of doing general housework, and girls who make excellent mothers’ helpers, and we always rejoice when they make good. When a “mother’s helper” has had training under our nurse, she knows how to bathe and dress a baby, to care for a patient who is sick in bed, to take temperature and to prepare simple, attractive meals. The Kawaiahao of the future will have a small hospital where our own sick will be cared for and where our girls may have more training in “first aid” and simple nursing than they can have today in our present dispensary.

Now a girl may be able to make bread

and cake in a cooking class, she may know how to clean a classroom and dust the boarding school parlor,—but this same girl may be perfectly helpless in a small home of her own. My Kawaiahao of the future has a "Model Cottage", built to accommodate not more than six girls,—an ideal home, with kitchen, dining room, parlor, bed rooms and bath rooms for six people. In this cottage the senior girls will live, six at a time. They will have full charge of the housekeeping, the buying of the supplies, the laundry, repairs and simple plumbing. This "home-training" will always appeal to a girl,—to the woman in embryo—for the average woman loves a home and dreams of the day when she will be in a home of her own. Kawaiahao Seminary is giving today and will continue to give the general all-round training that will fit her girls to be ideal home makers. Some day, women will be given the right to vote in Hawaii. I am just old fashioned enough not to want a Kawaiahao girl to neglect her home for the ballot box. A woman who is a slovenly housekeeper, a neglectful wife and mother, we do not want to have a voice in the running of our local, territorial or national government.

The Kawaiahao of the future will fail in its great mission if it does not train its girls to be strong, true, loyal Christian women; will fail in its great mission unless the Kawaiahao girl, whether she is teacher, book-keeper, stenographer, kindergarten, nurse, dressmaker, milliner, mother's helper, or home-maker, goes out from her Alma Mater strong against the many temptations which will inevitably come to her, true to her best self, loyal to her God, with the resolve in her heart to be a Christian leader in the community, to live the school motto "NOT TO BE MINISTERED UNTO BUT TO MINISTER".

❖ ❖ ❖

A strong plea for a \$50,000 endowment was made by Dr. Wilbur P. Ferguson in his address "Our Assets" which concluded the program of the evening. Dr. Ferguson emphasized the fact that the future maintainance of the school must not be left to one family or a half dozen families, but that there must be a fund created by at least 1,000 givers. He announced that \$10,000 toward the hoped for \$50,000 endowment had been pledged by Mrs. Juliette M. Atherton "far distant from us tonight, but present in a spirit of rejoicing and hope", and \$5,000 from Mrs. Anna C. Cooke," whose husband gave the chief impulse to this movement

several years ago." As a presentation in gold from the students and teachers of Mid-Pacific, he handed to Mr. F. C. Atherton, treasurer of the Mid-Pacific, \$250 in gold.

Dr. Ferguson's address follows:

OUR ASSETS.

The assets of a school are visible and invisible. The two are so closely united that we may safely quote the Apostle "The things which are not seen are known by the things which do appear." The interesting addresses of Rev. O. H. Gulick and of Mrs. Coan have set forth the humble beginnings of Kawaiahao; the carefully prepared historical paper of Hon. William R. Castle has traced the unfolding of a history of growth and usefulness most surprising and gratifying. We have but to look around us on this glad anniversary day to see the consummation and coronation of the past in spacious grounds, a magnificent building and splendid equipment; and all of this in a location which opens a panorama of unsurpassed loveliness. We may add to "the things visible" a Principal with rare executive ability and splendid resourcefulness of leadership, a well-prepared Faculty of teachers, and an earnest body of more than one hundred and twenty students. In all these things we rejoice and inquire of what "invisible things" are they the evidence and token? The invisible things are the idealism of the founders which gives aim and inspiration to each succeeding advance; the attitude of benefactors who have given their time and energy and means to maintain and extend that idealism; the lives of the hundreds of students who have gone out to express these lofty ideals of character to a vast multitude widely scattered and through years without number; and the spirit of the present student body with its devotion to the history of the past and its enthusiasm for genuine progress. "The spirit of a school" its "idealism"—these are invisible but real; and as the body apart from the spirit is dead so the visible things of a school soon perish apart from the invisible. Read the list of Principals from our highly esteemed Mrs. Coan down to our present embodiment of energy and skill, Miss Bosher, and ask what does that list stand for? Go back of this list into the Gulick house where we find the embryo of our splendid Kawaiahao and you discern there an atmosphere of Christian devotion and sacrifice worthy to cradle the school motto "Not to be Ministered Unto, But to Minister"—impossible is it to call the roll of givers, but we

know well their noble impulses, their utter consecration to Christian training, and their generous offerings. We have no record of amounts given, but this is superfluous for the names of Atherton, Cooke, Wilcox, Castle, Bishop, Allen, Gulick, Baldwin, Rice, Isenberg, Damon, and a score of others are synonymous with liberality. They all have continued to help in the support and the advance of Kawaiahao because they have had faith in her ideals and confidence in her management.

And now I must fall back again on my general classification and divide offerings into the visible and invisible. The former represent grounds, buildings, apparatus, library, and all that must be included in plant and equipment. The far-sighted vision of that noble man of high faith and contagious enthusiasm, Francis W. Damon, whom we today should specially honor, was supplemented by the wise planning of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association which purchased these splendid holdings of land and by the generous gift by Mrs. Juliette M. Atherton and family of this magnificent building in which we now gather as a memorial to Mr. J. B. Atherton, for a decade and half the Treasurer of Kawaiahao, for some time President of its Board and ever its steadfast friend.

All this could not be maintained were it not for the invisible gifts—scholarships, annuities and endowment. The finer the plant and the larger the attendance, all the greater is the need of unseen financial backing. Few realize how great is the need of Mid-Pacific because quiet gifts and unannounced gifts from two families—Atherton at Kawaiahao and Wilcox at Mills—have most largely contributed to keep the schools out of debt and in increasing efficiency. Let me tonight assure you that while these gifts have been fully appreciated by the Board of Managers, they also realize that the hour has struck for a large increase from a multitude of givers in scholarships, and endowment—the invisible resources without which we cannot live and prosper. The Mid-Pacific with grounds, buildings, furnishings equipment and endowment that have grown in six years into nearly \$425,000 receives every year nearly \$35,000 in and from private sources. This is equivalent to an endowment of nearly \$600,000. But our joint endowment is only \$100,000 and must be increased in the very near future to give solidity and inspiration to our growing institute.

On Kawaiahao's Golden Anniversary I must confine myself largely to her conditions and her needs. Few realize that

sixty of her girls would be dismissed from school at once were it not for scholarship funds provided by individuals and organizations. These funds will always be needed. They are given annually. Why not begin to endow scholarships? But our most imperative need at present is endowment which will provide for current expenses fully and regularly year by year. This must not be left to one family or a half dozen families, but must be a fund created by at least 1,000 givers. To raise \$50,000 in honor of fifty Golden years as a perpetual endowment is my commission from the Board of Managers, and this mission is to be fulfilled by God's grace on or before June 30, 1915. In launching the undertaking let us understand the present condition of the Kawaihahao Endowment. Before becoming a part of the Mid-Pacific \$8,000 had accumulated—a humble but prophetic beginning. When the bans of matrimony between Mills and Kawaihahao were published a wedding present of \$20,000 was made to the bride by that princely giver the late Charles M. Cooke. This made \$28,000. Is that all? By no means. The noble trust of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Bishop which included practically all the private schools of the Territory made provision for an annual gift of \$2,400 a year—equivalent to an endowment of \$40,000. We have felt that Kawaihahao's endowment should be rightly estimated at about \$70,000. Now we propose to raise \$50,000 additional—\$1,000 for each year of the history of Kawaihahao. We will start this fund to be known as the Semi-Centennial Fund tonight—Start it how? Just as you would expect. By the gifts of two families so closely identified with the past. I have the honor and pleasure of announcing \$10,000 from Mrs. Juliette M. Atherton, far distant from us tonight but present in a spirit of rejoicing and hope. It gives me equal pleasure and the same sense of honor to announce \$5,000 from Mrs. Anna C. Cooke, whose husband gave the chief impulse to this movement several years ago. The students, however, of Mid-Pacific want to be just a little ahead of these large gifts by being the first to cash their pledges. In appreciation of all that has been done for them, and is being done, the students and teachers of the Mid-Pacific request me to hand now to Mr. F. C. Atherton, Treasurer of the Mid-Pacific, \$250 in gold—\$125 from Kawaihahao and \$125 from Mills. And now we ask for a general offering from the old students of Kawaihahao. We expect from them tonight at least \$1,000.

Then we can close these historic exercises with a record of one-third the full \$50,000 pledged, and with the inspiration that will justify our confidence that on or before June 30, 1915, the full \$50,000 will be raised as a fitting and lasting memorial of Kawaihahao's Semi-Centennial.

Pledges of \$1,000 from the Alumnae and \$100 from former teachers were made during the evening. This brings the total to date to \$16,350.00.

It was unanimously voted to send a cable of greeting and thanks to Mrs. Atherton, and to incorporate the same in special letters to Mrs. Anna C. Cooke and Mr. Francis W. Damon. E. V. W.



KAWAIAHAO. (School Song.)

Composed by Mrs. Robert Plunkett, 1905

Nani wale kuu home o Kawaihahao
Ka home hauoli o ka la opio
Upu ae ka manao no ia pua
Ia pua hiehie oia home.

Hanohano mau no o Kawaihahao
Ka home au e poiina ole ai
Hoohihi ka manao hoi ilaila.
I ka hano me ka olu o Kawaihahao.
Chorus.

Kuu home, home nani
O ka olu ia o Kawaihahao
Hooheno ka manao no ia home
Olu i ka maka o ka malihini.

MID-PACIFIC. (School Song.)

Composed by Dr. W. P. Ferguson, 1914.

1. Far up Manoa where the rainbows
flash their light
Sits Mid-Pacific, fairest in my sight,
Mountains high, deep valleys
Diamond Head and surging sea
Crown her with their grandeur
Far beyond degree.

Chorus:

2. Broad are her acres, filled with trees
and fruits and flowers
Stately her buildings, matchless are her
powers.

Work and sports and studies
Crowd the year with happy days;
Trustees, teachers, students
Sing aloud her praise.

Chorus.

3. Nations and races gathered here from
far and near

Mingle together without pride or fear.
All are one and equal,
One in faith—hope—charity,
Loyal to Hawaii and our dear M. P.

Chorus.

M. P. Mid-Pacific! Daughters fair and
sons so true!
M. P. Mid-Pacific!
How we all love you.

KAWAIAHAO PRINCIPALS. (Simplified table.)

- 1864-1867—In the home of Dr. and Mrs.
Luther H. Gulick.
1867-1873—Miss Lydia Bingham.
1873-1880—Miss Elizabeth K. Bingham.
1880-1884—Miss Helen S. Norton.
1884-1884—Miss Martha Ann Chamberlain (Acting Principal). Jan.
to June.
1884-1888—Miss Mary E. Alexander.
1885-1888—Miss Nancy J. Malone
(Associate Principal).
1888-1891—Miss Helen Pepoon.
1891-1894—Miss Ida M. Pope.
1894-1895—Miss Florence A. Perrott.
1895-1896—Miss Elizabeth E. Gillan.
1896-1902—Miss Christina W. Pauling.
1902-1908—Miss Katherine C. McLeod.
1908—Miss Mabel E. Boshier.
(Miss Frances M. Goold,
Acting Principal, Sept. 1912
to July, 1913.)

MID-PACIFIC INSTITUTE.

OFFICERS.

Francis W. Damon, president; Doremus Scudder, vice-president; Wilbert P. Ferguson, secretary; Frank C. Atherton, treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Francis W. Damon, Doremus Scudder, John W. Wadman, Richard A. Cooke, Frank C. Atherton, William A. Bowen, Joseph P. Cooke, Theodore Richards, Or-ramel H. Gulick, George N. Wilcox, George P. Castle, Mary D. Frear.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Juliette M. Atherton, Mary Damon.

OFFICERS OF THE KAWAIAHAO ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION 1914-1915.

Mrs. C. S. Holloway, president; Mrs. David Hoapili, vice-president; Miss Maria Piikoi, recording secretary; Miss Kealoha Hookano, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. Wahinemaikai, marshal.



Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., is the new president of the American Board, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Samuel B. Capen. Dr. Moore is notably prepared for service as President of this body. He has served for a decade on its Prudential Committee, of which he was for several years chairman; has visited the mission fields in India and China, and has been a close student of foreign missionary methods and affairs. He will bring to the office rich abilities, a profound faith in the missionary enterprise, and a warmth of devotion such as qualify for distinguished

service. The honorable line of the Presidents of the Board will be fitly maintained.

It will be a pleasure to the other officers of the Board and to his fellow-members on the Prudential Committee to greet Dr. Moore under his new title.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dr. D. B. Schneder, President of the Tohoku Gakuin (North Japan College), is on a visit to the mainland. He is one of the foremost missionaries of Japan, whose influence is felt among the Japanese to a degree more than ordinary. He stopped here for the few hours which the steamer permitted and visited the Mid-Pacific Institute where he made the acquaintance of the Peace Scholarship boys. He was intensely interested to hear of the campaign in California, as he was present at the banquet given Mr. Allen in Japan who bore Peace greetings from America. Dr. Schneder had several interviews with Count Okuma and is the bearer from him of several letters to America, one in particular to Robert Dollar and the Peace Society with Japan's message in behalf of better understanding. He was disturbed to hear of the critical situation on the coast looking to further adverse legislation against the Japanese there, and expressed his opinion that in such an event the Okuma cabinet could not hope to stand. The likelihood of another cabinet inimical to America is big with portent.

T. R.

♦ ♦ ♦

Taxicab service has been introduced into Colombo, Ceylon. The cars to be used are of American manufacture. The taxis will compete with the 'rickshaw men and the operating company have planned fares and regulations to make the transition easy from 'rickshaw to taxi.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions has offered a prize for the best play or pageant on mission work under the care of the Board.

♦ ♦ ♦

The class in geography is larger this autumn than ever before in the world's history. It includes an unprecedented large number of adults.—*The Congregational.*

♦ ♦ ♦

BEAUTIFYING THE BACKYARD.

"How's this, son. Yesterday you cleaned up the back yard nicely, but today it looks worse than ever."

"It's not my fault, dad. I fired everything over the fence, but last night the kid next door slammed 'em back.

After Militarism What?

MILITARISM is summoned today before the bar of common sense. Has it made good? It is not enough to join in the arraignment of the present regime. We must look forward to the ushering in of a new order. With this end in view we wish to raise a few questions, and to propose a possible alternative to the military method.

What Are Armaments For?

Armaments have been advocated or justified on the grounds that they are necessary

- (1) For national expansion, and national defense;
- (2) For protection of citizens and commerce in foreign lands;
- (3) For upholding the national honor throughout the world.

We have been in the habit of considering these arguments as final, but more and more the world is coming to challenge their validity. The challenge takes form in such questions as the following:

Are Armaments Adequate As a Means of National Expansion or of National Defense?

Armaments were originally designed for conquest, but the present day world frowns upon that ideal, so we justify them chiefly as a means of self-defense; nevertheless the idea of conquest, or expansion by force of arms still survives, as is shown by the fact that Germany is even now accused of it, and by the further fact that other nations are always watching for occasion to force concessions from China, ostensibly for the protection of their "interests". Now, are armaments adequate as a means to national expansion? If so, we should have expected that Napoleon's tremendous exploits would have left greater compensation than they did; that Germany's acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine would have been a more profitable experiment, and that the Balkan war would have shown more satisfactory results. But in these days, the very division of the world into people of widely varying languages and customs makes failure a foregone conclusion where the attempt is made to govern conquered territory by force. Has not England's success in extending her territory been due, rather to her policy of give and take than to display of force? Her greatest failure in history was when she used force against

the American Colonies. All her later exploits have not compensated for that.

But if armaments are not adequate for national extension, are they not at least, adequate for self-defense? The fatal defect in this expectation is that the more we make them adequate, the more other nations rise to meet the emergency. The cruise of our battle fleet around the world was immediately answered in kind by the stimulating of military outlay among the rest of the nations. Every nation knows that its armaments are not adequate even for self-defense, therefore there is no end to the panic and demand for indefinitely heavier outlay.

Do They Protect our Citizens or Commerce?

We cite the historic case of the "Sick Man" of Europe. Everybody knows that Turkey, whenever she pleases, goes on annoying the citizens of any other country and destroying their property. She is wise in watching for the psychological moment, but when it comes, she acts as she pleases, expecting a few big diplomatic threats, but rather enjoying that, knowing that a mock acquiescence on her part will quiet things down till she is ready for the next move. The inability of the various nations to protect their citizens in China has been most conspicuously demonstrated, and the satisfaction demanded by force by the nations from time to time for loss of life and property only stirred up the anxiety and revenge of the Chinese, resulting in the indiscriminate massacre of citizens of all the great powers in the time of the Boxer uprising; resulting further in calling 400,000,000 people out of immemorial peace into competition with occidental nations in the art of protecting everything and everybody at home and abroad by force.

It appears, then, that we have undertaken a program which we cannot carry out when we claim that we will protect our citizens abroad. For every citizen we protect by force we involve many others in new dangers from which we can not protect them.

Can We Preserve National Honor by Force?

To ask this question would almost seem to answer it, for we are confronted by one of two alternatives; either we shall be dealing with a weaker power or with a formidable power. Suppose we are in—
(Continued on page 286.)

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL

By ELEANOR RIVENBURGH.



Photos by A. R. Gurrey.

A garden of faces! A garden of summer sunshine sifted through lacy trees, blossoming with the radiance of happy childhood, a garden of feathery grottoes, of beautiful ladies, of dancing fairies, of festive fun-makers, of flower maids, of dainty babyhood encased in chiffons and roses and ferns, here was a garden indeed, that might have awakened the envy of pretty Mistress Mary!

The booths alone were a charming feature, grouped about the lawn, overhung by graceful foliage, and presided over by maids and matrons of society. There were candy booths and Christmas gift booths, booths of home-made delicacies, and booths of toys, even an artistic booth of exquisite water colors of Hawaii! Ice cream tables scattered about the lawn, tea gardens, grab orange trees, gay colored balloons, vari-tinted cornucopias and paper leis, these and many other features added their touches of color throughout the grounds.

The pageant of flowers and juvenile jinks, which proved the most compelling feature of the afternoon owes its clever inception and production to Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, President of the Outdoor Circle, in whose beautiful home it was presented, and such enthusiasm was aroused by the pageant that suggestions for its entry in the Floral Parade of the Mid-Pacific Carnival have already been made. The invitation, however, has been declined by the ladies of the Outdoor Circle, who are already planning to make of it a yearly event of growing significance and importance.

Crowds gathered along the drives announced the appearance of the parade, which, heralded by criers turned into the avenue of trees. One surprise followed another in succession. There were dancing sprites and flower maidens, wreathed and garlanded, tiny babies in frailest lingerie, wheeled in carriages transformed into little chariots whose "every fairy wheel and thread" of cob-web tulle and lacy ferns and pastel flowers was fashioned. There were little girls following their dollies that rode in small coaches of daisies, little girls who were drawn as though in a land of make-believe holding high their streamers of gauze, little Indian squaws plodding through the crowds with a papoose and firewood bound to their small shoulders. There were little boys who rode tricycles dressed in suits of hibiscus flowers, little boys who drove pet goats harnessed in satin and held by ribbon reins, real little whips, who drove in

black and gold jaunting carts horses that erstwhile hung on a Christmas tree, little boys who rode in baskets of violets or were canopied by roses! There were floats that won applause as they passed by. One of these was fashioned of gauze on which storks and Kewpies were artistically posed, the other was the Royal Float where the King and Queen of the Carnival rode in state, drawn by handsome youths in white with sashes, and attended by little pages in Court attire.

The Chinese and Japanese children dressed in their national costumes were a pretty feature, and as the Russian skaters, in black and white whirled by, they drew the admiring gaze of many after them.

A real circus followed, provoking laughter and applause at every turn. Here were motley arrays of wild and ferocious beasts attended by ravishingly pretty tamers, and stern looking trainers, a manager in his Irish mail leading the show. A monkey, closely resembling the human species, a couple of Teddy bears captured in the Arctic regions, a Blue bird and Chanticleer were a few of the admirable features of the Juvenile Jinks division, which brought the pageant to a merry conclusion.

It was a land of make-believe, sure enough, and many were those, who, leaving the spacious grounds meditated:

AFTER MILITARISM WHAT?

(Continued from page 284.)

sulted by a weaker power. Even a school boy's views of honor prevent him from striking a boy smaller than himself. The only honorable course is to find some other means of dealing with insults or wrongs inflicted by an inferior. Undoubtedly we could walk over Mexico and wring from her a reluctant apology and a promise to respect us hereafter, yet a General Obregon, or anyone of his ilk, could continue to scorn us openly and we would have to kill him to silence him; yet we could not fool anybody into thinking that we had done anything very honorable thereby. In the very nature of the case, we can not, as the stronger nation vindicate our honor by fighting a weaker one.

But if, on the other hand, we are insulted by a really formidable power, how does it work out? Instinctively we know that we can not successfully invade, away from our base of supplies, a strong nation of people who have their homes, their provisions, their farms and their manufactures right at hand. The best we can do is to fight an inevitably losing game, satisfied at last that we have inflicted damage on our enemy at great and lasting sacrifice to ourselves; or else, we make a high sounding threat to tickle our national pride, and then back down as gracefully as we can. Every thinking person knows that, in either case, we have not upheld the honor of our country. Even the "Sick Man", sitting in his corner of Europe and comfortably smoking his pipe, laughs at the whole procession of the nations defending their honor against his insults!

To admit an unpleasant fact ought not to be regarded as compromising our national honor. The fact is we can not protect our citizens abroad any better than any other nation can. We are unable today to protect them in three fourths of Europe, we are unable to protect them in Mexican territory. We can give no assurance of protection to any who go among

"Fair are grown-up people's trees
But the fairest woods are these,
Where if I were not so tall
I should live for good and all!"

the tribes of central Arabia or central Africa. This is sufficient proof that we have set up an impossible standard of National Honor when we regard it as a *sine qua non* that we should protect our citizens wherever they are, as we proudly say, "by the entire military and naval power of the United States." There is such a thing as national honor, but we seem to have been cherishing a wrong ideal of it and to have misapprehended the way of maintaining it.

A Revised Code of National Honor.

The above argument is not directed against the policy of maintaining a suitable police force. There must be a national police force and there *should* be an international police force. The injunction "resist not evil" is a principle for individual application, when one is personally wronged; it was never intended to teach us to stand idly by when we see another wronged. Each Government is responsible for the protection of life and property within its own boundaries, and as such, it must have a police force commensurate to that responsibility. "The powers that be are ordained by God * * * The ruler is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." Rom. 13:1-4. It is not intended to argue against the need of a police force, but it is intended to argue that *one nation should not assume the obligation or claim the right to protect its citizens who go out of its boundaries into the territory of other recognized governments.* Here lies the *crux* of the whole matter. The whole incubus of modern militarism has been saddled upon us through our assumption of such obligations. For one nation to claim the

right to maintain order within the boundaries of another nation wherever its citizens may be found is an intolerable violation of national sensitiveness and must inevitably result in ever increasing armaments.

A citizen who goes abroad with the idea that his government will protect him by force of arms is tempted to become insolent and overbearing in relation to people whose strange customs irritate him; and the more military the nation the more domineering its citizens tend to become.

This fact is perfectly well known, but a characteristic illustration will be to the point. While crossing the Japan Sea the writer was thus addressed by a foreign business man of Shanghai: "I have no use for the Japanese. If a Chinaman doesn't do what I tell him to I kick him until he does do it; but in Japan if you kick a man, up comes one of those little four-foot policeman dangling a sword at his belt and runs you in to the police station. No sir, I have no use for such people." Giving our citizens forcible backing while they are abroad is directly responsible for the creation of this dangerous type of individual. He rouses antipathy against a whole nation or race of people wherever he walks. He would never dare display such brutality if he had to look to his own behavior rather than to his nation's guns for protection.

Is it not very evident that we need a revised code of honor in our relations with other nations? What such a code should be is suggested by one which already is in operation in smaller communities. As long as the families of any neighborhood observe the accepted standard of conduct their members go back and forth in friendship and co-operate in affairs in which they are mutually interested. If any families fail to live up to such standards, the others promptly sever relations with them, and instruct their children to keep away from them.

Let our nation adopt such a policy in its relations with other world powers,

maintaining diplomatic association with such as show themselves worthy of confidence and who show a proper regard for our citizens. Our subjects going abroad should be commended by passport to the chivalric protection of the lands to which they go, with the expectation that they will receive the same courtesy there as our country extends to citizens of their's who abide among us. Should any nation show an unfriendly attitude, sever diplomatic relations with it at once, warning our citizens that our Government does not undertake to protect any who venture to travel, trade or live in such country until relations are renewed, any more than we undertake to protect those who go amongst savage tribes or into the African jungle.

The above is not supposed to be an attempt at diplomatic language; if it were it might not be so easily understood, but it might be diplomatically expressed and yet convey to some nations the impression that if they wish to be in the friendly circle they must themselves be friendly.

It may be argued that such a policy would never work on an international scale. In reply we ask, could it possibly be a more signal failure than the present militaristic policy? It has at least the virtue of approaching a step nearer to the spirit and teachings of the Man of Galilee.

The adoption of such a plan would at once eliminate the need for all offensive warfare, making defense our only concern. We may go on about our peaceable business at home, keeping all our national police force busy on constructive work for the welfare of the people, yet standing ready to defend our beloved land against those rapacious nations whose sense of honor is so low that they will not hesitate to attack a people who have adopted as their motto the words, "Inasmuch as in us lies, we will be at Peace with All Men."

F. S. S.



Mrs. Muir, one of the China Inland missionaries in Tibet, in a recent address gave interesting information as to that far-away part of the world. Her mission station is thirty days' journey beyond the Western China line. She is eighteen days from her nearest missionary neighbor. To reach her station she crosses eleven mountain ranges, the passes being from 14,000 to 18,000 feet high. Mrs. Muir at one time was left alone in a village where she was surrounded by a mob of 500 people holding stones and shouting: "Kill them! kill them! kill the foreign devils!" She escaped injury by her rare courage and tact. Her husband is a medical missionary.—*The Missionary Herald*.

A Tribute to Ruth C. Scudder*

By Mrs. D. L. Withington

ONE night, as I said "good bye," not knowing whether or not we should meet again, Mrs. Scudder looked into my eyes and said, "Do not forget me." I answered, struggling to keep back the tears, "I could not if I wished to."

I did not then fully realize how true my words were, for since Mrs. Scudder's death her wonderful personality has been impressed upon me more and more.

From every direction—from this city, from all over these islands, from the Orient, and from the mainland of America—come the vivid memories which recall her presence.

I think the secret of her strong personality lies in the fact that she was so essentially human. Mrs. Scudder was not born a saint, she inherited a quick temper, a ready tongue and an impetuous spirit, and only her nearest friends and God knew how constantly and earnestly she struggled to overcome these inheritances. Her sense of humor also was great and carried her through many an experience which otherwise would have been discouraging. How many times I have caught the merry twinkle of her eye when it would have been quite improper for the minister's wife to smile! Mrs. Scudder enjoyed life to the full.

"Oh, this beautiful world!" she often exclaimed in her last illness, "How I love it!" She was always ready to do more than her strength warranted, church activities and all the charities appealed to her, and her hospitality was almost without limit. To how many weary travelers has she given a cheerful welcome to her home! How many teachers have spent the week's end in quiet rest there! Many an invalid has been nursed back to health and strength by Dr. and Mrs. Scudder's care in their hill-side home.

How could this woman—so strong in her intellectual powers, so happy in her husband, her home, her work, in the beautiful world about her, meet the quick summons to leave it all so bravely? From the midst of all the activities of life called to death!

Full and rich as her living was, I feel that her greatest lesson to us was given in dying.

How wonderfully she has revealed to us the power of faith in God to sustain us in all need! How close she brought Heaven to us when she opened the door to pass through!

*"Strong now to meet the strange,
Mysterious waking, where
"Himself shall welcome me,
Who said, "Where I am, there
Ye, too, shall ever be.
Good bye."*



IN the crowd of girls waiting for the doors of the Kealoha Manufacturing Company to open, was eloquent testimony to the community needs met by that institution. Hawaii has long been lacking in provision for girls seeking legitimate employment, and the manufacturing plant established by Miss Kate M. Atherton, has in every way justified the ideals of its inception. Girls employed here are paid a living wage, and at the same time learn a useful trade.

The institution entered upon its second year of service November 16, with Mr. D. Norton, recently of Seattle and San Francisco, as cutter. Miss E. Barlow is the new forewoman. Almost anything in the line of men's clothing will be turned out this year, although the company will specialize in overalls, shirts, pajamas, etc. A special sporting shirt will be introduced for the first time in Hawaii. The demand for bathing suits is so great that it is probable also that large orders for this kind of garment will be filled. School suits may also be introduced as an innovation in the workshop.

During a vacation spent on the mainland, Miss E. D. Schnoor, the manager, visited many garment factories and was impressed with the advantages of the piece work plan, by which girls earn wages commensurate with their skill. She introduced this plan with the reopening of the institution, and it was hailed with delight by girls to whom the work previously lacked incentive.

Lunches are again being served in the cozy dining room on the upper floor of the plant, and the program of musical and literary entertainments for the noon hour on Mondays will be resumed. It is probable that the Y. W. C. A. will co-operate with Miss Schnoor in carrying out a social and religious program for the year.

❖ ❖ ❖ E. V. W.

Miss Smith is a recent arrival in Honolulu, a guest at the Macdonald. For a number of years Miss Smith has been private secretary to President Abram W. Harris of Northwestern University, and is now on a year's leave of absence. She is a sister of Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, secretary for the American Board for the middle district with headquarters in New York City.

*Written for the Woman's Board of Missions and read at the November meeting.

The Friend

Have you kept your copies of THE FRIEND for 1914?

We can supply a few bound copies (on order) for \$2.25—\$2.75.

YOU CAN'T BUY a complete file. We tried recently and failed.

There are only 2 or 3 sets in existence.

As a RECORD—THE FRIEND is unique.

Nowhere else are the *important* events of Hawaii so faithfully chronicled. No one binds a daily. THE FRIEND is in the right form for binding and preservation. You would do well to send it to relatives or friends whom you wish to have posted, —not so much as to matters of promotion, tourists, sugar, etc., but concerning things preeminently WORTH WHILE.

Not only a Record. THE FRIEND is a creator of some of Hawaii's BIGGEST IDEAS,—The \$50,000.00 War Relief for instance.

As a LEADER. While we retain our present Editorial Staff, you may expect us to lead the Inspirational forces of the city.

Briefly the Features are:

Dr. Scudder's Editorials—a leader here as on the Mainland, The FRIEND is his main mouthpiece.

Frank Scudder's illuminating pictures of Island Mission Work.

Paul Super's "Men Working for Men."

A. A. Ebersole's News of Central Union Church.

Miss E. V. Warinner's bright and literary treatment of current matters, particularly those appealing to women.

Occasional trenchant articles from a number of pens.

Current Events.

Cousins' Column—The Hawaiian Mission Childrens' Society.

It is your privilege to keep on our subscription list, but it will take a check or money order. \$1.00 pays for a year.

THE FRIEND,

P. O. Box, 489.

Digest of Field Reports

For Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1914.

By REV. WILLIAM BREWSTER OLESON,
General Superintendent.

SINCE our last reports there have been several transfers of workers. Among our Chinese workers, Rev. Tsui Hin Weng has been transferred from Waimea to Hilo; Rev. C. How Fo from Kula to Waimea; Mr. Lo Yuet Fu from Hilo to Hanapepe; and Rev. Yee Kui has become supply at Kula in connection with his work at Wailuku. Among our Japanese workers, Mr. Kuboki has been transferred from Wailuku to Koloa; Mr. Sugimoto from Waianae to Wailuku; Mr. Sakawa from Japan has been stationed at Olaa, and Mr. Kakehi has been engaged as temporary supply at Waianae. Among our Hawaiian workers, Rev. Wm. Kamau has resigned at Lihue and has accepted his call to Ewa; Rev. W. M. Kalaiwaa has become supply for Kailua and Helani, and Rev. G. K. Waiau for Hanapepe. Five prominent Hawaiian churches, two of them with newly erected buildings, are without pastors, viz., Lahaina, Kaneohe, Waianae, Lihue and Napoopoo. Two Hawaiian ministers, viz., Revs. D. W. K. White and E. S. Timoteo are at present without pastorates.

The transfers above-mentioned have been of decided advantage alike to the churches and workers concerned; and our forces in the main are now better placed than for some time. Our most serious problem, which grows intenser as the years pass, is "How are we to provide ministers for our Hawaiian churches?"

Our Filipino evangelist on Kauai was ordained October 23, at Waimea, at the meeting of the Kauai Association. Mr. Rufo Augustin was added to our Filipino Mission on Oahu in June, and was stationed at Ewa. Miss A. L. Cooke of our Central Kona Settlement and Miss Lurena Merriman of Alexander Settlement, after very efficient service have returned to the mainland. Mrs. Gossin has become headworker at Alexander Settlement, and Mr. Mackenzie has again assumed his responsible post as superintendent of the Bereania Settlement.

Progress has been made in securing detailed plans and bids on the proposed new building for our Kalaupapa Church, and building operations will begin shortly. A new parsonage for our Portuguese Church at Hilo is now under construction. Steps are being taken to secure a new parsonage for the Hawaiian Church at Pearl

City. A handsome new building has been completed for the Waianae Church which is to be dedicated soon. Gratifying success has thus far followed the efforts of Rev. Mr. Oho in raising funds for the erection of a Church building at Hanapepe. Much needed repairs have been made on the Hawaiian Church at Nahiku. A new Japanese Chapel has been dedicated in Kona, and a lot has been secured at Honaunau for another Japanese Chapel. Land has been secured at the same place for a relocation of the Hawaiian Chapel. The Kalihi Union Church building has been removed to the new site. The money for many of these improvements has been secured in considerable measure from the local constituencies; and these advances in equipment will add materially to the efficiency of the work of these Churches and Missions.

There are several cases of Churches and Sunday Schools that have outgrown present accommodations and need new buildings. There are also repairs on buildings that should have attention soon, but some of these will have to be postponed until conditions are more favorable for meeting the necessary expense.

Another patent, viz., to the site of the Laupahoehoe Church has been received from the Land Office. Other applications for patents are still pending. This was pending for three years and a half. We hope this will not constitute a precedent.

The Japanese Girls' Home at Wailuku, an attractive and well planned building, is steadily proving the wisdom of its inception. It is filling a very real need.

A most remarkable series of evangelistic services all over the territory was inaugurated in connection with the Annual Meeting at Wailuku. These services were under the leadership of Rev. S. H. Kimura, pastor of an influential Church in Kioto, Japan, and resulted in a large number of conversions. All the Japanese Churches of this territory were profoundly stirred, and our pastors and evangelists have been called to greater responsibility than ever in their pastoral oversight of great numbers of inquirers.

In connection with these services at various points, notable conversions have occurred which have deeply impressed people in and out of the Churches. Similar remarkable evidences of conversion are also reported, not in connection with these evangelistic services, but as the result of the reading of the Bible among men and women of other nationalities.

The Young Peoples' League under the

leadership of Rev. A. Akana has grown to a membership of 96 and the growth of the English-speaking services at the K. of P. Hall has been steady and exceedingly encouraging. The better housing of the enterprise, and the possible enlargement of its scope, are matters of large importance to the increased efficiency of this organization. Rev. Mr. Akana's report shows receipts from May to September 30, amounting to \$742.28. Expenditures for the same period \$135.35; thus leaving a balance on hand of \$606.93.

It is encouraging to note that the Bible School, in connection with Mills Institute, for the training of ministers and other Christian workers, has a better grade of students and is doing better work than ever. The ministers' classes on the several islands are doing increasingly valuable work in supplementing the lack of such training in other years.

The withdrawal of reduced rates to Island Associations by the Inter-Island Navigation Co. has of course thrown the burden of full rates back on the ministers and delegates. This bids fair to become so serious a burden that in one Association at least the proposal has been made that only one meeting each year be held, instead of two as at present. In another Association it may be advisable to have two separate Associations, thus greatly reducing the traveling expense. Some readjustment seems likely as to the frequency of such gatherings, and a possible change of time.

Already a proposition is being considered by a Committee of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association looking to a change of the date of the Annual Meeting to some convenient time after the close of the calendar year. Such a change might call for a change of the financial year of the Board in the interest of simplicity and efficiency alike.

The Annual Meeting at Wailuku was a successful massing of our forces for the intelligent consideration of the needs and the obligations of our one hundred and five churches. These large gatherings are inspirational and educational. The moral sense of the churches on such occasions gets more pronounced and influential expression, and every individual attendant is impressed with the fact that he is part of a great movement for the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.

The reports from the Island Associations are well-nigh uniform in testifying to the value of the fall meetings. Discussion was focussed on great matters of vital moment to the Church and the home.

At the Annual Meeting at Wailuku, a Special Committee was appointed to arrange in behalf of the Hawaiian churches for a suitable memorial to the missionary fathers and mothers; and said Committee was authorized to confer with the Building Committee of the Hawaiian Board as to the nature of such memorial. The Committee consists of the following, viz., Messrs. Oleson and Erdman from the Hawaiian Board; Kamakawiwole from Hawaii; Kapu from Maui; Kaai from Molokai; Kekuewa from Oahu; Kamau from Kauai, and Desha and Timoteo at large. It has been suggested that some room in the new building be selected for the memorial, preferably the room set aside for Board meetings. Now that the plans of the proposed building are approaching completion, it is desirable that the contemplated memorial in behalf of the Hawaiian churches should also assume definite shape. The Committee will welcome suggestions. The Memorial should be distinctive and closely related to the present activities of the Board.

In closing, I would add that in a few exceptional cases, where considerable travel is called for, it would seem to be a wise policy for this Board to own, or control the use of a few light-running automobiles. This seems to be the wisest solution, in certain localities, of the perplexing problem of how to secure the maximum efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time and energy. For in Christian evangelism and colportage the economizing of time and energy is quite as valuable a consideration as in business.

Some of the reports which should have been submitted shortly after the close of the quarter, viz.: Sept. 30,¹ have not yet been received. The last report which is comprehended in this digest was not submitted until November 4. Hence the delay in presenting the Digest at this time.



The Proposed Half-Day Session

FOR over two months the Trustees of the Oahu College have been giving careful consideration to the advantages and disadvantages of one session in the Preparatory School instead of the two session plan now in operation. The opinions of many patrons and friends have been received regarding a possible one session schedule which might be arranged as follows:

Chapel,	8:15 to 8:30
1¼ hour session.....	8:30 to 9:45

Recess	9:45 to 10:00
1¼ hour session.....	10:00 to 11:15
Recess	11:15 to 11:30
1¼ hour session.....	11:30 to 12:45

A grouping of these opinions shows that the advantages for the most part pertain to the development of the child as an *individual*.

ADVANTAGES

1. Many children are now ready to go to school at 8 o'clock.
2. Academy and P. P. S. children from the same family can go to school together.
3. The school work will be done in the morning, 8:15 to 9:00, instead of 1 to 2. The highest point of vitality is in the middle of the morning.
4. Children will be able to have a hot middle-of-the-day meal.
5. These advantages will come mostly to children living near the school.

DISADVANTAGES.

The disadvantages pertain to the development of the child as a member of a community and to the benefits which the school can confer upon him outside of school hours.

1. The chief disadvantages will come to children who live at a distance.

The table of residence of pupils shows that nearly one-half of the pupils live outside of a district bounded by Manoa, Pawaa and Pensacola streets, viz:

Pupils living outside school district....	205
Pupils living inside school district.....	253

Total pupils in school (September).... 458

2. It is difficult to get children started to school so early when they live at a distance.

3. The early start from home and the late arrival after school make a long day for young children.

a. School session	8:15 to 12:45
b. Home to home when living near school	7:55 to 1:05
c. Home to home when living far away	7:45 to 1:15

4. The advantage of early morning study may be offset by fatigue during the last hour of the morning after a long continuous session, especially in the case of young children.

5. The new schedule takes away opportunity for teachers to meet and help children before and after school.

6. For the teacher it takes away a valuable time just before school when she gets herself and her materials ready for the day.

7. It takes away detention period for

children who haven't their lessons or who need to be interviewed or punished.

8. It takes away time for music lessons before and after school. The effect upon registration in the Music Department is likely to be serious. Four classes and eighteen pupils have lessons immediately before or after school.

9. The street cars will be crowded with both Academy and P. P. S. pupils coming at the same time. There is a disadvantage in this unsupervised grouping of students at the lively age, especially from Sophomore class to Fifth grade.

10. There will be a big rush and tumble to catch the cars and crowding on when the whole school goes home to lunch.

11. The loss of the long recess will be felt in the life of the school as many children value the play period and social period together.

The possibilities of this period for play and social purposes are shown by this table.
Noon Hour—

Total pupils in school (Sept.).....	458
Lunches at home	50
Pupils in First Grade.....	37

87

Balance remaining during whole or part of recess.. 371

Our plans for Mrs. Driver's work at long recess include

- (a) an attempt to get reasonable exercise especially for those who need it.
- (b) an attempt to direct all play ground activities for moral and social as well as physical purposes.
- (c) an attempt to increase the number of friends children make in school by bringing together children of similar tastes. Most children make their friends only among neighbors or classmates.

12. Most of the children will go home at the close of school. This will make Punahou a "Day" school, and will make it difficult if not impossible to carry on much of the playground activity in games, etc., which makes Punahou a community school.

—A. F. GRIFFITHS.



HOW HE FELL.

The latest Boston story is about a small child who fell out of a window. A kind-hearted lady came hurrying up with the anxious question, "Dear, dear! How did you fall?"

The child looked up at the questioner and replied in a voice choking with sobs, "Vertically, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits*.

In Honolulu Shops

Friendly Hints to Christmas Shoppers

A graduate of the Higher Industrial School of Tokyo finishing his education in Italy became interested in the manufacture of the beautiful "Mazalica" ware. When he had perfected the art, he returned to his own country, and now under patent from the government is making large quantities of this artistic pottery. Honolulu is seeing it for the first time on display at the Japanese Bazaar on Fort Street. Here indeed is a wealth of holiday suggestion. "Shozan", "Etsuzan" and the always beautiful "Satsuma" are offered in many patterns and designs.

♦♦♦

If you have joined the "Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving", or contemplate doing so, practical suggestions for the Christmas season will be welcome. What you buy fills a real want in the home, and best of all, it lasts a life time. When purchased from J. Hopp & Co., these gifts may be paid for gradually.

♦♦♦

Wrist watches in gold, platinum, and silver, gold and silver novelties, gold and platinum jewelry, fine leather handbags and distinctive stationery embellished with engraving and die embossing. This, in brief, is a list of holiday offerings at H. F. Wichman & Co. Never has there been such a wealth of beautiful things from which to choose. Personal inspection is always a joy, but orders by mail will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

♦♦♦

Wicker furniture is ideal for the tropics. Light, cool and durable, it is adaptable either to lanai or indoor furnishings. The finishing touch of harmony and comfort is in the upholstering. The Coyne Furniture Co. will do this for you.

♦♦♦

A well selected library is a constant joy, but it ceases to be such with the advent of the silver fish. Globe Wernicke cases solve the problem of how to preserve your literary treasures. They are sectional—buy as you can.

♦♦♦

Whether it is the college girl or the practical housewife you wish to remember, an electric chafing dish, toaster or perculator will be equally welcome. For mid-night "spreads" or every-day-in-the-week breakfasts the equipment is the same. The Hawaiian Electric Co. has a large assortment from which to choose. Electrically lighted ornaments for the tree are a permanent investment.

GEMS OF HAWAII.

Her emerald sea, her turquoise sky,
Her opal rainbow arched on high,
Her "liquid sunshine," diamonds rare,
Are priceless to Hawaii fair.
These pearls of thought I scatter wide,
To give out joy for Christmastide.

Can you imagine this bit of verse engraved on beautiful stationery decorated with the Hawaiian coat of arms in colors? Distinctive?—yes, and charming. It is the ideal Christmas message from Hawaii. Reasonable in price, too. Wall & Dougherty will supply your orders.

♦♦♦

Monstrosities in infants' dress are now things of the past. Only a few years ago it was that the dimpled stranger, goodness knows uphappy enough in his strange surroundings, was encased in a starched creation of lace and muslin that it had taken hours to launder, and many more to plan and make. Baby dresses are shorter and simpler these days—and oh, ever so much prettier! Dainty embroidery, the sheerest of materials, and the cunningest patterns and designs are shown in a real infants' department at B. F. Ehlers & Co. Everything designed for the use of the baby from dresses, caps, coats, underwear, tiny shoes and stockings to hot water bottles, toilet articles, etc., is here shown. The troubles of the "Old Woman in the Shoe" would become negligible in this modern department store.

♦♦♦

Since the Christian world began, or certainly since Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus went into business, Christmas has been the children's own day. In an effort to provide attractive, and at the same time sensible gifts, N. S. Sachs & Co. has proved a splendid friend alike to parents and children. What child would not hail with delight a hard-wood desk all his own, and what mother would not rejoice at a suitable receptacle for always-out-of-place paper and pencils and scrapbooks. Toys of every conceivable kind are included in the attractive holiday display, with a beautiful line of hand embroideries and stamped leather goods for mothers and older sisters.

♦♦♦

College posters, Hawaiian scenes, famous prints from all parts of the world; one could not ask for a better selection. They are all to be found at the Pacific Picture Framing Company.

♦♦♦

Apples and oranges are among the few things made cheaper by the war. An over supply in California, Washington and Oregon has flooded the markets. Place your order now for Christmas. Nuts, raisins, bon-bons, mincemeats, etc., are other necessary parts of the Christmas menu. Day & Co. will promptly supply all orders.

♦♦♦

Everything from massive pieces of furniture to tiny bits of carved ivory, are in-

cluded in the assortment shown by Wing Wo Tai, the Chinese importer. The goods in this store are distinctly Chinese in character and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. The store is on Nuuanu, two doors below King.

♦♦♦

The medical and sociological experiment begun three years ago by the founders of Arequipa Sanitorium in Fairfax, Cal., has established its mission. The attempt is here made to give the very best medical care to curable cases of consumption at a price within reach of the people of small means, and then to provide a way for patients to earn their medical treatment. The problem of "means" was solved by the installation of a plant for the making of pottery. The first months of operation not only demonstrated the pleasure of the patients in their work, but the bowls, vases, etc., that they made showed an unexpected skill and charm in workmanship that gained the instant approval and support of art dealers. If you have never seen this pottery work there is a real pleasure still in store for you. Dimond & Co. are the local agents. This and other pottery can be made by this store into the most attractive lamps imaginable. Holes are bored, the electric cords inserted, and presto! a beautiful reading lamp.

♦♦♦

Christmas often has terrors for the "women folks" because of the problem of what to get for the men in the family. Silva's Toggery will help you choose. The assortment of leather goods includes comb and brush cases, handkerchief cases, collar boxes, manicure sets, purses, etc. Then if the socks and ties for the innermost circle didn't mysteriously disappear right after Christmas last year you may be encouraged to buy some of these. A big assortment from which to choose.

♦♦♦

Sanitation is the cry of the hour. The Board of Health says even soda water bottles—the common kind—are tabu. In self-defense you must lay in a supply of paper cups and towels. The former will save your life (mayhap) and the latter your wash bill. Phone the American-Hawaiian Paper Co.

♦♦♦

Did you know that right here in Honolulu we have a candy factory? It is in the basement of the Sweet Shop and has only been in operation a fortnight. Strictly fresh, hand made candies for the holiday season is a special feature planned by the Sweet Shop. This is a "made at home" institution. Help it along.

♦♦♦

Even Milady's shoes have a distinctive touch these days. Some most attractive combinations of black and white, with either color predominating, are shown at the Manufacturers' Shoe Company. A pleasing variation is shown also in bronze leather in models for either street or evening wear.

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Still another "practical" suggestion comes from the Regal Shoe Co. Shoes are a very important part of the wardrobe, and different styles for different occasions a necessity rather than a luxury. A well shod foot is a veritable "joy forever". Shoe orders will help solve the problem for you. Orders to other islands prepaid.

Everything for the household and the athletic youngster at E. O. Hall & Co.

Of the "Things Hawaiian", tapa cloth, lauhala mats and baskets, native seed ornaments, koa calabashes, trays, etc., are to the front in large assortments. Camphor wood trunks, Shantung silks and laces from China, brasses and prints from India, and a wealth of Japanese curios; all these rival attention at the Hawaii and South Seas Curio Company. This, "the largest Pacific Souvenir Store in the World", offers thousands of suggestions for gifts to mainland friends.

Caruso, Schumann-Heink, Melba, Elman and others are welcome visitors to every home of culture. An evening with the great musicians of the world is a pleasure within the reach of almost everyone. Order your Victor machine now and buy the records as you can. Bergstrom & Co. has the largest stock in the city.

A big assortment of Japanese curios and fancy goods of all descriptions may be found at Sayegusa's on Nuuanu St. This store is the delight of the tourist, and enjoys a regular patronage from townspeople whose interest in things distinctly Japanese is revived with the coming of the Christmas season.

E. V. W.

A CRYING NEED.

There is a special call for gifts to the Kalaupapa Settlement and to our unfortunate brothers there at this Christmas season. We are erecting a new church building for the Protestant Christians. The major part of its entire cost has been contributed by members of our Hawaiian churches throughout the Territory. We still lack \$200 of the amount needed to complete the building which will be well along in construction by Christmas time. Here is an opportunity to make your Christmas gift a permanent blessing. The contract price includes the pews, the seats for the congregation, but not the other furnishings. We need suitable large lamps, we need a pulpit desk and chairs; a pulpit Bible; a set of hymnals for the congregation; a desk and chairs for the pastor's office.

These are opportunities for many to share in equipping this beautiful new

What are "Useful" Presents?

We submit the following by way of an answer:—

Those gifts are the most *useful* that serve the HIGHEST use and the LONGEST use.

All right them, we have them,—especially for children.

They are gotten up in very attractive style. Picture stories of the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Scripture, Birthday Books, Bibles, Calendars, Cards for everybody.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms.

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
 LAUNDRY**
 =
 DYEING AND
 CLEANING
 WORKS

**E. R. BATH
 PLUMBER**

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSETGuaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
 SIDEBARDS,
 BOX COUCHES
 MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
 SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest
 Style
 Clothes
 Made
 to Order
 and
 Guaranteed
 to Fit.

church. The Christians at Kalaupapa will rejoice in such gifts the whole year through.

Send a cash gift or a promise to supply some of these needs to Mr. Theodore Richards. J. P. E.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lord Kitchener has announced that no present of intoxicants will be accepted for soldiers in the field, and if placed in the military authorities' hands they will not be forwarded.

♦ ♦ ♦

We might not know that some of the warring nations are Christians if they did not advertise the fact.—*Washington Herald*.

♦ ♦ ♦

BIBLE IN MOVING PICTURES.

There has been recently organized in the city of Philadelphia The Religious and Educational Motion Picture Society, whose purpose is to install in churches, schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, missions, etc., a new motion-picture projecting machine, which will also display stereopticon slides.

This society is now arranging to put on moving picture films all the striking incidents in the Old and New Testaments, the complete story of home and foreign missionary progress all over the world, the great temperance movement from a practical, as well as a scientific point of view, together with all the effort that is being made for the mental, moral, social and spiritual uplift of the world in every department of human activity. These pictures, widely exhibited, will do a vast amount of good, and will undoubtedly stimulate a new interest in Bible study and prove a great benefit to the activities of the church. Colonel S. S. McClure, the founder of McClure's Magazine, is president of the society.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of the last adobe houses in Honolulu, built in 1830, was razed a few weeks ago to make room for a modern building. The world do move!

♦ ♦ ♦

The Kohala *Midget* thinks the annexing of the national anthem of Great Britain a good example of "nerve" or "gall." To us it seems an instance of where good sense triumphed over the tendency to a divisive spirit. If the nations should attempt to annex each other by the voice of song there would be less tendency to annex each other by the shout of the battlefield.

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
 MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

*On Fort Street,
 Pantheon Bldg.*

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
 Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
 Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
 CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
 Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
 Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
 HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
 ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
 142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
 Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
 Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
 binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
 anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

NEW LEGISLATIVE METHODS

(continued from page 270.)

14. A workable bastardly law.
15. A boarding establishment for defective children.
16. Care of orphans by adoption or placing out.
17. Entire territorial management of the schools.
18. Child labor.
19. Modification of the curfew law.
20. Larger school accommodations.
21. Vocational Schools on more or less self-supporting basis.
22. Medical inspection of schools.

It was seen at once that only part of these subjects could be incorporated in bills, and at subsequent meetings a process of elimination has been employed.

At the second conference Judge Whitney outlined the Juvenile Court program, covering the care of delinquent, dependent feeble-minded or mentally deficient children, a new adoption law, and all sentences indeterminate.

The question of the unemployed was taken up by the Associated Charities at the meeting of November 25. A tentative bill drafted at that meeting suggested that a study of employment conditions of the territory be made by employers and workers, that an attempt be made to regularize business through a distribution of government work, and also the regulation of employment agencies.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Dr. Sinclair presented a measure covering the care of incurables other than tubercular. This includes cancerous patients and epileptics, for whom there is now no territorial provision.

Judge Whitney will present at the conference of December 9, a bill or bills definitely incorporating the measures previously suggested as the "Juvenile Court Programme."

Measures dealing with matters vital to the interests of the Anti-Saloon League have already been presented to the conference and will come up for discussion at a later date.

The College Club is preparing data in regard to medical inspection in the schools. This will also be discussed at some future time.

The Conference is composed of social workers interested in legislation. The sessions are held each Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Library building and are wide open to the public.

E. V. W.

CENTRAL UNION NEWS.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE

In accordance with the custom of years, Central Union united with the Methodist and Christian Churches for a union Thanksgiving service. The service this year was held in Central Union Church and the sermon delivered by Rev. E. E. Brace, pastor of the First Methodist Church. The attendance was larger than in some former years and the response from the audience to every number on the program showed a splendid interest. Governor Pinkham was present on the platform to read the President's Proclamation and the other parts in the service were taken by Rev. D. C. Peters of the Christian Church, Rev. Wm. B. Oleson, and Dr. William H. Fry, Superintendent of Methodist Missions. The offering of the day, by the vote of the three churches participating, was sent to Leahi Home.

COMMUNITY RALLIES.

On three successive Sunday evenings during the past month there have been meetings of more than ordinary significance at Central Union Church. On Sunday evening, November 8th, the Anti-Saloon League arranged a program on the nation-wide Temperance Crusade. Three speakers followed one another in presenting the various phases of this timely topic. Dr. W. P. Ferguson spoke on the recent progress on the mainland; Dr. J. W. Wadman, of the Anti-Saloon League, followed with a statement as to the local situation, and Rev. E. E. Brace, pastor of the First Methodist Church, rounded out the topic with a strong plea for the church to assume its full responsibility in this important matter. The speakers followed one another from church to church, each of them speaking, not only at Central Union, but at the First Methodist and Christian Churches, as well as the male quartette accompanying the last speaker, which sung at each of the services. Coming just after the national elections at which prohibition passed in four states, this meeting was especially appropriate and indicated that there is a determination here in these islands not to be behind in making war upon this great evil. The spirit of the occasion was prophetic of better things for Hawaii.

The following Sunday evening, November 15th, the Anti-Tuberculosis League conducted a platform meeting on the other great community fight which is on and must continue to be waged to the finish, namely "The War on the Great

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.

✻ ✻

Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.

✻ ✻

TELEPHONE 3743.

Silva's
Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

White Plague." Dr. W. C. Hobdy
Chairman of the League, presided most
graciously. Addresses were delivered by
Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Hon. Lorrin A.
Thurston, and Mr. James A. Rath. The
special plea of the evening was for a large
response to the annual sale of Red Cross
stamps which was to be conducted on the
following day throughout the city and the
proceeds of which are every year applied
to the work of the League. A splendid
audience assembled and if any one had
any doubt before coming as to the need
of an aggressive campaign being waged,
such doubts surely were dispelled by the
convincing array of facts presented by
these gentlemen. The offering of the
evening, by a special vote of the Standing
Committee of the Church, was added to
the anti-tuberculosis fund.

Once a year the Salvation Army is in-
vited to conduct a service at Central
Union. This year they took charge of the
service of Sunday evening, November 22.
It is always a pleasure to welcome the
Army and hear their songs as well as to
listen to the address of the evening. Col.
Blanche B. Cox, the Commandant of the
local Army, gave a most effective gospel
address, using for her subject the striking
topic "The Bonfire." The basis of her
remarks was the incident in the Nineteenth
Chapter of Acts, where the converts of
Paul destroyed all their books of magic in
proof of their loyalty to Christ. She
enumerated the things that the present
day Christian must be willing to sacrifice
if his life is going to count for much in
Christ's service. The meeting as a whole
was inspiring and helpful.



HAWAII COUSINS.

Miss Fidelia M. Lyons, well known to
kamaainas, especially on Hawaii, passed
away quietly on the morning of Novem-
ber thirteenth in this city.

The earthly remains were laid to rest in
Kawaiahao Mission Cemetery the next
afternoon, after a simple but beautiful ser-
vice at which Rev. A. A. Ebersole offi-
ciated. Hymns translated by Miss Lyons'
father were sweetly sung in Hawaiian by
a trio from the Kawaiahao Church Choir,
a fitting tribute to the departed one's love
for Hawaii nei which was evinced in one
of her very last conversations.

Miss Lyons was a daughter of the Rev.
Lorenzo Lyons, once known as "the lyric
poet of Hawaii." She was born at Wai-
mea, Hawaii, September 4, 1839, and pass-
ed most of her life in that village. There
she and her sister continued to some ex-

E. W. QUINN

MODERN
PLUMBER

28 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

✱ **SAYEGUSA** ✱
**JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
 OBJECTS OF ART
 AND CURIOS.**

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
 courteous treatment have been the
 factors which have made us "The
 Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
 and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
 ware has added materially to the
 success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
 53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

tent the missionary labors that had so en-
 deared their parents to the Hawaiians.

As a young girl she attended Punahou
 School, many present residents of Hono-
 lulu being among her schoolmates.

Ten years ago failing health was the
 cause of her leaving Waimea to be cared
 for in Honolulu, where she has since re-
 sided. Her's was a simple, uneventful
 Christian life characterized always by the
 child-like but strong faith that was her
 blessed heritage.

She was uncomplaining through years
 of lonely seclusion and subsequent years
 of invalidism. Even in her last hours she
 showed consideration for those who cared
 for her rather than for herself.

Miss Lyons was a sister of Dr. A. B.
 Lyons of Detroit, Michigan, the late Prof.
 Curtis J. Lyons of Honolulu and the late
 Mrs. Joseph Hay of Myrtle Point, Ore.

✱ ✱ ✱

Space forbids the appearance of the
 index this month. It will appear in the
 January issue. Ed.

✱ ✱ ✱

EVENTS.

November.

1. Inner pit of Halemaumau shows greatly
 increased activity.

3. Republicans sweep territory. Kuhio gets
 big majority. Lane wins over Fern and Dem-
 ocratic Board of Supervisors is swept out.
 S. S. Manoa, on belated trip from San Fran-
 cisco brings news of collision with schooner
 Oakland off Golden Gate.

4. Chamber of Commerce enters campaign
 for War Relief. Movement started by THE
 FRIEND assuming big proportions.

6. News reaches Honolulu of cordial greet-
 ing given Rev. T. Hori, Japanese minister
 under the Hawaiian Board, at annual con-
 ference of American Missionary Association.

7. German Cruiser Geier, is interned at
 midnight; Admiral Moore takes over craft
 and paroles officers.

8. Prohibition Day in Honolulu churches is
 strong attraction; display of groceries in
 down-town hall shows how liquor depletes
 family larder. *Advertiser* prints views of
 Episcopal Diocese regarding Billy Sunday in
 advance of issuance of Hawaiian Church
Chronicle; communication says Diocese not in
 harmony with methods employed by Sunday.

10. Jared G. Smith joins faculty of College
 of Hawaii. Takes chair of agronomy.

11. Opening of Charities Conference in Col-
 lege of Hawaii. Department of Instruction
 places ban on sale of Red Cross stamps in
 schools. Says demand for charity too great.
 R. W. Shingle, back from mainland, says free
 sugar sure; only two delegates from Hawaii
 to national convention; federal building bill
 to be passed soon and dry dock question set-
 tled favorable to Hawaiian Dredging Com-
 pany. Mrs. Maria Berrill, kamaaina, dies at
 home of John Lucas.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
 "Pau ka Hana"
 Brown Bar Soap

*Honolulu Soap
 Works Co., Ltd.*

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line
 includes the
 Chickering, We-
 ber, Kroeger,
 :: Kreiter ::

Singer and Bou-
 doir; also the
 complete Aeoli-
 an line of Plan-
 ola Pianos and
 Orchestrells.

We rent Pian-
 os. We are the
 sole distributors
 for the Victor
 Talking Machine
 Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
 the One Price Plan—the only honest method
 of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
 1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
 SCENIC ARTIST
 AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celator Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

12. Chinese bazaar at Beretania Settlement
draws Society to Chinatown. Board of Health
declares tubercular population of Hawaii has
been reduced from 1890 in 1912 to 1410 on
June 30, 1914.

13. Chamber of Commerce asks Public
Works to prepare map as first step in re-
claiming of obnoxious duck ponds near Wai-
kiki.

16. Annual sale of Red Cross stamps for
tuberculosis fund. Venetian Tigers given royal
welcome by base ball fans on arrival of
S. S. Sierra.

17. Thelma Parker Smart dies in San Fran-
cisco. Cable from War Department announc-
ing transfer of Brig.-Gen. C. R. Edwards from
First Hawaiian Brigade at Schofield Barracks
to command of troops in Panama Canal Zone.
Brig.-Gen. J. P. Wisser to be sent here.

19. General Freight Agent of port an-
nounces that American-Hawaiian *S. S. Co.*
would inaugurate with arrival of *S. S. Mexi-
can*, November 28, a ten day service between
New York and Honolulu.

20. Robert Dollar, president of Dollar *S. S. Co.*,
passing thru port predicts big future for
local shipping circles. Governor Pinkham re-
fuses to allow Japanese aviator to fly at
Moanalua.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO

Wholesale and Retail
BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.
Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—::—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires*.

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—::—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Especial Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK "Cascade" Ginger Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1914

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM- MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats.
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.



Honolulu, T. H.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.
G. P. CASTLE,

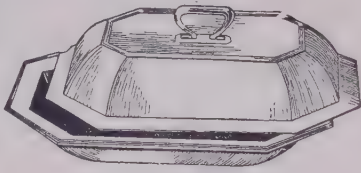
M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.
G. N. WILCOX,

L. T. PECK, Cashier.
H. M. von HOLT.

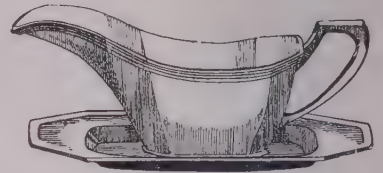
United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED



Of gifts, choice Silverware most delicately suggests personality. It indicates good taste because it is beautiful, good sense because imperishable. Why then should not your gift be personal?



The store of a thousand Christmas Delights

*invites your early
inspection of*

Worthy Christmas Gifts

WICHMAN & CO.

Jewelers



Telephone 4040
P. O. Box 985

Cable Address:
"Ykyou"

Y. K. YOU & CO.

===== WHOLESALE AND RETAIL =====

GROCERIES

❁ ❁ FRUITS AND FEED ❁ ❁

Hocking Building, King St.
Bet. Nuuanu and Smith Sts.

Honolulu, T. H.

THE FRIEND

A New Leaf

He came to my desk with quivering lip—

The lesson was done—

“Dear teacher, I want a new leaf, he said,

“I have spoiled this one.”

In place of the leaf so stained and blotted,

I gave him a new one all unspotted,

And into his sad eyes smiled—

“Do better, now my child.”

I went to the Throne with a quivering soul—

The old year was done—

“Dear father, hast thou a new leaf for me?

I have spoiled this one.”

He took the old leaf, stained and blotted.

And gave me a new one all unspotted,

And into my sad heart smiled—

“Do better, now my child.”

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.



Real Estate



*Stocks and
Bonds*



*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*



*Safe Deposit
Boxes*



**Fort & Merchant
Streets: Honolulu**

H. Hackfeld & Co. LIMITED

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers of General Merchandise
Agents for Pacific Mail and American-
Hawaiian S. S. Cos.

HONOLULU, T. H.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and
PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.
Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.
San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The B. F. Dillingham Co. LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty



*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, JANUARY, 1915.

No. 1.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards


F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner

Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy

A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

The Peaceful Year of 1915.

INETEEN hundred and fourteen will live long in the world's memory as the most fateful year in man's story. More human butchery, greater sacrifice of artistic treasure and more reckless waste of hard earned capital were crowded into its closing months than into any one of its predecessors since history began. Is nineteen hundred and fifteen to be but an expansion of this horror or will it mark the opening of a new era in the life of humanity? The answer to this question lies more in the power of every individual than seems credible. That the terrible forces dealing wholesale destruction can be silenced and the new age of Peace ushered into life by anything short of a huge combination of compelling energy is a thesis on the surface hard to maintain. But there is good reason for holding that already the anti-toxine to this noxious war virus is being developed in the system of that huge organism which we call human society. The elaborate peace propaganda of the past

quarter century has not been wasted. On the contrary its splendid efficacy is just about to be demonstrated. Just such a stupid, senseless, useless conflict as the present war was needed to burn the lesson of the peace movement deep into the substratum of the human consciousness. Any day we may expect Europe to emerge from its fit of insanity and exclaim "What fool's play are we at? Let us be men not un-reasoning brutes!" Furthermore the life of the world is so unified that every man on earth has a tremendous responsibility and a rare privilege at this moment. Waves of conviction from man to man, nay from one man to all others, were never before so easy of passage as today. In a very real sense world peace is determined by each one of us. The sentiment "war must go, away therefore with the war lust in my heart!" if honestly practised by every individual will soon girdle the globe, summon a peace conclave in Europe and fashion a warless civilization on earth. But the sentiment must be sincere and without reservation. In the American this means the cultivation of brotherhood with Asia. Peace can not dwell permanently in an atmosphere of racial prejudice. Every European battlefield is singing this song. If the nations on that continent had not cultivated race consciousness and fostered hatred of alien peoples, the war would never have taken place. Study for example the frightful song of hatred toward England which the German poet Lissauer has given to his nation as one of the slogans of the present conflict. One of our own greatest statesmen, Elihu Root, in an address before the American Society of International Law nearly eight years ago, uttered the following prophetic words, which it were well that every American should engrave in his memory permanently: "It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power, *but the people now, not governments, make friendship or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war between nations.* In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign offices and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep

or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other. *The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with discourtesy and insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace.* Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form"* The war in Europe has been called a war of the overlords, but a closer study of the utterances of the entire German nation shows that Senator Root speaks the truth when he says "the people now make peace or war." The American who sets the house of his own soul at peace with men of every alien race, who will listen to no suggestion of racial discrimination in his nation's treatment of immigrant peoples and who stands for equal justice to all men, by this very action becomes a mighty peacemaker. His influence tho unseen permeates the world of men and helps the nations of Europe to come into the Federated State toward which mankind is steadily tending. 1915 will usher in the era of World Wide Good Will exactly in proportion to every individual's self surrender to the spirit of universal human Friendhood.

* The italics are ours.

♦ ♦ ♦

What Will Japan Do With Kiaochau?

When the representative of THE FRIEND called upon Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, in Washington, recently, he said, "Wherever I go in America, Viscount, people anxiously inquire 'How does Japan intend to dispose of Kiaochau?' I reply, 'I believe that Japan will restore the conquered territory to China for two reasons. First, it is absolutely necessary to the peace of the Far East that the most cordial and intimate relations of friendship should subsist between China and Japan. The two nations must move together. At present China distrusts Japan. By restoring Kiaochau to China, Japan will give the very highest proof of her disinterested friendship and will bind the Republic to her with the strongest possible bands of gratitude. Second, Japan will be very glad, incontestibly to prove to America

that she is not land greedy. By returning Kiaochau to China she will succeed in convincing her great neighbor to the east that she wishes no more territory and will allay the anxieties of excited Americans who constantly talk of Japan's designs upon Hawaii and the Philippines.' Am I right, Viscount, in making these statements?" Viscount Chinda thus appealed to said, "It is impossible for the Imperial Government at present to make any statement regarding the ultimate disposition of Kiaochau. That is one of the details which must be left to the negotiating nations when the final terms of peace are agreed upon at the close of the great war. But it is true that Japan does not desire more territory. She has enuf now to absorb all her energies in the large task of assimilating and consolidating her present possessions. Of one thing you may be sure and this you may freely tell your people, the Japanese Government will make such disposition of Kiaochau as will permanently guarantee the peace of the Far East." "Do you mean by that the peace of the Pacific?" asked THE FRIEND representative. "Yes, I mean the peace of the Pacific" was the Viscount's reply.



The Campaign of Good Will.

When the entire story of the campaign to promote good will between Japan and the United States that has been moving on in the mainland the past year shall have been told, it will form an interesting chapter of contemporaneous history. At present it is neither wise nor possible to go into details. The strategic battery to be silenced has been legislative action directed against the Japanese either by Congress or by State legislatures. It now seems as tho this point had been measurably gained. When it comes to recounting the how of this advance, it is not easy to determine the various factors nor the relative importance of each of them. Without question the European war has been exercising the controlling influence in this as in many other social trends at the immediate present. Nothing foreign to our nation has ever produced such a profound impression upon the American people. In the first place the entire world seems to sense instinctively that the conflict is the greatest fight ever waged by man to test the winning power of democracy. If Germany is victor, democracy is doomed. If the allies succeed, the reign of the autocrat is ended, and of all peoples the one who will gain most is likely to prove the Russian. Already he has achieved one of the mightiest

victories ever recorded in history—the overthrow of vodka. A moral reform like this never halts. It summons a people to march resistlessly onward. That the Russian is doing exactly that is made evident by the miracle of the welding together of the hitherto mutually antagonistic elements in her population. Black hundreds and Jews, Finns and Poles, Cossacks and revolutionaries have buried the sword and are fraternizing. This new comradry bodes ill to the bureaucracy which has so long cursed that long suffering nation. To a lesser degree this factor of the emergence of great moral ideals is characterizing all the fighting peoples. Belgium promises to be one of the greatest gainers here. Her sacrifice not only is marvelously endearing her to the world of humanity, but also is developing every element of greatness in her character. All the combating nations are experiencing a similar moral chastening. The end will be a Europe welded together by a common sorrow. The appeal to America of such an awakening of conscience as this war is roughly giving the European world is proving irresistible. Our nation is being stirred to think moral issues out to their legitimate end and to apply to its problems and their solution moral principles. Thus the perplexing question of our relations with China and Japan is being squared with the great moral law "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". The European war is stimulating our public conscience to do this task rigorously and honestly.



Anti War.

A second item in the effect which the continental conflict is producing upon America is the creation of a determination never to resort to arms with any nation. President Wilson's peace program outlined in his splendid message at the opening of Congress in December carried away his audience. On the mainland leading women are summoning their sisters to rally to its support. They hope to muster no less than twenty million women on behalf of lessened armaments in America. Having won this boon from Congress they propose to call upon the women of Europe to besiege their governments at the close of the war to lay aside forever preparations for mutual fighting. We Americans are becoming strangely proud of our record in Cuba and of the unexampled patience of our national Administration with turbulent Mexico. All this is reacting in favor of overhauling our relations with Eastern Asia and putting them upon a basis of bona fide brotherhood. We simply must not have a

war with Japan. It would be the greatest international crime our people could commit. It must be made unthinkable in either nation. If putting Japanese immigrants on a basis of equality of privilege with other immigrants will do this, we are going to be glad to give this evidence of honest friendliness. That this sentiment is growing stronger on the mainland is unquestionable. It is one of the crowning gifts of the European war to our nation. Our Catos are being inspired to demand *delendum est bellum*, and inasmuch as this necessitates readjusting our relations with the Orient on a basis of brotherhood, the readjustment must be made.



Other Factors.

The Panama Exposition in San Francisco is also exercising no little influence on behalf of a cessation of anti-Japanese legislation in that State. The Mikado's government generously voted to expend \$750,000 upon its exhibit and in carrying out its scheme of displaying the various striking features of the nation's arts, manufactures and other civilizational factors it has decided wisely not to omit a revelation of its own spirit of friendliness. These generous plans call for a corresponding acknowledgment and California people with their proverbial large heartedness cannot fail to reciprocate. It is felt that to meet this courtesy with the slap in the face of more anti-Japanese law would be an outrage and would crystalize public sentiment the world over against their State. So by common consent Californians are saying to one another "No anti-alien laws in 1915" Quietly too the chiefs of the three great political parties have discouraged this bear baiting of the Orient by legislative action. Labor leaders of national reputation also have joined in the procession so that everywhere one finds evidence of a changed public sentiment. There is nothing more interesting than a study of the currents of opinion among mne. Often they rise and fall like the tides seemingly without adequate local cause as tho obedient to the influence of heavenly spheres. It seems as tho this were taking place with regard to our relations with the Orient. Everywhere the whisper is being heard, "Ill will to Asia must cease. Let us have an era of brotherly good will."



President Wilson and the Civil Service.

Critics of the President who are conversant with his record as executive in Princeton University are very severe in their arraignment of the quiet way in which he

seems to carry out policies that conflict with his public utterances and in especial bitterly assail what they call his betrayal of civil service reform. Whatever may be the truth of this charge so far as it affects the mainland, it is undeniable that in Hawaii President Wilson is consistently violating the spirit of civil service reform. Slowly and steadily he is getting rid of officials whose faithfulness and efficiency are unquestioned and is replacing them with men of his own party. His handling of judicial appointments has been especially unjustifiable. Judges of the greatest probity, like Messrs. Kingsbury, De Bolt and Robinson, whose honorable service merited their retention and none of whom have manifested the slightest partisanship in the conduct of their offices or in their civic life have been set aside to make way for untried or imported appointees because technically they are Republicans and their successors are Democrats. The judicial office above all others should be far removed from suggestion of partisan control. We cannot imagine Grover Cleveland doing what President Wilson has done in Hawaii. His activity in thus quietly discrediting the principles of civil service reform in this Territory is particularly unfortunate.

◆◆◆

A COMMUNITY BEREAVEMENT.

The tidings of the sudden death, following an operation, of Rev. Dr. Wilburt Perry Ferguson, Principal of Mills School, came to Honolulu on the morning of January 5 with a distinct shock. He was so virile, had entered into the Y.M.C.A. New Year's evening celebration with such vigor, had preached so powerfully the previous Sunday morning in Central Union Church that the news seemed almost impossible. Dr. Ferguson came to the Islands in the summer of 1913 and in the short year and a half had made himself a vital part of the life of this community. He had just turned the half century mark and was in his full prime, had been a successful pastor in several prominent Methodist churches on the mainland and had spent many years in educational work both as teacher and as executive in important colleges and schools. He brought with him the ripened experience of these years of service. He came to the Principalship of Mills School as the third incumbent of the office within a few months time and found correspondingly difficult conditions. His rare executive ability and thoro acquaintance with the details of school management enabled him to put the institution in order in remarkably short time. Within one year it sprang to the

front rank of Honolulu schools, filled to overflowing with fine pupils and developed a large waiting list. A born disciplinarian, all difficulties of government disappeared, while the curriculum was strengthened and only first-class work was tolerated in the school room. Athletics were placed upon a sound basis, a splendid athletic field was plotted and is now nearly completed, the finances were reduced to system and large plans for the future mapped out. Dr. Ferguson knew how to deal with boys, winning their love and turning their energies where they would best tell. His power to lead them naturally to Christ was unusual and a large number of them came out in fine manly fashion as Christians during his year and a half at the school. Outside of Mills Dr. Ferguson was an equally great force. Being an accomplished and eloquent speaker and having had wide experience in public leadership he was soon in large demand. He was most generous in spending himself in response to these calls for service. In the jail, in the churches, among the soldiers and on great civic occasions he was a favorite and his sermons and addresses were full of power. He connected himself with unlifting agencies thruout the city and proved a very suggestive counsellor. He stood for Christian ideals in all his work and by his stalwart championship of the best won wide influence. His personal power was great and was exercised freely on behalf of every needy soul whom he encountered. This friendly touch was one of his most forceful and lovable traits. Honolulu has lost in him a citizen of great value and the Christian movement in the Islands a factor of very large usefulness. The deepest sympathy of the community goes forth freely to Mrs. Ferguson and the children in their great bereavement.

D. S.

The death of Dr. Wilburt Perry Ferguson occurring just as The Friend was ready for press recognition of the event and the community loss it involves, is made only in the above editorial, and a minute adopted by the Hawaiian Board. A sketch of Dr. Ferguson's life will appear in the February issue.—Ed.

◆◆◆

DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS.

On the Mongolia about January 15, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, will pass through Honolulu on his way to fulfil his duties as ambassador to the churches of Japan.

Rev. S. L. Gulick, D.D., who will be associated with Dr. Mathews, is to be among the passengers on the same boat.

A Winter Ascent Of Mauna Loa

By Dr. A. S. Baker

(In Connection with Mokuaweoweo's Eruption of 1914.)

THE writer was informed on Thanksgiving Day that a glow had been seen above the summit crater of Mauna Loa on the evening of November 25. On the morning of November 27th white smoke was plainly seen from Kona, and that night we had the finest display seen to date,—a big glow over quite a space, with a column of light at each end, the right being larger and higher. It showed well in spite of the bright moonlight. Smoky cloudy weather prevented us from seeing much on several days, but we got glimpses of a glow by night or smoke by day, frequently the "pillar of cloud by day" showing as distinctly as the "pillar of fire" by night.

On Wednesday morning, December 9, Rev. A. C. Bowdish arrived from Maui, and at 9 a. m. Mr. Bowdish with the writer, and as guides the two Gasparis, father and son, who had been up thirteen and fourteen times respectively, began the ascent of Mauna Loa from the government road at the southern boundary of Kealahou. We rode fine mules, with a pack mule carrying tent, provisions for nearly a week (including an abundance of sweet chocolate to nibble between whiles), blankets, and tools necessary for various emergencies. We had heavy underwear, shirts, sweaters, overcoats, slickers, double socks, gloves, etc. We reached the last dairy up through the coffee, guava and koa belts, soon after noon, and stopped to eat our lunch and fill our water containers. A strong odor of growing mint was with us nearly all the way and thistles dandelions and crows showed us the temperate zone through which we were passing on our way to the arctic. It began to rain soon after noon, but we pushed on through the ohia to the upper edge of the woods and went into camp rather earlier than was desirable as the afternoon grew dark so soon. We had a roaring fire all night, and our slickers kept our blankets away from the damp ground.

At daylight, December 10, the thermometer stood at 31 degrees, and ice had formed on the wet ropes. After hot coffee and bacon we broke camp and proceeded. We were ten and a half hours in the saddle this day before making camp a mile and a half from the crater's edge on Mauna Loa. Though some twenty-five miles straight up we probably had to go

twenty miles further in our windings around the holes and jagged aa outcropping here and there. We often stopped to replace a mule shoe, and took tent poles and a little firewood in front of our saddles from the very last bit of timber. Our pack mule ran into one tree too many and lost us our water, so that for twenty-four hours we were dependent on melted snow. The guide's mule fell on a side hill, and Mr. Bowdish's mule broke through so that his whole hind quarters were in where he might have dropped out of sight. The slope is no gradual ascent as it looks from the base, but is a succession of seemingly unending rough and jagged terraces of twisted lava of innumerable forms, up which one must wind his way amid a labyrinth of holes and among impassable masses of aa* lava. The wind sweeps cold without any break, and the hugeness and horror of it all finally gets on one's nerves, and aids materially in producing the mountain sickness so frequently experienced by those who make this ascent. Thin smoke was visible all day rising over the snow all about the summit, but we were indeed dismayed to find that, try our best, we could not find any place from which to approach nearer than fifty feet from seeing distance of the crater, before darkness shut down. We hastened down on our back tracks one and one-half miles and camped in the darkness on the first bare spot available, in a howling wind, and a temperature which soon registered 21 degrees.

The writer was so violently sick all night with what appeared to be a most intense form of sea-sickness, that in his weakened condition it was not advisable to try to recover the lost distance to the crater. Mr. Bowdish and the younger guide, however, spent nearly three hours away from camp on December 11, feeling their way on foot with sticks to test the snow and jumping from rock to rock where rocks protruded. Their reward was an exciting fifteen minutes at an elevation of 13,675 feet at the crater's edge, with a view of a cone about fifty feet high, shooting a lava fountain about one hundred and fifty feet more, uniquely seen against a background of snow. The lava was thrown so high that it blackened at the top before it fell, most of it falling back into the cone again, to be re-ejected glowing. There was one other boiling opening, with smoke points where other fountains had probably been, and the whole now blackened mass spread over the crater floor only gleamed faintly here and

there. The eruption was on the Kona side of Mokuaweoweo, a little south of the center. Activity had lessened much from what it had been, as no glow was visible from Kona during our absence, but at the date of writing it has again shown us a vast mighty glow, higher and more diffused than before. Snow appeared to be much deeper on the Kau side than on the Kona.

We all had fairly frequent nervous chills during that night and one of the guides had a rather severe headache, but the writer alone suffered intensely, and the last hour was long indeed for both those left behind at the tent as they pictured to themselves the dangers before the two who had pushed ahead on foot. It seemed to the writer that it would be an impossibility to cling to the saddle, but we broke camp about 10 a. m., December 11, and descended as rapidly as possible, with a stop for lunch where we found the first fire-wood. After some eight hours in motion we camped in the woods again, reaching the main government road about 11 a. m., December 12. The mules had no water for forty-eight hours, and would only eat pilot-bread on the mountain. The writer was unable to eat for twenty-four hours, but fully recovered at the end of that time at the lower elevation. We all arrived home in good condition, though very rough and unkempt, after a very arduous and most exciting adventure, and were able to conduct four services between us and the next four days.



A Worthy Mission

One of the most commanding issues of our day, fraught indeed with world-wide possibilities for good or evil, is the policy of America toward the Japanese. It is an issue that calls for something more substantial than diplomatic recourse to "gentlemen's agreements"; and to something more sincere than a national treaty that can be violated by local legislation. There must be some honorable and just recognition of essential equities if there is to be satisfactory and final solution. Calm and dispassionate consideration of all claims and interests involved is a prime factor. In such discussion there is demand for men of first-hand knowledge.

Accordingly Hawaii has furnished the mainland one such man in the person of Dr. Scudder, editor of THE FRIEND. For several months he has been in intimate conference with men of note in all the large centers, and has had an influential part in formulating suggestions which may later issue in wise legislation in Congress.

Already, as a result of the public attention that has been called to this question by the efforts of Dr. Scudder and his associates, there is a noticeable change in the tone of some public journals, notably the *Outlook*. We believe the discussion will go on and that out of it there will gradually emerge a policy on the part of our government both honorable and right. We are glad to welcome Dr. Scudder back to Hawaii, thankful that he has been able to render valuable service to this worthy cause.

W. B. O.

(Minute adopted at meeting of
Hawaiian Board January 8, 1915.)

In the recent sudden death of the Rev. Wilbert Perry Ferguson, D.D., Principal of Mills School, the members of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association recognize a well-nigh irreparable loss to the interests of Christian education in Hawaii. He was a trained educator, wise and resourceful in administration, staunch and outspoken in his religious convictions, affable and winsome in his social relations, and devoted to the best interests of this community. As a member of this Board, as Chairman of its Educational Committee, and a member of its Chinese Committee, he manifested the deepest interest in all plans and efforts for the betterment of our missionary agencies. We would especially record our grateful recognition of his personal services in the activities of our local Chinese Church; and of his stimulating leadership among the young men of Mills School.



Thrum's Annual for 1915, with its usual quota of valuable information, is off the press. Statistical reports are followed by articles of merit, among which we note the following: "Flowering Trees of Honolulu", "Commemorating Kauikaouli", "Hawaiian Pageants", "Investigation of Hawaii's Water Sources", "The Marconi Genius", "Introduction of Beneficial Insects in Hawaii", "Another Vanishing Landmark", "Hawaii at the Exposition" and "Two Great Sights in Honolulu." "Reminiscences of Sixty Years Ago" by Thos. G. Thrum, are continued by request from the Annual of 1914. A publication of such recognized historic value needs introduction and commendation only to those new to the islands.

* "Aa" is the Hawaiian name for sharp jagged lava as distinguished from "pahohoe",—lava spread out in leaf-like formation.—Ed.

The Late Civic Federation

“WHO said it was dead”? To which we subjoin the query, “Who alleges that it is alive?” To be sure there has been no inquest, coroner’s or other sort. Some ladies who were employed recently in Honolulu’s amiable vice—the forming of a new “Society for the —” when speaking of the Civic Federation, said “that it was as dead as a door-nail.” That is not only hear-say; it looks as though it would stand at an inquest as “a matter of general public knowledge.”

All right then. Who saw the deceased last alive? As far as we know it was up on the Nuuanu stream where some real vigorous action took place in that part of the body which was called the Committee on Parks, etc. That functioning, like a snake’s tail seems to have survived the death of the organism.

Now the writer feels like genuine regret at the death of this body and has no disposition to sneer or poke fun at the departed. A fine eulogy could be written,—perhaps *should* be written. Suppose you write it. Just now we want to voice our indignation that such a picayune cause should have taken C. F. off.

Our diagnosis is so ridiculously simple that we are not expecting any credit for it, much less agreement. Yet are we confident that what killed the Civic Federation was an over dose of Soothing Syrup. You see, the real life of the organization was a stormy one. It stood for something that meant opposition to many another something. It was polemic, doughty and efficient. There was a time when men asked, “on what stuff has Caesar fed”—thinking all the time of the Civic fed.—because a mere handful of men held opinions in behalf of the public weal which were righteous and fearlessly uttered them. Of course it cost bitter opposition.

Alas this grew very irksome to a number of the members. They argued that the life of the body should flow on in ceaseless harmony. “It created enemies, you know.” “Now let us find out something” said they “on which everyone will agree, some happy and harmless device for making Honolulu beautiful, for example,—never mind if it is bad. In point of fact the greatest of all offenses is that against good taste and aesthetics. People and laws are all right, it is only the parks, playgrounds and bill-boards that need attention.” (Mind you we are not quoting exactly—that’s the gist of it.)

The particular brand of soothing syrup that was used on the late C. F. was label-

led “Get Together” and its effect was soon apparent. The poor thing nodded, smiled, hurrahed a bit, and passed off into a comatose state in which the writer last saw it, previous to the situation outlined above.

We have been “scared” of this “Get Together” narcotic for some time. It tastes good but like another common drink, it is doped so that you cannot get out of the habit. Religious concerns get it like any other, and it threatens all manly independent opinion and action. Of course for men who must for business reasons stay on both sides of the fence it is good “dope.” It will do for the “Ad Club” just as long as the object is purely commercial and there are no moral issues involved. When those arrive and they must arrive, your “make it unanimous” (which is another brand of the same stuff) is no drink for men.

For Christians, here’s something finer, (strange, that it should be the absolute antithesis of the other!) “Come out from among them.” It has stood the test of years and has the approval of Almighty God, on the authority of His book. When a crisis comes again, this dictum will doubtless be the foundation of another body that will do the work that the Civic Federation did and more. T. R.



THE WAR: What Should Be Said About It In Our Schools

AN excellent article on this subject by Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews has been issued by the American School Peace League. It is worthy of careful study by every teacher.

Referring to President Wilson’s appeal to the people of the United States to “act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality” she points out the unique opportunity of the teacher to do valiant service in this respect.

Our school children drawing their origins in large part from the nations now at war strongly share the universal instinct to take sides. If this instinct is unguided it must result in increased racial antagonisms, if the pupils are led by the exercise of generous consideration to rise above this impulse, they lay, broad and deep, the foundations of peace and good citizenship.

Teachers can not fairly escape discussions on the war in the schoolroom. Lessons in geography and history touch it too closely to admit of evasion, and moreover to lose this opportunity is to lose the supreme moment for teaching history. But great care must be taken to eliminate from

the discussions any disposition to impugn the motives of any of the warring nations, or to excite the interest of pupils in the game of war through following the daily reports from the front. Rather the attempt should be made to grasp the causes of the folly of militarism and to find a chart that will lead the world out. Pupils should be taught to look upon the present spectacle with horror and to contrast the world at war with the world at peace.

What should be said as to the causes of the struggle? Among many causes emphasis is laid on the facts that trouble necessarily arises when people of one type undertake to dominate those of another, and that governments have championed the principle that might makes right, blindly assuming that national greatness depends on fighting strength.

What should be said as to the results of the War? The state of mind which war produces is probably the worst result,—the legacy of ill-will, the arousing of savage instincts. There will also be lower standards of living, heavy loss in efficiency, and the next generation, descended from rejected weaklings, will be of inferior stuff. But the fallacy that great armaments are guarantees of peace can no longer deceive the people. Public conscience will demand that this be the last great war and will aim at an international organization that will guarantee peace.

What should be said as to the Terms of Peace? is a question answered by certain suggestions as to (1) A representative Council of Nations, whose deliberations would be public; (2) Respect for the integrity of national territory and national self-esteem, and, (3), Limitation of Armaments.

The United States, and Final Mediation. At the close of the war the world will have to face a stupendous task of reconstruction, and in solving the problems that must arise the United States may be destined to assume a unique responsibility. The appeal of the embattled nations for our favorable judgment has conferred upon us a sort of moral leadership with all the obligations which this implies. The union of our forty-eight states with all their racial, religious and economic differences furnishes an illustration of the possibility of a world federation. Our nation has taken the lead in negotiating treaties of arbitration with twenty-nine nations, with more nations ready to come into the compact.

The boys and girls in school, by addressing themselves in proper spirit to these problems can have a large share in furthering human freedom.

The foregoing is a brief resume of what is interestingly argued and illustrated by Mrs. Andrews in an article which can be secured from *The Advocate of Peace*, Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.



XMAS EVE CELEBRATION.

Confetti throwing and horn blowing are sports that cannot well be dispensed with so long as we retain our national tendency to revert to the savage type. They are innocent fun, but they do not seem to fit in with the proper sentiments of Christmas Eve. If a concerted move were made to substitute some more appropriate demonstration for Christmas Eve, and confine the rough ebullition of hilarity to New Year's Eve, could we not look to the public for support in attempting an innovation.



And He Gave Some, Apostles

THE days of the Apostles are not ended yet. For we have one among us in Hawaii. And it is not strange that his name is Simon; nor is it strange that he is moreover a glorious Apostle. For his name, brought with him to Hawaii from the Philippines, is Ygloria. And though he never was in Judea or Galilee, the Master's hand has unmistakably been laid on his head in priestly benediction after the spiritual order, and the Master's command has brought him to our coasts to minister unto his scattered brethren up and down Hawaii.

Moreover he has the gift of tongues, after our modern way, and he goes about telling men of Christ in English, and Spanish, and Tagalog, and Cebuan, and in that other language of the heart that shines forth in his winning smile; and in the light of his eye,—a language in which the men of God speak a surer message of the coming Day than ever was voiced by the tongue of angels, or given expression through any of the alphabets of men.

Not long ago he was overtaken in his exhausting labors by exposure to rain and wind and was brought low with a serious attack of pleurisy, necessitating hospital treatment and slow stages of convalescence. Those were days of limitation, when he had to keep quiet and slowly recuperate, while calls were coming to him from every direction. He withdrew to the hills, and lived out-of-doors, a patient, hopeful waiter for the renewal of heart that would allow him to resume his work. That was a time of the testing of his apostleship. For when money came to him from his home-



Rev. Simon Ygloria in his sleeping kit (upper left.) A baseball team (right) is one of the results of his social work among Filipino young men. A Sunday School group of plantation children (below).

land, with the urgent request that he return, he invested the money in a motor cycle with which to get around among his countrymen here, saying: "There is more need of me in Hawaii than in my own land!"

And so he has preached to the hundreds of his countrymen on their arrival at the Immigration Station, giving them welcome and wise counsel; and has hunted them out in their camps, and in their dance houses, and brought them the gospel message in their carousals, and in their sorrows, and in their loneliness and hardships. And they have stopped their carousals and listened to his words. And they have stopped their gambling and attended his meetings. And they have come to him in their perplexities and endurances and loneliness, and have welcomed his guiding counsel. And thus he has wrought abundantly, in

journeyings often, in weariness and painfulness, gladly spending himself because of his great love for his brethren in a strange land.

He is a more modest man than two Apostles who crowded forward for first places in the Kingdom. He will doubtless never know what is here said about him, nor would he wish to have it said, for there is no spirit of boasting in him such as some Apostles have exhibited. He is only a plain, humble man of God, who loves his fellowmen, and can talk to them in a tongue that unlocks their hearts to the glad message he brings them. He is one of the many humble workers who are doing for the men of many languages in Hawaii what each of us ought to have a share in doing by linking ourselves up with him and all the others by our generous gifts and our prayers. W.B.O.

1894

Kamehameha School For Girls

1914

Early History

By Ida M. Pope*

* * * * * For five years the writer has had the honor to be identified with the Kamehameha School for Girls, and will write particularly of this school. On Dec. 19, 1894, the school was opened. All arrangements were wisely planned by the trustees and the building is thoroughly equipped for useful work and the comfort of all concerned.

The object of the school is to furnish a carefully arranged, practical education to Hawaiian girls of thirteen years of age and over, qualifying them for service at home, for wage-earning in some handicraft, or as teachers in the government schools. The number of pupils is limited to eighty. The tuition is fifty dollars a year of forty weeks (two terms of twenty weeks each). A limited number of full scholarships is provided by the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop and of half scholarships by the C. R. Bishop Trust.

The school has offered two courses—an English and a Normal course. The schoolroom work includes drill in the common branches, algebra, Hawaiian and general history, literature, elementary science, embracing physiology, botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. In the Normal work, the pupils have practiced in the preparatory school, they have reviewed the work of the previous grade, have studied methods, current events, school management, the history of education and psychology. The school grade has been advanced one year and the Normal course has been discontinued for the present. The work is specialized and allows three and a half hours daily for schoolroom work, which is supplemented by graded courses in drawing, music and calisthenics.

Industrial training includes courses in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and hospital practice. Gardening is a new venture and it is hoped that a department of horticulture will be established. In five years there has been but a limited area of the "rock-ribbed" Kamehameha earth cleared for cultivation; a green lawn, some trailing vines, a flower and vegetable garden tell what has been done out of

doors. We hope to see a fruit orchard, where the mango, orange, lime, papaya, and pear will flourish, and a garden that will supply vegetables for the table and flowers in abundance. We cannot make farmers of Hawaiian girls, but we can train them to beautify their homes and supply their tables with flowers, fruit, and vegetables raised by their labor; and we can give them an insight into the keeping and caring for well-ordered homes and grounds. The general housework of the school—cooking, laundering, and the care of public and private rooms—is done by the pupils.

Games—tennis, croquet, basket and tower ball, afford ample relaxation and recreation. Mondays are holidays. Saturday evenings the pupils gather in the assembly hall or gymnasium for literary or social entertainments.

The religious life has been awakened by the formation of a Young Women's Christian Union and is a prominent factor in the school. Committees for religious, missionary and social meetings, on work among new students, on membership, and athletics are formed in every department and encourage the development of Christian character. Church service is held every Sunday morning in the Bishop Memorial Chapel and the three schools gather there for worship. The Blakeslee Course of Bible Study is used in Sunday school.

Discipline is maintained by appealing to the honor of the pupils, refraining from force as a corrective.

Three classes have been graduated from the school. One of the young women completes a Normal course in Milwaukee in June, and will return to Hawaii and teach. Several graduates are teaching in the government schools. One is an assistant in kindergarten and two are receiving kindergarten training. One is doing general housework, another is assistant in the Hilo Hospital, and one is office assistant in the Hilo Hospital, and one is in the office of the Boys' Preparatory School. A number are married, and one is filling the position of bookkeeper very acceptably in the girls' school.

We are endeavoring to train the pupils to form habits of thrift and economy, to return gratitude for favors, to pay debts, to earn a little, to spend a little less, to put beauty in homes, and morals and in living.

So far as we are able to train these girls to meet the conditions about them, so far shall we be able to send forth a body of students with moral fibre to resist temptation, with minds trained for skilled labor, to enter home or trade, with bodies strong for physical endurance and the enjoyment of good health.

Hasten the day when we may be able to meet these requirements!

♦♦♦ The Second Decade

(By Anna M. Reid.)

TO portray the life at Kamehameha School for Girls one must study the purposes which Miss Pope held steadfastly. She wished to help girls to find themselves, to learn their own resources, to fit them to earn a living, and to fit them to live cleanly and honestly. She believed that the school to be of value to Hawaiian girls must hold them by the strongest ties during their entire lives, and not to be content to influence them during their six years of residence only. And so, the early organization of the alumnae has resulted in the forming of an efficient loyal body sympathizing with Miss Pope's plans and appreciative of her efforts. Not only at the children's parties given by Miss Pope for many years, to which the Kamehameha alumnae brought their little ones, nor at the more formal annual reunions, has Miss Pope greeted the old girls, but at monthly meetings, year after year, she has been present full of hope and cheer, and plans for work. Through her inspiration the Alumnae Association has formed both its Loan and Relief Funds—\$2000 is the amount of the first fund, from which two girls have drawn for further education, and there is over \$1000 in the Relief Fund, the interest of which is used to aid alumnae temporarily disabled by sickness or misfortune.

She gave her time to study local conditions and see how opportunities for Hawaiian girls earning a livelihood might be increased. She felt that some girls could take further training in nursing than the school offered and made it possible for the first girl to go to the Children's Hospital, in San Francisco, in 1907; this with the aid and interest of the alumnae. Since then three girls have gone to the same hospital, and six others have been in training in the Children's Hospital in Honolulu, and three at the Maternity Home.

But while she was giving largely of her

* Extracts from an article written by Miss Pope which appeared in the *Southern Workman* in 1900. Portions descriptive of Hawaii and her people are omitted.

time and energy to the alumnae her purpose of deepening, broadening and enriching the life of the undergraduates in the school never faltered.

In an article by Miss Pope published in *Handicraft*, June, 1910—we find she says, "For fifteen years the Kamehameha School for Girls has been dedicated to the work of making 'good and industrious women', undertaking to keep a nice adjustment between academic and industrial endeavor. To make good women! The work attempts to inculcate lessons, and train in habits that will make devout, pure, honest, temperate, pleasing, kind, unselfish women.

To make industrious women! To take the maiden from twelve to eighteen and fix the thought of consecutive work, a daily routine, to keep the mind alert, the body supple. For such a task a varied curriculum is demanded, following the ordered course of development. Yes, to read and write and cipher. To read the choice and wholesome books of history, poetry, nature and fiction. To guide, direct, awaken, stimulate, that's the thing pedagogical to hark upon, to make full women. To fit burdens that are not too heavy upon young shoulders and growing bodies. To make womanly women who can cook, wash, iron, sew, embroider, garden, and have a care for physical welfare, and beauty.

The fifteen years have brought results that have justified the rich gift of our blessed Founder—and statistics bear record of many 'good and industrious women' in our alumnae association."

The Sewing Department was moved in 1908 to the new building where the classes were more satisfactorily housed; and a Dressmaking Department, that should be largely self-supporting, was opened and installed in the Sewing Cottage enlarged to meet these needs, in 1911.

Classes in typewriting and stenography were begun in 1911 also. And in accord with Miss Pope's plan of aiding the individual the Senior Hall was opened, in 1912, and on the day of dedication December 19, she said: "Any scheme of education which does not train young women for home life is deficient. Senior Hall was built to meet an educational need. This building has not been erected that names may be perpetuated in stones but that lives may be made better, finer, kindlier.

Senior Hall is to be a home where the class to be graduated is to have the privilege of personally conducting (under supervision) a house wherein each member shall some time during the year, buy, order, cook and serve the food; become acquainted with food values, and plan menus simple, wholesome and nourishing; launder the

table linen; do the general house work. A place in which girls are to learn by doing. A place where is to be presented a model for the makers of homes in the future. A place where, it is hoped, gentle speech and manners will prevail, and respect for property and the rights of others be observed. A constant striving for ideals in all that relates to a home, is our hope.

In turning the keys to open another door of opportunity to Hawaiian girls, it is with the faith that the woman of blessed memory and constant inspiration at Kamehameha School for Girls, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, adds her blessing to this new enterprise, and we pray that we may deal aright by all girls who dwell under the sheltering roof of Senior Hall."

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of this school was observed by the gathering of the alumnae and friends of the school on the evening of December 22, when after supper the following program was given in the dining room.

Song....."All Through the Night"
Welcome.....Mrs. Hans Gittel '97
"Outline of the Twenty Years".....

.....Miss Aholo '97
Read by Miss Momi Keola '12

Song....."Ka Iini"
Class of '97

Address.....Hon. W. O. Smith
Song...."Songs My Mother Taught Me"

.....Dvorak
Mrs. Charles Hall '05

Address.....Rev. W. B. Oleson
K. G. S. Call

"Our Grounds".....Miss Mabel Wilcox '12
"A Tribute to Miss Pope".....Written by

Mrs. Nakuina—Phoebe Wilcox '16
Planting of Memorial Trees.

Traumerei Schumann

The "Outline of the Last Twenty Years", written by Miss Aholo shows that 579 girls have been in the school during this time; of these 209 are members of the alumnae association, 115 are in the school, 14 at school elsewhere, 29 are dead.

After the K. G. S. Call had been sung the guests went out upon the lawn near the Senior Hall, and Miss Mabel Wilcox of 1912 spoke of "Our Grounds": She compared the rocky barren stretch of twenty years ago—when the school was started with the pleasant gardens, shady terrace, the trees and shrubbery that embellish the grounds today,—and reminded her hearers that Miss Pope was a most intelligent gardener and planter of trees, and that she wanted a homelike environment for Kamehameha girls, and that she tried to teach them to love a well-kept yard.

Mrs. Nakuina had written in Hawaiian verse a tribute to Miss Pope, and Phoebe

Wilcox of the class of 1916 recited the lines.

Then three cypress trees, which Miss Pope had started, were planted as a memorial to her, by some of the younger girls, while the lines from an Hawaiian hymn praying that,

"The root may grow from the stem,
That the shoot may put forth leaf"
were sung, and the ceremony ended with the singing of "Traumerei" by Schumann.

Miss Pope's pleasant humor and buoyancy of temperament, fortified by deliberate self training enabled her to rise above small things, discouragements and failures, and she met disappointment gallantly, and one method having failed she gathered her forces to find new means of attaining a desired end. Her efficiency increased by conference with trained workers, her mental vigor quickened by carefully planned persistently followed study and reading reacted in a stimulating way upon the school. She sought in the study and experiment of educators and social workers in the states, in university courses in sociology, in gatherings of people discussing vocational guidance and industrial education ways by which she could encourage thrift, independence, industry, a neighborly spirit at Kamehameha.

Her understanding of the community spirit shows in the service rendered to Kaiulani Home, Lanakila Hale, and to the College Club in its campaign against tuberculosis. And thus she taught the alumnae and the student body, by precept and example, the duty they owed to the community, and endeavored to foster an *esprit de corps* that should hold Hawaiian girls together, and make it easier for them to live worthy lives. She discouraged gossip, encouraged work, especially manual work, and inculcated honesty in all the relations of life, the necessity of paying one's debts promptly, of meeting responsibility, of respecting property entrusted to one.

That the efficiency of the school might be increased she conferred with teachers at the Normal School, and the inspectors of schools throughout the islands where Kamehameha girls were teaching, or might be teaching in the future, inviting suggestion and criticism.

She encouraged her own teachers to get a knowledge of home conditions in these islands, of the racial characteristics of Hawaiians, and to study the problems of their own departments, and was ready to offer facilities, aid, advice, and to recognize achievement.

By such ideals and by such means has life at Kamehameha School for Girls been influenced.

How They Loved Her

A Tribute to the Life of Miss Ida M. Pope.

By FLORA N. ALBRIGHT.

IT came, it lingered with us, and passed on, a beautiful life; but there is a sequel, grand beyond understanding. The marvelous influence of that life has not passed on. It lingers with us still and upholds.

At times we forget, and our lonely hearts call again and again. The ear eagerly strains to catch the response, and the eye for one joyous moment seems to behold the beloved form we long for—then we remember and are sad because we realize that it is all too true that

*"Out of sight and out of reach they go,—
These close familiar friends who loved us so."*

Then mercifully comes the more comforting assurance:

*"But, death hath made no breach
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust,
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach;
But there's an inward spiritual speech
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust.
It bids us do the work that they laid down,
Take up the song where they broke off the strain."*

Reverently and sadly, faltering but yet hopefully we try to obey this bidding for we know it is what she would have us do.

Always and always, uppermost in the mind of Miss Pope was the welfare of her girls. The interests of Kamehameha were her chief interests, and they reached to her very soul. What wonder that we teachers sought frequently this tower of strength? We obtruded upon her at all hours. Her wealth of resources, her mine of suggestions, her graciousness, her ever-ready willingness to respond,—our own needs, made us forget that her overburdened heart and brain were in sore need of rest. Rest, peace, and freedom from care she sought for others, but herself she did not spare. Often when we thought her resting, her brain was busied with new plans for Kamehameha.

In the bustle of the busy office, in the solitude of her own room, by the sea shore, on the mountain top, the theme para-

mount in her mind was "My Girls." And her girls—how they loved her! To whom could they pour out their hearts as to Miss Pope? Is it strange that those who had been severed from the school for many years, should, in the hour of trial, seek this great heart? When baffled by life's problems, overburdened by cares, depressed by shattered hopes, they came back to Miss Pope for counsel and strength. Young wives broken-hearted because of those who respected not sacred vows, came back to her for healing. Young mothers bereaved by the death of little ones came back to her to have their griefs assuaged. All came back for solace and did not go away comfortless. No, it is not strange that when sorrows came their hearts cried out for Miss Pope. However valuable the advice and sympathy others gave, none could satisfy as she satisfied. The girls left her presence with head more erect, step more firm, and heart more courageous. They were revived in spirit for they had "talked with Miss Pope."

We have been pained at the thought of what the loss of her living presence meant to the younger girls. If we, with twice and thrice their years and experience, need still the presence and counsel of Miss Pope to help us on our way, how great must be the need of those who stand inexperienced and perplexed on the threshold where childhood and maidenhood meet.

Dear Miss Pope, perhaps it is well that "He giveth His beloved sleep" when they are over-wearied. Sleep on in peace. You could not rest while here for we sought you too often for counsel. We needed you always.

Your life, so rare in its unselfishness, beauty, and power, was sacrificed to the Kamehameha School for Girls. The thought of that sacrifice touches us deeply—even to the heart's core, but we seem to hear you pleading, "Say not the struggle naught availeth," and we are somewhat comforted. No, surely, that great sacrifice could not have been in vain.

Did a yearning for higher ideals and nobler deeds not first start in the hearts of many of your girls when, with you, they sat face to face, or walked side by side, and talked heart to heart? Has your sacrifice not deepened and strengthened that yearning for the things worth while?

Your beautiful life was worth while and that beautiful life has been ours—a priceless gift to Kamehameha. Our souls still speak to thine in "tears of gratitude."

Rest on, thou wearied one.

Reminiscences

Paper written by Miss Lydia Aholo '97 and read by Miss Momi Keola '12 at Kamehameha Girls' School anniversary.

FOUNDER'S DAY and Commencement Day are the two great days at Kamehameha and Founder's Day of this year, 1914, is one of notable importance as it marks the twentieth anniversary of the Kamehameha School for Girls.

Twenty years ago on the 19th day of December, 1894, the doors of the Kamehameha School for Girls were thrown open to Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian girls to come and take advantage of the opportunities left them by their kind benefactress, Bernice Pauahi Bishop. On that day 27 girls were registered besides 7 teachers and 3 assistants. From that list of 27, seven girls have died. Two of the girls in school today are daughters of two of those who died. The teachers are all living with the exception of our beloved

principal who was called away to her heavenly home on July 14th, 1914.

The opening exercises of the School for Girls were held in Bishop Hall and, as I remember that day, Bishop Hall was filled to overflowing many of the late comers being unable to obtain seats.

On the platform were seated Rev. Dr. Hyde, Mrs. Haalelea, Col. W. F. Allen, and Rev. Mr. Waiamau. All of this number have since died. After a song by the school Dr. Hyde and Colonel Allen each delivered short addresses. After a selection by the Kamehameha School Band Dr. Hyde read the portion of Mrs. Bishop's will bequeathing her property for the maintenance of the Kamehameha Schools. Then the keys of the School for Girls were given over to Miss Pope's keeping and she in her usual happy way accepted the keys with a few impressive words. Mrs. Haalelea was the last speaker and the exercises of the day closed with sports on the Manual campus.

We started with just three classroom grades—the first grade being the highest and the third the lowest. The course of study was as follows: Normal training, elementary science and history, in charge of Miss Sadie Brown; language, mathematics, calisthenics, Miss Flora N. Albright; reading, geography, drawing, Miss Nettie Hammond, now Mrs. Levi Lyman of the Hilo Boarding School; vocal and instrumental music taught by Miss Cordelia Clymer who was afterwards better known as Mrs. Yarnley; sewing and dressmaking, Miss Clara Peters, and cooking, laundering and general housework in charge of Mrs. Sturgeon who is now Mrs. Henry Waterhouse.

Girls were being admitted to school almost every week until we numbered 59 when school closed June 30, 1895.

School did not begin again until October, 1895, on account of cholera. I well remember the girls who came back to school from the other islands because their

clothes and the girls themselves were all fumigated before they were allowed to go around with the girls who had remained in school all summer. The Honolulu girls who were out of school for their vacation were put into quarantine in what we called "the tank house". The place had been fitted up very comfortably and the girls with Miss Pope in charge did not suffer very much from lack of ordinary comforts. Their meals were taken to them from the main building and in the evening the girls who were not in quarantine went to serenade them.

The boys from the Manual and the girls used to have some pretty good times together either at entertainments given by the boys in their dining room or here at the Girls' School. We did not believe very much in tramping those days because the boys and girls were older, I suppose, or for reasons known only to Mr. Richards, then Principal of the Boys' School, and Miss Pope. We did not see the boys as often as do the girls nowadays. We were not allowed to dance and therefore our Saturday evening entertainments were very different. I know how shocked some of the old girls were when they heard that the Trustees had given their consent to have dancing at Kamehameha. Our good old teachers used to guard us very well indeed, and I am surprised that all the girls of the Class of '97, with the exception of three, are married.

On December 19, 1895, we celebrated our first anniversary at the School for Girls. A dinner was given to which a large number of friends of the school came. Nine courses were served. I was one of the waiters at the first table where sat the Trustees and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards and Miss Pope. I had on new shoes and they fitted pretty snugly and after I had been on my feet for more than two hours I began to think that the Americans ate more than the Hawaiians although the common saying is that the Hawaiians eat a great deal. I wondered how the guests could eat everything that was placed in front of them. But, of course, if my feet had been comfortable I would have thought that that was a very grand dinner.

Our principal, whom we honored and loved, did everything. She had a class in history, she kept her own books (a registrar was unheard of) she paid the bills incurred by the school monthly, she did the shopping for the school and girls too, and last but not least she was our nurse. Every morning, noon and evening the patients gathered in a big hall which had recently been fitted up for bedrooms. Here

you would find her as regularly as the tick of the clock with her assistant, Julia Lovell, now Mrs. W. L. Bowers, looking after the girls' needs. I recall the time when one of the girls was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and Miss Pope stayed right by the girl for many days until the doctor pronounced her well again. The girl's mother in order to show appreciation used to send Miss Pope vegetables from her garden and also some plants. Some of the orange trees that are growing on our grounds today came from Mrs. Cummings, the mother of Clara Cummings who was sick so long. Miss Pope's service was after just that manner all through the twenty years she served at Kamehameha. The girls who have been in Kamehameha know it for they have gone out and come back to her for advice when they were unable to go on by themselves.

In September, 1899, the makai dormitory was made into a sleeping room because the number of pupils had increased from 60 to 72. Two years after that the mauka dormitory was also used for sleeping as the Trustees had given their consent to enlarge the school and that year 90 girls were admitted. From 1903-1911 we had from 90 to 95 girls. In 1911 an addition was put on to the sewing room so more girls were taken in and in 1912 when Senior Hall was completed we had 121 girls. We were too crowded then—this year we took in only 115 girls.

The teachers increased in number as well as the girls. Beginning with seven teachers more have gradually been added until today we have 12 teachers and 5 assistants.

The school has been fortunate in the fact that most of our teachers have stayed with us for years. A few of them have gone home after serving two years, but those who have stayed have given us the best of their strength and ability.

On June 30 of 1897 the first commencement exercises of the Girls' School were held at the old Kaumakapili Church which was accidentally burned in 1899 during the plague epidemic. Fifteen girls graduated in the first class. Seven members of this class are here tonight, four are unable to be present and four have died. The newspaper men, in writing up the account of the exercise said that fully 2000 people were present to witness it. The class motto is: "Wake the Divine Within."

The Bishop Memorial Chapel was dedicated on the 19th day of December, 1897. Previous to this the three schools met every Sunday in Bishop Hall for church. Each school had its own Sunday School

at home. To start with we had eight choir members and have gradually increased the number until today there are forty choir boys and girls.

The first alumnae reunion was held at the Girls' School June 23, 1899, at 7:30 p. m. The officers were: President, Elizabeth Kahanu Gittel; vice-president, Helen Kalola Kinney; recording secretary, Kalei Ewaliko Lyman; corresponding Secretary, Aoe Wongkong McGregor, and treasurer, Elizabeth Waiamau, deceased. At this meeting Miss Pope, Rose Anahu and Capt. W. L. Bowers were elected honorary members. Capt. Bowers is the only male member and he pays his annual fee of \$1.00 regularly.

This association began with fifteen members and today we number 209.

This organization has three separate funds the first one being the General Fund in which all the annual dues are credited. All bills owed by this association are paid out of this fund. Two graduates had their tuitions paid by the alumnae. Another girl for whom the association was paying tuition did not finish her course here as she accepted a place at the Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital and now we have one of the younger girls in her place.

The Loan Fund which was started a few years ago, now amounting to \$1533.68, is used strictly for educational purposes. Two of the graduates, Dora Peiler and Mikahala Awana, have enjoyed the privileges offered by this fund. Mikahala Awana was heard from a little over a week ago. She is going to begin paying back the money borrowed by her at the beginning of next January.

The Relief Fund which amounts to \$1051.25 was started in 1910-1911. Donations have been made by the members at different times. The receipts from a concert given by the members in town and from two or three Hiawatha plays were turned over to this fund. Only the interest of this money can be used and for that reason Miss Pope urged the members to try and raise \$5000. She asked the members not to go outside of the association to raise this sum, if possible. We are still receiving donations ranging from 50c to \$10. Mrs. Polly Gerst has given us \$20. In a circular letter to the members on the other islands we spoke of this fund and the girls have written such encouraging letters that we feel our work has not been in vain.

Our principal, Miss Pope, has always stood for progress, for achievement, for efficiency, for a higher standard, for truer living. Can we not follow her example and live in deeds, not in years?

The Making of a School

(Address delivered by Rev. Wm. Brewster Oleson at twentieth anniversary exercises.)

THE completion of the first twenty years in the record of the Kamehameha Girls' School, naturally invites our consideration of some specially favoring factors in the inception and establishment of what has come to be one of the choicest agencies in the educational system of these Islands.

Unlike some other schools for girls in Hawaii, the administration of this school has not been compelled to struggle with poverty. Great credit is due to the noble men and women who, in the past, with restricted and uncertain sources of income, wrought so courageously in organizing and maintaining schools for the training of Hawaiian youth. No one can look back on those splendid endeavors without a thrill of admiration for the chivalric devotion of those days to the pressing needs of Hawaiian boys and girls. How we wish now that those men and women, many of them born educators, could have had better financial backing! And how thankful we ought to be on this, and on every other similar occasion, that the generous benefactress of the Kamehameha Schools, made ample provision for the establishment and normal development of this school for Hawaiian girls.

It was moreover fortunate that the Trustees who were appointed to carry out the will of the Hon. Bernice Pauahi Bishop were all of them men vitally interested in the education of Hawaiian youth, most of whom indeed had come into personal touch with not a few of its more serious problems. There were large questions confronting those men as to the measure of coeducation, if any, that should be encouraged; as to the wise location of this school in relation to the already established schools at the Manual and the Preparatory; as to the type of industrial training that should be adopted; and as to the style of dormitory arrangements.

Fortunately those men were progressive in their thinking, and when this school was finally opened, it represented high-water mark in the educational privileges it offered to Hawaiian girls,—privileges which have been steadily enhanced since then, both in buildings and in equipment.

The location of the school on its present site must also be considered a favoring factor in its wholesome development. By locating the school here, a degree of unity and of concentration in administering the educational trust under Mrs. Bishop's will

was secured, that has been of untold advantage to this school in common with the other schools concerned. The social, religious, and educational interests have been better provided for by this geographical concentration.

It is always an experiment when a new educational institution is launched. Money cannot buy sure success. Splendid buildings and equipment cannot guarantee success. The wisest Board of Trustees ever constituted cannot achieve success directly. Much is dependent on other factors.

For instance, not a little is dependent on the first students. If they are new to one another they must be welded into a homogeneous body, with common aims, and a common recognition of school duties, and a common response to regularly constituted authority. This welding together of diverse personality and diverse types of training, is a critical and wholly experimental business, and more than one school in attempting this task has come dangerously near disaster in its early days. It was an exceedingly fortunate thing that this school was evolved from another school already in successful operation. For an influential element in the early student body here was composed of young women who had had efficient training for years in Kawaiahao Seminary. They gave character and leadership and set the pace for the entire student body. That was a large asset for this school in its infancy, and it counted much for the successful inauguration of the new enterprise.

Almost without exception this school has had a specially well-equipped and efficient faculty. Refined Christian women, with high ideals, and unsparing womanly devotion, have spent some of the best years of their lives in wise and loving personal contact with the young girls and young women who have come hither for their training for life and its responsibilities. It is this personal touch of the mature woman on the plastic minds and hearts of growing girls that achieves real success in the ends for which such a school as this is established. All honor to the faithful women who have brought hither their ripened experience, and who, through all the years in unbroken procession, have wrought so patiently and so faithfully that the girls who were here trained might go forth at last with a high womanly purpose to live their lives unto God and unto all that is worthy among men.

An efficient faculty of teachers, especially through a long term of years, implies discernment and skill in their selection. Such discernment and skill are the result of experience in dealing with teachers at first

hand. Moreover it requires wise administration to retain good teachers after having secured them. This is the peculiar province of the Principal. On one who is called to this honorable and responsible post falls the chief duty to secure teachers, to assign them their work, to promote the retention of the choicest instructors, and to steadily raise the standard of efficiency among them. Such responsibility can be met best by one who has had special training for it. For if it is always an experiment to start a new educational institution, it is much more so to start such an institution with an untried Principal.

I therefore count this school as being specially fortunate in having secured, at the outset, as its first principal, one who had had special preparation for that post of responsibility right here in Hawaii. When Miss Ida M. Pope was called to the Principalship of the Kamehameha Girls' School in 1894, she was called from Kawaiahao Seminary where she had been an apt and efficient teacher for four years, during the last three of which she had served as Principal with signal ability and success.

Giving every one who has had a share in the founding and development of this institution, each his own due meed of recognition,—benefactress, trustees, faculty, students,—it still remains true that the supreme credit for the making of this school belongs to her who gave to it twenty of the choicest years of her life in unstinting measure, finishing at last the work that had been given her to do by laying down her life in final self-sacrifice.

Miss Pope was a woman of unusual administrative ability. She was forceful, and positive, and firm. She possessed the power of initiative in remarkable degree. She brought to her tasks undoubted gifts that were native to her as the characteristics of a strong, well balanced personality. But her new sphere of responsibility as Principal of this school and the exigencies and strain of her new relations, enlarged her powers with the years as they passed, and gave her increasing fitness for the work. She seemed to have unfailing resource to cope with every exigency; and probably no one knows the full stress that was on her heart many times during the past years. For she had an intimate personal concern for each of her girls. She had high ideals for herself, and for them; and she did not lower her colors in the face even of crushing disappointment. She became indeed a potential mother to all her girls, guarding them with a mother's love, guiding them with a mother's counsel, and visiting them in their homes after

graduation, year after year, all over the Territory, with a mother's encouragement and benediction. She could face a wicked man in his sin like a veritable John the Baptist, and she could win a man to righteous dealing with one of her girls with the frank reasonableness of a true daughter of the King.

It has meant much that this school has had such a woman at its head for all these years since the school began. What a cumulative influence had she acquired for better homes all over Hawaii! By common impulse we thus pause a moment to pay our loving tribute to the memory of that large hearted woman whose best years and best energies were spent to the verge of exhaustion in the making of this school.

I have thus sketched briefly some of the favoring factors that have brought this institution to the successful close of the first twenty years of its history. These passing years have confirmed the wisdom of our noble benefactress in thus making special provision for the practical training of Hawaiian girls in Christian character and purpose, and in general fitness for life. The choice of this site for the school, and the consequent intimate relation sustained to the other schools in a comprehensive administration of this great educational trust, has also been ratified as a wise one by the development of events. The results achieved in the record of the large number of young women who have gone forth from this school to honor the training received, and who have established happy homes, and are rendering useful service in numerous callings, constitute an enduring evidence of the faithful devotion and efficient guidance rendered by the first principal and her worthy corps of assistants through all the years.

The making of a school however is not like the making of a manufactured product that is finished and complete after certain manipulations. The making of a school rather is a process that goes on like the making of a life. And the making of this school really lies ahead. The mantle of wise and loving leadership will fall on some worthy woman, who will carry forward what has been so splendidly begun. Well fitted as the graduates of the past years have been as they have stepped across the threshold into the activities of life, we may well believe that the graduates of the future will be better fitted still. Excellent as have been the appointments of this school in the past twenty years, we have reason to believe that they will be greatly enhanced, both in buildings and equipment, and in the steady improvement of courses

of study and facilities for instruction. Our faces are forward.

With the inspiration of the past years to encourage us, let us all rally to renewed endeavor to make this school an even more efficient agency in the practical, wholesome training of the daughters of Hawaii.

♦♦♦

To Honor Lydia Bingham Coan

A DELIGHTFUL reception was held in the Old Mission Home at four o'clock on December 26th, to greet Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan on her eightieth birthday. The daily papers announced the real birthday anniversary on Christmas Day and she was showered with birthday cards, Christmas cards and notes of congratulation at the family dinner in the new home of her niece, Mrs. A. H. Jones of Manoa.

On the day following, the doors of the Old Mission Home, where she was born on Christmas of 1834, were thrown open by the Cousins, and friends, old and young, assembled to greet the guest of honor.

One of the surprises of the day was the presence of Herr Berger and his band. These were seated on the green lawn under the brilliant poinsettia and treated the company to their best music, such as was not dreamed of eighty years ago.

Besides this, sweet, melodious strains from a double quartette of singers from Kawaiahao Seminary seemed to blend with and emanate from the Christmas decorations of Hawaiian holly, carnations, sweet peas, violets and roses. This was the setting for, and a marked contrast to, the paper read by Miss Katherine Reynolds a niece of Mrs. Coan, entitled "Missionary Mothers." The facts were gathered from a journal and letters written by Mrs. Hiram Bingham, mother of Mrs. Coan, and told of the strenuous life on the hot, glaring, dusty plains in those pioneer days, visiting native families, holding mothers' meetings with large crowds of native women, teaching school, taking turns in cooking without proper utensils, glad that each had one dish and a spoon, entertaining almost constantly without a murmur, spreading their own mats upon the floor while giving of their best, and trying to keep out of each others way in their crowded rooms. And while Miss Reynolds read, the pictured faces of those mothers looked down upon the transformed Home.

Another surprise was the birthday cake (brought by Miss Agnes Judd) with its eighty lighted candles. When the cake was cut and each had tasted of it for the

sake of "auld lang syne", the candles were carried home as souvenirs of the joyous occasion.

M. S. A.

♦♦♦

The world-wide sadness occasioned by the death of Hon. W. W. Rockhill on December 8, was intensified in Honolulu where the end of a brilliant career was reached. Mr. Rockhill was enroute to Peking, there to take up his duties as adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai. Sudden illness on the steamer necessitated a stop-over in Honolulu, where everything possible was done to stay the hand of death. Mrs. Rockhill, who accompanied her husband, was at his side when the end came.

With just half of his life span of 60 years devoted to the diplomatic service or subjects directly related thereto, William Woodville Rockhill could fairly claim to be among the best equipped of Americans to deal with international issues.

The Smithsonian institution was long ago attracted by some of his reports when he was a second secretary of the American legation at Peking upon the rural Chinese. They resulted in his being dispatched into Tibet on two different occasions, in 1888 and 1892, when that country was forbidden to foreigners.

Mr. Rockhill was born in Philadelphia in 1854 and was educated in France, being one of the few American graduates of the great French military school of St. Cyr. He entered the diplomatic service as second secretary at Peking in 1884 and was afterwards in charge of American legation at Seoul, Korea. He held the post of chief clerk in the department of state for a brief period, and in 1894 became third assistant secretary of state.

In 1897 he received his first commission, going to Athens as American minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia. He returned to the United States to become the director of the Bureau of International American Republics, which post he held for six years, relinquishing it to accept the Chinese mission, where he served four years. From Peking Mr. Rockhill was promoted to be ambassador at St. Petersburg, where he remained for two years, and at his own request in 1911 was transferred to the embassy at Constantinople.

♦♦♦

NEW CHURCH.

Fourteen Japanese were baptized at Hanapepe on December 27. Two of these were the first Japanese converts in Hanapepe town up to the present day.

Rev. T. Oho, the minister, reaps the reward of zealous service in this, and also in completion of his new and attractive church which was dedicated on Jan. 3.

Men Working For Men

By Paul Super

THE JAPANESE Y. M. C. A.

THE Japanese Branch is now installed in its new quarters and is rapidly taking the place in the community which we have long hoped it would occupy. This new advance is made possible by the campaign for funds which was carried on in July. We have twice been disappointed and delayed by owners failing to sign the lease after all arrangements had been made. But such difficulties have only made Mr. Matsuzawa and his associates all the more determined with the result that they have been able to secure the large room in the same building which they have been occupying for two years.

These rooms are admirably suited to the work of the Japanese young men. The large room is a good assembly hall for socials and meetings. It will comfortably hold two hundred people. By means of partitions and the use of curtains it has been divided up so that at least three Bible or educational classes can be held at one time. The other room is now to be turned into a social room. This fills a long-felt need. Previously only those young men who wanted to study were attracted to the association. With a room fitted up with a new billiard table, a pingpong table, checkers and many Japanese games, a large number of young men are making this a place of social resort.

A financial campaign is now being completed among the members of the Branch for funds to repair and furnish the rooms. It has been very successful, practically every member giving at least one dollar. As soon as this work is complete a campaign among the Japanese business men will be made to carry the current expenses. The main association will continue to pay the salaries and rent until the Japanese young men are able to develop larger financial resources.

A strong foundation is being laid for the night school work. Four classes have been organized with the very best teachers obtainable. One of the courses which is in bookkeeping is attracting many of the better educated young men. After the holidays more classes will be started.

There is an increasing demand among the Japanese for educational work and the Branch will endeavor to meet the need.

The Bible classes continue to attract and interest a large number of men. Four classes have been carried on during

the fall under the leadership of Dr. E. A. Back and Mr. Killam. All of the work has been done in English, but there is now a call for a class in Japanese and a new class will be organized soon.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

This new department which was organized in September continues to hold the interest of sixty young men between the ages of 18 and 21. They are here on Saturday nights for Bible Study under the leadership of one of the secretaries. The class meeting is followed by a game of basketball. On Monday and Wednesday they are here for bowling and games practice. Through these activities practically all of the physical energy and social interest of these young men are given expression in the association. If the association were doing nothing more than training such a group of young Hawaiian, Chinese, Portuguese and Americans in right methods of living it would be doing an important work for the community.

BIBLE CLASSES AND ATHLETICS

Not only have the intermediate classes found athletics to be a help in developing friendliness among their members, but the seniors as well. Two years ago we discovered that we had two entirely distinct groups within the association. One was the athletes who took no interest in Bible Study, and the other the men in Bible classes who did not participate in athletics. We knew the only way to develop well rounded men was to transform the two groups into one. This has been done this year and we had two hundred young men who met once each week this fall for Bible study and later had friendly contests in the games. The plan has done much to pervade the association with a wholesome religious atmosphere. It will be made a permanent feature of our work.

A NEW DORMITORY.

There is some talk of using the 100 feet of land mauka of the building as a site for a dormitory building. This land is now unproductive, aside from adding somewhat to the green appearances of the center of the city. The Association can scarcely afford to keep this valuable plot for landscape purposes, and the proposition of putting a dormitory on it has met with some favor. Such a building would provide rooms for the men the Association is now unable to accommodate in its present building, and also provide rooms at a lower rent than those now in use.

There is also a need for cheap rooms for working boys who have no homes or

home influences. If a dormitory is built, it may include a section of rooms for employed boys.

\$5000 GIFT FOR SWIMMING POOL.

Christmas Day brought the welcome gift of \$5000 to be used in building a swimming pool for the Young Men's Christian Association. A committee composed of George H. Angus, G. C. Potter, Robert Anderson, A. H. Tarleton and Dr. A. F. Jackson have been studying the swimming pool matter for some weeks. This gift makes possible the scheme they have been developing, and will bring their efforts to a head in a few weeks. It will take some time to develop plans, secure materials from the mainland, and install the pool, but we feel sure it will be part of our equipment when the fall activities open.

THE DEFICIT.

The Association closed November \$2500 short of having enough money to pay its bills. Strenuous efforts were made during December to secure this amount as well as meet current needs. This we were able to do to the extent of paying all bills and reducing the overdraft to \$1500, but we closed the calendar year owing the bank that sum. There are four more months of our fiscal year. We hope that during that time our income will recover from its depression so that we may close the fiscal year owing no man a penny.



THE SPORT OF KINGS.

BERLIN, Jan. 1. "Happy New Year. Manifest blessing attends our arms. We have just plowed up twelve miles of trenches with our shells, wiping out 714 officers and 80,000 troops. Great enthusiasm prevails."

PARIS, Jan. 1. All well at the front. Our forces making splendid gains all along the line. Funds have been subscribed sufficient for the whole year of 1915.

LONDON, Jan. 1. We have sunk 100,000 tons of German Culture in naval encounters. Great rejoicing on sea and land.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 1. We have put the Austrians out of business for six months. With the next mass move we will clean them off the slate.

VIENNA, Jan. 1. Our troops declare a readiness to shed their last drop of blood for our pleasure.

So by the voice of the Kings, it is a Merry war.

When the voice of the pawns is heard, will it echo the cheerful sentiments?

F. S. S.

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.

Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

The Galilean

O Jesus, oft I think of Thee
As Thou didst walk in Galilee,
And wonder: Thine's a grace so bright
From earthly or celestial height.

Yet art Thou man or art Thou God,
I own Thee joyfully my Lord;
For where find other like to Thee,
Who walked with men beside the sea.

O why debate we who Thou art,
Whose word doth search our inmost heart,
And summons us to follow Thee
With truth's supreme authority.

With joy, O Lord, I think of Thee
Who walked with men by Galilee;
And know that following thy light
I shall be ever led aright.

—Collins G. Burnham.

The War Widow.

The war widow is one of the most serious results of war. The world does not need any more women than men. The disturbance of American industry beginning in the seventies had as one of its essential factors the enforced entrance into the economic struggle of thousands of women, especially from the South, whose husbands or prospective or potential husbands had been killed or rendered incapable of earning a living.

The war widow is long lived. The latest widow of the Revolution has but recently died. The latest widow of the War of 1812 is still here in considerable numbers. The latest widow of the War of 1861 will be with us until very near the close of the twentieth century.

The war widow has a sad heart and a

heavy burden. She entails on the nation to which she belongs a serious economic problem. A nation with a large surplus of women has also its serious moral problem.

Why not kill the war widow as well as her husband? Why not let her mount her dead hero's funeral pyre and die with him?

It is a rather savage proposition, to be sure, but what is war but savagery?—
The Advance.



BUSCH XMAS.

Did Anheuser Busch intend it for an advertisement or had he been drinking some of his famous beer when he got up that bill board poster of a Santa Claus who fell down the chimney and scared all the family into tears.

The Home Beautiful

No matter how humble the cottage, how necessary to practice economy in its furnishings, how pretentious the mansion, from the three-room cottage to the brown stone front, all can be furnished at our store.

We invite inspection.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.

185 KING STREET.

Telephone 1491. 177 KING ST.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

==
DYEING AND
CLEANING
WORKS

E. R. BATH PLUMBER

Harrison Block, Beretania St., oppo-
site Fire Station.Agent for the
DOUGLAS CLOSETGuaranteed against the annoyance of
wasting water.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

In Memoriam

EMMA ANGELINE IDE CRUZAN.

Mrs. Emma Angeline Ide Cruzan, wife of the late Rev. John A. Cruzan, died at her home at Santa Rosa, November 27th, in the sixty-third year of her age. Her health became much broken during the protracted cares and anxieties attending her husband's long illness, and she collapsed soon after his death, a little more than a year ago. Although she afterwards regained something of her former strength, she had for most of the past year been an invalid, and her death came as a release from a long bondage to weakness and suffering. Mrs. Cruzan was born in Vermont, of a family well known in the annals of that part of the country, and in earlier life was active in teaching and in musical circles. She shared the labors and influence of her husband's ministry in the various places where he served, and will be remembered by many as a woman of fine physical presence, high intellectual abilities, musical and administrative talents, and much force of character. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Fickenscher, of Berkeley, and by two sons, Harold Ide Cruzan of the San Francisco bar, and Donald Cruzan of Santa Rosa. Simple funeral services in the presence of only the family circle were held on Sunday morning, November 29th, at the Electric Crematory, Oakland, and were conducted by Rev. E. M. Wilbur.

♦♦♦

THE J. Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

Those who attended the Japanese Y. M. C. A. reception on December 21 were impressed with the new spirit of the Association. With their new large room and increased equipment they can face the newcomer with the confidence that the Association has something to offer in the way of convenience for study, recreation and social gathering. The look of apology which always shadowed the welcome in days past has given place to a glad confidence in the greeting of today.

The new assembly room with its bower of palms and ferns in the centre was certainly an attractive gathering place, and the bright faces of the Japanese young ladies who passed the refreshments set the seal upon the impression that here in the market section of the city, the Japanese Y. M. C. A. has succeeded in establishing an undoubted centre of culture and refinement.

We congratulate the Secretaries Matsuzawa and Suzuki and Advisory Secretary Lloyd R. Killam on their excellent work, and their success in securing this equipment.

GO TO

The Sweet Shop

on HOTEL STREET for the BEST
MEALS IN TOWN at the Lowest Price

On Fort Street,
Pantheon Bldg.

for Fresh Fudges, Stick Candy, etc.,
Lyon & Raas' Glace Fruits. Sweet
Shop, or El Camino Real Chocolates.

Sweet Shop Ice Cream is the BEST.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 946

SHEU HUNG & CO.

Importers of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

California Fruit and Produce of All Kinds.
142 S. King Street, Opp. Fish Market.
Telephone 1184.

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 342.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

November 21, 1914, to December 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 797.15
A. M. A.	2.00
Beretania Settlement	200.00
Coan Land	375.00
Chinese Work	20.00
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaii General Fund	120.00
Hilo Port. Church Fund	100.00
Invested Funds	608.00
Japanese Work	80.00
Kauai General Fund	76.05
Maui Genera Fund	9.00
Molokai General Fund	49.20
Ministerial Relief Fund	2.00
*Oahu General Fund	1923.40
Office Expense .....	.25

\$4392.05

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 977.60
Beretania Settlement	252.32
Board Building Fund Inc.	2.00
Chinese Work	\$ 27.00
Salaries	427.00 454.00
Educational-Soc. Work ...	27.82
Salaries	265.00 292.82
English-Portuguese Work..	25.05
Salaries	805.00 830.05
Filipino Work	20.00
General Fund	90.18
Salaries	508.00 598.18
Hawaiian Work	15.00
Salaries	750.00 765.00
Japanese Work	136.25
Salaries	873.00 1009.25
Kalaupapa Building Fund	150.00
Lahainaluna Education Fund	87.50
Ministerial Relief Fund	18.55
Office Expense	14.87
Sunday School Work	170.00

\$5642.14

Excess of Expenditures over Repts. \$1250.09
 Overdraft on December 20, 1914....\$2052.31
 —T. R.



If I were King of France,
 Or, what's better, Pope of Rome,
 I'd have no fighting men abroad,
 No weeping maids at home.
 All the world should be at peace,
 And if kings must show their spite,
 Let those that make the battles be
 The only ones to fight.

—Words of an old French song.

FILTHY LUCRE.

The coin that passes current in Honolulu justifies the name of "filthy lucre." It is a pity that there is not maintained somewhere a sal-soda tank where citizens could for a small fee give their money a cleansing bath.



FRIEND INDEX, 1914

After Militarism, What?—F. S. S.	284
American-Japanese Problem—Sidney L. Gulick	100
American Missions in British India—D. S.	27
Annual Conference at Wailuku—R. B. D.	174
Anti-Saloon League Activities, see "Temperance"	
Approach to Men, A New Religious—Chas. F. Loomis	173
Architectural Slap-Me-in-the-Face—F. S. S.	249
Architecture for Public Buildings in Hawaii—D. S.	147
Asia at the Door—D. S.	52
Assault on the High Seas—Henry Allen....	35
Benedict XV—D. S.	220
Bible in Moving Pictures.....	293
Boosting—T. R.	105
Boy Needs His Father—V. MacC.	86
Boys, Training—to Work—J. F. Cowan, D. D.	86
California Campaign, The—D. S.	243, 269
Capen, Samuel B., Statesman, President—D. S.	75
Carnival—D. S.	51
Carnival, The Friends Plans—E. V. W.	33
Aftermath of—Mrs. R. W. A.	59
Child Labor—V. MacC.	30
Children's Carnival, The—Eleanor Rivenburgh	285
China's Extraordinary Offer.....	97
Chinese Committee, Forward Movement of...	101
Christian, What is a—D. S.	5
Christian Civilization Collapsed, Has—The Midget	225
Christmas Dramas and Posters—D. S.	3
Christmas Eve Carolers—D. S.	3
Church Peace Conference at Constance.....	210
Commencements, Some June.....	155
Conspiracy, The Great—D. S.	267
Criticism from High Quarters—H. Allen....	61
Dances, What Are the New, Like?—T. R.	84
Dan Crawford .....121, 123, 147, 150,	227
Direct Primary, The—D. S.	219
Distinguished Visitors	
.....32, 112, 122, 123, 127, 132, 148, 172,	284
Eitaki, Consul-general—D. S.	4
Emersoniana—Justin Edwards Emerson....	56
Evolution of a Missionary (Dr. De Forest)—D. S.	188
Exchange Lecturer, Dr. Sato—F. S. S.	6
Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. W. P.	108
Field Reports, Digest of—W. B. O.	87, 289
Friend, The—Judge S. B. Kingsbury.....	39
Friend, The—South African.....	204
Friendship—E. C. Scudder .....11	
Friend's War Relief Plans—E. V. W., T. R.	198, 217, 219, 223
Frontage Tax, The—W. B. O.	246
Further Injustice—D. S.	29
God Still Regnant—W. B. O.	244
Goodbye and Welcome, Rev. Smith and Rev. Frye—D. S.	124
"Go to Church" Movement—D. S.	27
Gulick, Activities of Dr. Sidney L.—D. S.	51, 172
Harbor, A. Bigger—W. B. O.	270
Harris, Rev. and Mrs. H.	56, 84, 106
Hawaiian Board's Building Plans—F. J. L.	104
Illustration	224
Hawaiian Periodicals, Some—W. D. W.	11
Hawaiian Promotion and Blood Money—D. S.	196
Hawaii's Golden Opportunity—T. R.	198
D. S.	219
High Sheriff Henry.....31, 99,	132
Honolulu Bible Training School.....	128
Honoring One's Country—F. S. S.	130
Horne, P. L., Retiring President, Ten Splendid Years	75, 126
"In His Steps," Author of—D. S.	148
Inter-racial Topics Treated—10, 28, 29, 51, 52, 100, 127, 133, 172, 203, 222,	243
Japanese Leaders and the Problem of Peace—W. D. W.	222
Japan and the U. S., How to Maintain Friendship—E. V. W.	203
Japanese Courtesy—Chas. W. Elliot, L. L. D.	133
Japanese Feeling—D. S.	243
Japan's Crowning Chance—D. S.	197
Jones, J. D.—D. S.	123
Kai Pa Pau Vacation Camp—D. S.	171
Kamehameha III Centenary—W. B. O.	78
Birthplace	205
Kimura, Rev. S., Campaign in Hawaii.....	176, 177, 253
King's Daughters' Home.....	168
Kohala Circle	87
Know-Me-Better-Love-Me-Better-America—Dan Crawford	150, 182
Korean Trials—D. S.	4
Kawaiahaeo Seminary Semi Centennial. Dec. Friend.	

Dr. V. Mitamura

Corner Nuuanu & Beretania Sts.



Office hours:

9 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays: 9 to 12 a. m.



TELEPHONE 3743.

WAILUKU HOTEL

Family Trade

Wailuku, Maui

Mrs. G. K. Trimble

Silva's
ToggeryCLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGSThe Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeducational.
Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

Early Pioneers—O. H. G.....	272
Hardships of Early Days—Mrs. L. B. Coan	273
Fifty Years of Kawaiahae—W. R. Castle	276
Alumnae Association—Mrs. J. Bowers...	279
Our Assets—W. P. Ferguson	282
The Dream of the Future—Miss M. E. Bosher	280
Pageant	271
Legislative Methods, New—E. V. W.....	270
Liberty vs. Sobriety—T. E.....	125
Lowrey, Pres. F. J.....	196,
Malihini, Impression of a—Chaplain Scott...	177
Maui Aid Association—D. S.....	76
Maui Mirrorings—R. B. D.....	231
McCarn, Hon. Jeff.....	1, 5, 248
Men and Money, How to Get—J. R. Mott.....	96
Men's League, Judge Whitney's Report	38
Mills School	108
Missionary Nations—D. S.....	29
Mohonk Conference—D. S.....	244
Nauru Mission—O. H. G.....	251
New Hebrides Mission—John Geddie.....	8
New Idee Fixe—D. S.....	195
No Room in the Inn—Dr. A. M. Brodie.....	41
Oahu Prison as a Reformatory; Sheriff Henry —E. V. W.....	31
Oldest Paper in the World, The.....	234
One Thousand for Christ—F. S. S.....	253
Oriental Visitors Return	152
Original Contract for Bringing Missionaries to Hawaii	73
Outward Bounder—H. Allen, F. W. Everton 13, 35,	62
Pageant, One Hundred Years of Peace—J. A. Wilder	80
Peacemaker, Where is the—F. S. S.....	200
Peace, Cultivating—F. S. S.....	32
Peace Scholarships Again—D. S.....	75, 195
Pineapple Day	126
Pittsburg Solves Problem of Down-and-Out— Miss F. M. Gould, E. V. W.....	221
Pomona College	134
Pope, Letter from Miss Anne.....	202
Pope Pius X.....	196
Post Office as Green Grocer—E. V. Wilcox..	247
Prayer Accomplishes Things—F. S. S.....	124
Progressive Party, The—D. S.....	148
Proposed Half-day Session—A. F. Griffiths...	290
Public Lavatories—H. Allen	13
Questioning, The Art of—P. L. H.....	12, 41 64
Rats and Roaches—D. S.....	220
Sailors, Fleecing of—J. Edwardson, F. W. Ev- erton	113, 114
Sailors' Homes—H. Allen	13
Sakurajima, Volcanic Eruption—Prof. F. C. Woodrough	102
Samoa—Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore.....	54
Sansar, The—D. S.....	28
Scholarship and Racial Complexion—D. S.....	268
Scott, Prof., Honored—Riley H. Allen	124
Scudder, Ruth C.....	153
A Tribute to—Mrs. D. L. W.....	287
Seamen's Institute—H. Allen	83
—Geo. Davies	111
Sheldon, Chas. M., D. D.—D. S.....	148, 149
Sex Hygiene—T. R.....	8
Soug—D. S.....	269
St. Elmo's Lights—H. Allen.....	84
Sunday, Billy	220, 250
About Mothers	252
Superstitions of Sailors—H. A.....	110
Temperance	
Alcohol and Efficiency—G. W. Paty	62
Anti-Saloon League Endorsed	178
Anti-Saloon Activities—5, 14, 39, 62, 85, 110, 116, 131, 164, 178, 204, 230, 256	
Call of Hawaii, The—J. G. Woolley.....	85
College Men and Drink—G. W. P.....	131
Liquid Bread—D. S.....	52
New Superintendent Wadman—D. S.....	5
Saloon, Defense of—E. V. Wilcox.....	6
Steady Temperance Gains—D. S.....	267
Virginia Dry	230
Vodka Banished	256
Ten Million Women for World Peace.....	268
Three Wise Men, The—A Christmas Drama— M. Kakehi	229
Tramping—D. S.....	28
Tree that Changed its Mind—F. S. S.....	7
Troel Smith, Case Against—C. F. Clemmons...	61
Two New Chiefs: A. L. Lean and C. E. Webster—D. S.....	173
Thwing, E. W., Honored—D. S.....	173
Letter from Mrs. T.....	212
Unheralded Heroes—F. S. S.....	139
Vol. 72 Salutes Vol. 2—F. S. S.....	82
War, Comments of Exchanges.....	
.....200, 254. See 195, 198,	219
War Relief, Hawaii's Share in—D. S.....	196, 246
Waldron, Fred L.—D. S.....	171, 205
Welcome Services, Japanese Training Ships— A. A. E., F. S. S.....	10, 127
When a Goose Lays an Egg—Lang.....	132
Woman's Board Plans—Agnes Weaver.....	251
Church and Sunday School	
Central Union Bible School Report—A. A. E.....	38
Central Union Constitution and Creed—	

E. W. QUINN

MODERN PLUMBER

23 to 42 Pauahi.

Tel. 1444

The Regal Shoe

for Man and Woman

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

We are exclusive agents for the
TRUSO SILK HOSE

Men's 50c

Women's .. \$1.00

REGAL SHOE STORE

Geo. Brown, Manager.

Cor. King and Bethel Sts.

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Ruren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

* SAYEGUSA *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS, OBJECTS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

Dinnerware

HOUSE OF HONOLULU

Quality, value and proper and
courteous treatment have been the
factors which have made us "The
Dinnerware House of Honolulu."

The careful selection of patterns
and shapes of our open-stock dinner-
ware has added materially to the
success of our China Department.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.
53-57 KING STREET.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen. Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

D. S.	76
Central Union Service of Admission....	79
Dr. Scudder's Annual Message.....	37
All-Society Conference—A. A. E.....	226
Church Survey—A. A. E.....	129
Religious Education Committee—A. A. E.	
.....	107, 129
Teacher Training	224, 259
Kahului Union Church, New Pastor..	84, 106
Makiki Church	99, 101
Wailuku Union—E. V. W.....	180
Christmas in Mission and S. S.....	15
Kawaihau S. S.	64
S. S. Conference	12
Chicago Convention	203
Christian Associations "Y"	
Backward Look—P. S.	17
Boys' Vacation School—P. S.....	163
Father and Son—P. S.....	39
Fisher's Recommendations	63
Making the Membership Religious—P. S.	208
Will Meet You at the Dock—P. S.....	130
This Way Out—P. S.....	228
J. Y. M. C. A. Bible Class—L. R. K.....	106, 109
Y. M. C. A. Alakea Wharf Information	
Bureau—F. S. S.....	63
Y. M. C. A. New Rooms—P. S.....	162
Y. W. C. A.; Miss Carolyn Chandler, Gen.	
Sec.—E. V. W.....	230
Cousins, Annual Meeting—M. S. A.....	103
Letters	137, 206
In Memoriam.	
Joel Bean—Agnes C. Weaver.....	30
Miss Helen E. Carpenter.....	235
Dr. A. B. Clark—O. H. G.....	181
David B. Lyman	133
Miss Fidelia M. Lyons.....	295
Miss Marge Frances Maroni.....	127
Miss Ida M. Pope	171
William Harvey Rodgers—R. W. A.....	159
Walter G. Smith—D. S.....	197
Ann Maria Stangenwald—E. V. C. H.....	200
Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens—W. C. T. U.	135
Poetry.	
The Better Part—E. S. Goodhue.....	9
Greening Time—J. A. Richards.....	154
Jesus and I—Dan Crawford.....	145
Judas or I—C. G. Burnham.....	107
A Manoa Storm—W. B. Oleson.....	204
My Home is not Here—J. T. Gulick.....	228



EVENTS.

November.

22. St. Pter's Chinese Episcopal Mission
dedicated.

24. C. S. Judd, assistant forester for State
of Oregon, named territorial forester to suc-
ceed R. S. Hosmer, resigned. Prof. and Mrs.
George Huntington, distinguished bride and
groom of 72 and 79 years respectively, arrive
to spend three months honeymoon. Judge S.
B. Dole proposes bill for solution of labor
problem; next legislature to be asked to create
commissioner to control situation.

26. Honolulu celebrates Thanksgiving; union
services in Central Union Church.

28. Kawaihau Seminary Semi-Centennial.
December.

1. Thirty-fourth annual meeting of Hawai-
ian Sugar Planters' Association.

3. Prof. T. S. H. Shearman, of University
of British Columbia, offers city chance to se-
cure huge observatory. Governor Pinkham in
letter to public utilities commission opposes ex-
tension of charter of the Honolulu Rapid Tran-
sit Co. as contained in bill passed by last
legislature. Radium valued at \$9274.14 do-
nated by Bethsheba M. Allen Estate to Queen's
Hospital; ordered for late Mrs. B. M. Allen,
but arrived too late for use.

8. School budget prepared for legislature
\$300,000 less than that for last period; school
commissioners approve concrete school houses
for city. Funeral services over remains of
late Wm. W. Rockhill attended by army and
navy notables: Warren Chamberlain, pioneer,

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

*Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.*

CARPENTER & BILHORN REED ORGANS.



Our Piano Line
includes the
Chickering, We-
ber, Kroeger,
Kreiter,
Singer and Bou-
doir; also the
complete Aeoli-
an line of Plan-
ola Planos and
Orchestrells.
We rent Plan-
os. We are the
sole distributors
for the Victor
Talking Machine
Co. in Hawaii.

Our instruments are sold absolutely upon
the One Price Plan—the only honest method
of merchandising.

Easy terms can be arranged if desired.

BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.,
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to. **CITY TRANSFER CO.**

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

buried in Kawaiahao cemetery.

9. Joint report of Chamber of Commerce
and Ad Club, based on figures supplied by H.
Gooding Field reveals great loss to city and
territory through failure to collect taxes and
assess property.

10. Congressman Sereno Payne, signer of
Hawaiian Annexation Resolution, dies in
Washington.

13. Missionary movement in Hawaii re-
viewed by Rev. W. B. Oleson, secretary of
Hawaiian Board at "Board Sunday" service in
Central Union Church. Captain Peleg Shep-
herd, veteran sea-captain and pioneer, laid to
rest.

15. Prominent women meet in parish house
of Central Union Church to plan campaign for
redemption of wayward or unfortunate girls;
meeting outcome of recent address by Miss
Starrett of Girls' Industrial School.

16. L. A. Thurston, in address before busi-
ness men and officials-elect, challenges politics
in government; says people expect efficiency.

17. Ex-Governor Frear, recently home from
Washington, addresses Commercial Club and
announces probable visit to Hawaii of Presi-
dent Wilson with Secretary Daniels.

18. Prince of Wales, through secretary, ex-
presses thanks to British Society of Hawaii for
war relief.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518

180 S. King St.

Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—:—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

NOW IN TOWN

We are preaching the gospel of *Better
Tires.*

Goodyear-No-Rim-Cut and Best
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

"MONOGRAM"

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.

Alakea and Merchant streets,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sole Territorial Agents.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



K. UYEDA

FOR STYLISH

Millinery

STRAW HAT
MANUFACTURER

Telephone 2129

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470.

FORT ST.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

Furnishes Everything Electrical

HOUSE WIRING

Electric Stoves, Laundry Machines,
Carpet Sweepers, Elevators, etc.

Largest cold storage and ice plant in
the city.

Agents Westinghouse Electric Co.
Phone 2390.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

AT HONOLULU.

SURPLUS, \$190,000.

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres.

M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres.

L. T. PECK, Cashier.

G. P. CASTLE,

G. N. WILCOX,

H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and
Cable. Cable Transfers; transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❖ ❖

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❖ ❖

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.

Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given Mail Orders.

DRINK "Cascade" Ginger Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

JONAH KUMALAE

Manufacturer and polisher of Ivory and Tortoise shell goods, Calabashes, Plates, Trays, Canes, Ukuleles, Furniture, Curios, etc. from Koa, Kou, Milo and other rare Hawaiian wood.

1719 Liliha St., above School. Phone 2384.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

Northfield Desk Calendars for 1915

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Memorial Building

It is almost a hundred years since the first Missionaries from the United States landed on Hawaii. It is not claiming too much to say that the Hawaii of today is the fruit of their labors. Their work, only on a wider and deeper foundation, still continues and must be carried on till the last trump shall sound; for there will always be the need of better education and social conditions. There will always be nations somewhere which need the light. The "Hawaiian Board" is the successor to the work of the fathers. It needs larger and better accommodations. What better than the erection of a Memorial Building to the memory of the Missionary Fathers? What more inspiring than to have the noble work of the Mission continued and carried on in that building?

It has been determined to erect a Memorial Building to the American Protestant Mission to Hawaii. Fortunately without expense to the Hawaiian Board, a splendid site on mission ground has been secured. There stood Kawaiahao Seminary, a mission institute, there lived in the early years Judds, Clarks, Gulicks. There also were the Mission Printing House and Bindery. The style of building will be Old Colonial. It will have ample room for all requirements for many years to come. In the rear will be erected a large auditorium which might be named "Mission Hall."

It is estimated that these buildings will cost about as follows:

Main Building	\$52,000
(Mission Hall) Auditorium	22,000
Furnishings	12,000
Contingencies (they always come)	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$90,000

Possibly even more will be required. Both buildings are to be practically of fire-proof construction.

To meet this there is now on hand in land and funds

about	\$46,500
Required	43,500
	<hr/>
	\$90,000

The descendants of the missionaries, as well as those who have now become associated and identified with their work and to whom the traditions and work of the mission are as dear as to the old missionaries themselves, most earnestly desire that everybody identified in this interest in any way should have a share in erecting this building. Will you join therein? And will you place the matter before others of your friends who may share this interest with us? If you would like to assist, will you either send your gift, or a statement of what you would like to give at a later day, to Mr. Theodore Richards, Treasurer of the Hawaiian Board, P. O. Box 489, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Building Committee.

DATED, Honolulu, January 1, 1915.

THE FRIEND

Editorials

Will Japan Do It?
Child Labor And Hawaii.
The Caught Criminal.
Blissful Roads.
President Wilson's Veto.



Peace Pageant

1500 Participating. Alexander Field, Punahou Grounds,
Saturday, February 20, 10 a. m.

Featured by The Friend

as the Opening Event of the 1915 Mid-Pacific Carnival

For Action and Argument see page 30.

**Henry
Waterhouse
Trust Co.,
Ltd.**



Real Estate



*Stocks and
Bonds*



*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*



*Safe Deposit
Boxes*



**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY

MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawai-
ian Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

**Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.**

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.
P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU HAWAII

**BISHOP COMPANY,
BANKERS.**

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty



*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, FEBRUARY, 1915.

No. 2.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—::—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—::—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner

Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy

A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

WILL JAPAN DO IT?



FEW days ago the press
stated that Dr. Toy-
kichi Iyenaga, once pro-
fessor in Waseda Uni-
versity, then Secretary
for the Department of

Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, later lecturer on political science in the University of Chicago and now in Columbia University, had declared before the Japan Society of New York that the retention of Kiaochau would not violate the integrity of China, but would be a justifiable recompense for the blood and treasure expended in the capture of this bit of property stolen by Germany. It is to be hoped that Dr. Iyenaga was not correctly reported. However of late utterances which purport to have issued from Japanese of influence with reference to the retention of Kiaochau by their Government bear the look of attempts to sound the public opinion of the world. If this be true, that opinion should speak out boldly. We who are undoubted and recognized friends of Japan have consistently expected that nation to exhibit the ideal in its international policy. Her hu-

mane conduct of the war with Germany has prepared us to see her take her place beside our own Government in our treatment of Cuba and Mexico by returning Kiaochau to China. Nations ought to be guided by principles of honor comparable to those which control individuals of high character. If a thug steals my friend's purse and I step in, knock down the ruffian at the expense of a bloody nose and recover the stolen goods, I do not tell my friend, "I am sorry I cannot return your money. I need it to sooth my wounded feature." If I did this, relying on my superior muscle to keep my friend from treating me as I did the thug, I should be doing exactly what Dr. Iyenaga is reported as having said that Japan would be justified in doing. The entire transaction would be on a par with Germany's course in Belgium. It is robber politics. It would be shortsighted diplomacy. China needs a great example of noble-hearted friendship. Japan can give it by returning Kiaochau. She does not need this conquered territory. She does need the sincere friendship of her great neighbor. She will gain the approval of all coming generations and will prove herself one of the moral leaders of humanity if she does the square thing by China. But if she robs her comrade nation and follows this bare-faced steal by demanding additional business concessions trusting to the weakness of her neighbor, she will prove herself the guilty partner of the very enemy whom she condemned and whipped. It is one of the testing times of a noble people and all who love her will pray that Japan may take her place in the vanguard of the Good Samaritan nations and not shrink into the company of the bandit governments of earth. There is in all this question of Japan's present attitude to China a further consideration of commanding importance to humanity. By returning Kiaochau Japan will strike the strongest possible blow on behalf of the permanent peace of the Pacific. Does Japan mean to follow England's example and prepare to bid for the dominance of the Pacific ocean by developing sea power? And is the addition of this naval base in China one step in this direction? If so she will help the war lovers of America into the saddle, and

stimulate our nation to adopt the policy of keeping just ahead of her in naval strength. Sooner or later than there will be war between the two peoples. By returning Kiaochau Japan will serve notice upon the American Republic that she has no such warlike ambitions. The Hobsons and Gardners will be at once discredited and America will be quick to respond to her challenge to make international friendship the supreme characteristic of the Pacific world. It is a heavy responsibility which rests upon the Empire of the Rising Sun in this great historic crisis.

CHILD LABOR AND HAWAII.

We are told that the legislature of 1915 will be asked to pass, with a few minor changes to suit our conditions, the uniform law recommended by the National Child Labor Committee and embodied in the legislation of not a few mainland States. This law forbids the employment of children under 14 in almost all lines of work, of children under 16 in work detrimental to health, of children under 18 in certain very dangerous trades, of persons under 21 in saloons, and of women under 21 in mines, quarries, etc., and in places where constant standing is required. It limits the hours of labor of boys under 16 and girls under 18 to 8 hours a day, six days a week and 48 hours a week or at night and to ten hours a day for boys from 16 to 18 and for girls from 18 to 21. It requires employment certificates for children under 16, regulates street trades for children, and provides safeguards and penalties. It represents the modern view of child guardianship. It should pass our legislature without dissent. We have as yet few trades which employ children, but even these need to be regulated. The evils of child employment are almost nil here, hence this is the golden age for enacting legislation that shall prevent these evils from ever becoming strongly entrenched in Hawaii. Fortunately word comes from Washington that the Palmer-Owen child labor bill is likely to pass. That bill excludes from interstate commerce the product of the labor of any child under 14 in mills, factories, canneries or that of any child under 16 in mines or quarries, or that of any child under 16 working more than 8 hours per

day, six days a week or before 7 A. M., or after 7 P. M. If this bill becomes a law our canneries will have to obey the behests of enlightened public opinion in the employment of children or else shut up shop. Let us pray for its passage.

INSANE HOURS.

Why should Honolulu in the mild genial subtropics ape New York which owns zero weather in winter and torrid heat in summer? Extremes belong to the fevered civilization of the mainland metropolis. It is well enuf if they like that kind of thing for her people to begin business at 9:30 A. M., eat dinner at 8 in the evening and turn day into night. But Honolulu has always known better till of late. Alas for our sane hours of sundown evening meals with early to bed and the glory of morning. And what mornings we have! Is there anything elsewhere in the world like them? The life of only ten years ago was healthier here. Now evening entertainments often begin at 8:15 to 8:30, receptions open at sensible folks bedtime and dinners are being pushed steadily later. Yet trade starts anywhere from 8:00 to 8:30. Is it not time to call a halt. About the only sensible fun-centers on the mainland are the movies which schedule their evening opening at 7 o'clock. Thank God there is one institution close to the popular heart which believes in sanitary hours.

THE CAUGHT CRIMINAL.

"Every one of you is a criminal" exclaimed Dr. Wines, the great penologist, some 20 years ago to a fashionable company of Brooklyn men and women of irreproachable ecclesiastical affiliation, "but you've never been caught." He went on to explain that at some time in life practically every person had inadvertently or purposely violated some law. The uncaught criminal ought therefore to have compassion for his caught comrade who differs in essence none at all from himself and who should be treated like a man and not like a wild beast. Thruout the mainland there is at present unusual interest in Christian treatment of men convicted of crime. The unspeakable barbarisms practised at Sing Sing prison in New York, the horror of the Black Hole of Texas a year or two ago, the revelations of the cruelties of the beatings in many penitentiaries, the fine work of Mr. T. M. Osborne, a retired business man and well-known Harvard graduate now warden at Sing Sing, and in many states the experiments with the honor system are leading to a new era of justice and common sense in dealing with prisoners. Hence it is good news to learn about the excellent record being made by Warden

Jarrett in Oahu prison. When he was appointed to succeed Mr. Henry this paper voiced its protest as the change seemed unwarranted and against public policy. But those most conversant with prison management speak of Mr. Jarrett's conduct of his office as beginning a new and bright era in prison control. THE FRIEND is glad to acknowledge itself mistaken in its protest and congratulates Mr. Jarrett on his good work. The next long step forward is a prison gate movement which shall meet the discharged man with secured employment and start him off helpfully in his career to regain full manhood. If our law does not provide that the Warden must hold every paroled man until a position has been engaged for him, it should do so. We also need a parole officer whose business it shall be to find places for discharged prisoners and to serve as their special friend and adviser. It is stated on excellent authority that Honolulu is soon to have an up-to-date Prisoner's Aid Society which shall interest itself in the man who graduates from jail, find employment for him, help him to regain his reputation, and stand by him in the crucial first months of his new free life. The formation of this society will be a great step forward in our community.

BLISSFUL ROADS.

Where on the broad mainland can California be excelled for men of power, for women of beauty and for boundless physical resources? The oftener one visits that State, the more glorious she seems. Her virtues like everything else she has are colossal and her faults mammoth. Witness the naive way she proceeded to put the Federal Government in the hole and set two of earth's greatest nations and age long friends agog. From this she is likely to react with equally vigorous and noble swing. To the traveler her roads are the climax of comfort and enduring smoothness. Around Los Angeles they build highways for the moderate sum of \$10,000 a mile. These are wide enuf for two autos to pass easily on the paved portion and have well rolled borders. The pavement consists of 4 inches of concrete foundation practically indestructible, upon which stone and gravel are laid, well rolled and treated with crude oil. These roads are dustless, kept in perfect condition at slight trouble and expense, and give California among intelligent globe trotters a reputation for the finest highways on earth. Why not Hawaii? We remember a rumor of contemplated road building on Oahu at something like \$16,000 a mile with precious

little to show for it after completion. The thrifty Californian builds his roads not by lazy citizen day labor, but by contract and gets a good job. Hawaii prefers political jobbing and holey roads. O Lord, how long?

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VETO.

From the standpoint of political liberty the veto by the President of the immigration bill is the finest thing he has done since entering the White House. His veto message as reported in our dailies covered only the point of illiteracy. The agreement of both Presidents Taft and Wilson upon the inequity of this provision reflects the greatest credit upon their largeness of mind. The literary test is an attack upon manhood unworthy of an enlightened government. It is a joy to see two of the most highly educated men in our nation take the stand they have done upon this ideal of "a man's a man for a' that." The bill vetoed by the President, however, contained at least two other thoroly vicious features. One of these was its practical denial of asylum to patriots who hail from countries cursed by absolutism. Some of the noblest men and women in business, such leaders as Sun Yat Sen in China, and such splendid characters as the late Carl Schurz might be refused entrance to America by the terms of this bill. It has always been one of the chief glories of our country that political refugees could freely come here and be safe. But the provisions of this bill as conclusively shown by the "Friends of Russian Freedom" would deny this right and close America to many of the finest spirits on earth. The other and still graver peril in the bill is the power which it puts into the hands of immigration officials without the restriction of appeal to the courts. The alien whose right to enter the country is denied by an immigrant officer is refused the right to counsel when examined by a board of special inquiry and in an appeal to the Secretary of Labor where counsel is allowed only evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry where he had not the advice of counsel is admissible. Inasmuch as the tendency today is to put the whole machinery of immigration into the hands of organized labor, these provisions of this bill constitute one of the greatest dangers in our present political life. Our country should be grateful to our President for the courage shown in this public spirited veto.

D. S.

“Nihil Nisi Bonum”

A Civic Fed. post mortem

CONCERNING the demise of the Civic Federation, did we hear some one say “Why not? Their work was finished.” It appears to us, by way of answer, that if eternal vigilance was a part of their job, there is no finish to it. Did they forever settle the Social Evil question, —though they struck some telling blows against regulation and Iwilei? We trow not. Was the fallacy of “Straight Ticket” voting in county and municipal elections demonstrated sufficiently to end it for all time? Witness our leaders (Civic Federation leaders too) boldly advocating it in the last election.

Does decency in the matter of printed material, post card, pennant, poster, etc., take care of itself? Go to some of the curio stores and see what they are selling.

Moving pictures need no local censorship, do you think? We don't *know* anything about them,—have only seen those which the Anti-Saloon League gave on Sunday. Is there no vicious tendency in any of them, that needs checking? Again, what body is as well constituted to handle the coming question of “Movies and Sunday Night” as the late C. F.?

The above and many another question, like “Club Liquor Licenses” are not having much attention nowadays, and no body built on the “get-together”, “make-it-unanimous” plan can handle them. The reason is patent enough. Most of these questions involve some one's vested interests. Some one is making money, “battering” shall we say, to the public detriment. It is extremely hard to get such a one “together”. He generally spoils the unanimity and usually has a number of friends and sympathizers. Alas, there is a fight on anybody's hands who aspires to personal or civic righteousness. What body now, will come out and PAY THE PRICE. It means Separation a “good sight” more often than it does Get Together.

Apropos of the above, does this public know what is going on at Iwilei? Presumably not, though the *Star-Bulletin* recently sounded the alarm. The “dear Public” likes to shirk all such disagreeable subjects. The Church Federation says, “It is not in me.” The Men's League says,—we really haven't heard what it says. But if it happened to have a committee whose scope included this subject, it would straightway “put it up” to the Ministerial executive, who has enough on his hands already. The Y. M. C. A. would quite naturally say, “We are working on positive lines and can't afford to antagonize

people with these malodorous negotiations.” And *We*, well we don't enjoy contiguity to moral cesspools, either. And there you are.

We wonder if the C. F. corpse is capable of resuscitation.

As to Iwilei, “where the carcass is there the eagles are gathered together.” The eagles in the shape of Harpies are ingathering, and no one to say them nay. The carcasses are just fleshly masculine hulks of like passions with the rest of us, but still affected by public opinion and community laws. The immediate occasion is our Carnival (don't forget the derivation,—“farewell to the flesh”) with its freedom from restraint and increased crowds.

Maybe you are not going to be so well pleased with this Carnival idea before you get through with it. Of course there are fine features in it, fun, tourists and money. We are not likely to hear too little of that side. But many people are beginning to be disturbed at the Carnival spirit of revel and license which has already invaded the sacred domains of Christmas. Does a lady walk abroad on Christmas eve, she is the fair prey of any buffoonery and familiarity, until the safeguards of the sexes are breaking down very close to the disaster point. It does not serve to answer “Let her stay at home, then.”

Now that the Regulation idea is almost without championing, what is it that stands behind the continuing of this Red-light district? Human greed for one thing, and human indifference and sloth for another: no one is likely to forget that animal passion is the platform on which they both build.

Who will check this deadly evil?

Is the Civic Federation incapable of Renaissance?

A bit as to the Carnival. Let no one imagine that it is a light thing to incur the risk of being called a “knocker”. That fearsome word is enough to put a strong spell on the boldest. We sit under the shadow of that spell as we write. However, let us gaze for just a minute on the sacred image which Nebuchadnezzar has set up, instead of bowing down at the sound of the sackbut.

Good women of Honolulu and exceedingly attractive withal: please meditate on this. It is not so easy to put up bars after they have been taken down. Again; the happiness of yourself and daughter is bound up in a decent reserve. Woe betide you, if you lightly throw away, what Christian chivalry has put in your hands, for an hour's mad riot. Are not confetti pleasures promising to be expensive,—not to speak of masked balls?

T.R.

COUSINS' ANNUAL REUNION.

The annual meeting of the Cousins will be held on April 24, 1915.

The Children of the Missionaries will be the guests of honor, and each is requested to bring with him his own photograph. Those who can not be present will please send the photograph without fail. The pictures of those who have joined the Fathers and Mothers are also solicited.

The Grandchildren of the Missionaries will be the hosts at this reunion.

♦♦♦

FROM EAST MAUI.

For many years Maui has had no such fall of rain as during the past year. This has hampered development in the Haiku region and added much to the problems of the Kuiaha homesteaders. But they have persisted. Their optimism leads them on to try out new methods and new crops. Prof. Krauss has acquired the Patterson homestead and will seek to learn the peculiar needs and opportunities of this region. The community loyally make the schoolhouse the center of their social and religious life.

Maunaolu Seminary continues to do intensive work with all the pupils who can be accommodated.

Makawao Union Church held its annual meeting in the new Community House on January 15th. Nearly one hundred people sat down to the tables which were placed in the auditorium. This feature is greatly appreciated for it makes possible an earlier business session and also gives a fine opportunity for a social hour.

The young ladies of the church graciously served.

The Ladies Aid have authorized some needed improvements at the cemetery, and helped in the social life. The Missionary Society have given practical encouragement in the work far and near. The Sunday school has room now so that many more classes are accommodated. Unless there is heavy rain all of the Seminary girls have a share in the reorganized life of the school. Each Sunday a truck runs from Paia, making it possible for many to attend classes who formerly could not.

All bills were reported paid, except for the building of the Community House. Practically \$6000 were expended for the building, plumbing and electric lights. A fine piano has also been given by a friend. The Ladies' Aid has furnished the chairs. Another friend has ordered silver to be used when meals are served.

The spirit of the meeting was on the order of closer co-operation for the bringing in of the Kingdom, not only on Maui, but for the world.

A CRAIG BOWDISH.

A RECENT TOUR OF MAUI AND MOLOKAI.

On January 4th the Rev. John P. Erdman and Rev. Henry P. Judd left Honolulu for a tour of the island of Maui. From the 5th of January until the 15th they held meetings in the following places: Wailuku, Makena, Kanaio, Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana, Nahiku, Keanae, Huelo, Haiku, Paia, Kaanapali and Lahaina. Mr. Erdman spoke of the necessity of meekness, longsuffering and unity among the church members, while Mr. Judd's theme at all the meetings was "The Essentials of Successful Sunday School Work". The two representatives of the Hawaiian Board were received most cordially by all the churches. Weather that was almost perfect contributed not a little to making the joint tour a success.

On January 16th Mr. Erdman returned to Honolulu, Mr. Judd going over to Molokai that day for a week's visitation among the churches and Sunday Schools of that island. He held meetings at Kauhakakai, Halawa, Waialua, Kaluaaha and Wailau, the latter meeting making the climbing of the famous Wailau pali a necessity. At all five places the church work was found to be in quite a satisfactory condition. The old Kaluaaha Church has lately been strengthened by the moving into the community of two families active in Christian work.



The Unitarians of Philadelphia are fighting Evangelist Billy Sunday who is cramming his tabernacle with twenty thousand people two and three times every day to hear the Gospel of the Son of God. The three Unitarian organizations of the city have opened a headquarters near the tabernacle and are distributing their literature to the people as they go to the meetings, to make them think that the Gospel, as preached there, is false. Their efforts, of course, are in the interest of infidelity, and their literature in line with the teachings of Thomas Paine. It is really an unimportant thing, except as it throws light on the whole attitude of this Unitarian body that calls itself a Church. Of course the net result of their work may be to keep some people from being saved, but really, neither now nor at the judgment day, is that or will it be a thing of which to be proud.—*Exchange.*



THE LAST DROP.

When they say, "We'll fight to the last drop of blood," we need not despair. It shows that the warring nations are getting desperate. Perhaps they are nearly ready for intervention. F.S.S.

GRAND PAGEANT OF PEACE

Celebrating the Centennary of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, on Alexander Field, Saturday, February 20, at 10 A. M.

Music by the Royal Hawaiian Band and Choruses from different Schools.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

Peace, Miss M. Nelson.

Attendants of Peace { Abundance, Industry, Contentment, } Pupils from the Normal School

Columbia, Miss Anne Van Schaick.

Brittannia, Miss Ethel Damon.

Arbitration, Miss Lucile Aflague.

Many Spectator Nations.

The Two Celebrating Nations, with their Heroes of Peace;

American Procession: Flower Girls, Columbia and Jonathan, Judges, Firemen, Missionaries, Ball Teams, College Men, Campfire Girls, Pioneer Girls, Indians, Cowboys, etc.

British Procession: Flower Girls, Britannia and John Bull, Naval Band, Salvation Army, Rugby, Indian Princes, Boy Scouts, Indian Polo Team, etc.

War, Mr. Clifton Tracy.

Attendants of War { Famine, Pestilence, Horror, } Pupils from the Normal School

Uncle Sam, Mr. K. C. Bryan.

John Bull, Mr. C. G. Bockus.

Sachem and Canadian Chief.

SETTING.

At the Entrance Gate

a mute representation of War's Chamber of Horrors" is suggested by soldiers lying wounded and dying on the field of battle; a hint also, of the desolate lot of afflicted womanhood.

At the Far End of the Field

in Pageant and in Drama will be seen the Bright Reign of Peace.

PART I. Salutation to the Prince of Peace.

BUGLE CALL. ATTENTION!

RECESSIONAL.

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget, lest we forget." By the Royal Hawaiian Band.

During the playing of the Recessional it would be appropriate if the whole assemblage would stand, with heads uncovered and eyes directed toward the crest of Rocky Hill, where, for one moment, against the radiant background of the sky, the great Peace Monument,

THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES,

will be suggested in living outline by one whose name is withheld.

In commemoration the 100 years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, inaugurated by the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on December 24, 1814, and ratified on February 17, 1815, it is especially fitting to quote the words inscribed by two South American nations on that remarkable monument on the summit of the Andes,—

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

PART II. Procession of the Spectator Nations.

The Nations of the World, represented by 1000 young people, coming into view as if born of the soil, form into a procession on Rocky Hill, and come winding down to their place as spectators, thus forming a bright and living background to the drama, while the American and British processions come into the foreground to celebrate, in the presence of PEACE, the 100 years during which, without a fort or a gun on the 3000 miles of boundary line between the United States and Canada, Great Britain and America have lived side by side in the security and blessings of peace.

PART III. The Drama.*

Seeing the Nations coming together for the praise of Peace, and resenting this intrusion into his proud domain, WAR, with his grim attendants, comes stalking through the field. The Nations, wishing for war to cease, raise the song "Tenting Tonight", when, lo, in comes PEACE herself, with her attendants. WAR, following on behind, is rebuked by PEACE, but insistently follows, arguing the Nations' need of him. PEACE in reply, points to the representatives of England and America who are even now upon their way to celebrate her triumphs.

Trumpets now herald the coming of Columbia, Uncle Sam, and the American Procession.

Chorus, Hail Columbia; Kamehameha Schools.

Columbia and Uncle Sam are introduced.

Chorus, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; Punahou School.

PEACE welcomes her guests and WAR, out of his element, cowers.

Fanfare of trumpets herald the approach of Britannia, John Bull and the British Contingent.

Chorus, Rule Britannia; McKinley High School.

PEACE welcomes them and WAR is quite crowded off the stage.

All exchange greetings.

Indian Chiefs of both nations approach, yelling, pass a hatchet to PEACE and propose to bury it. WAR cries out from his hiding place, "It shall be reddened yet again", but is driven contempt from the field. Ragged little "ARBITRATION" crossing his path, asks admission, is welcomed, and by universal acclaim is decked and crowned with lilies. She lights the pipe of peace between John Bull and Uncle Sam.

Hurrahs, yells, and Indian hullaballos rend the air.

Columbia proclaims Arbitration Queen of the May.

Columbia is claimed by John and Britannia by Uncle Sam, while all in the assembled throng raise their open hands in praise of PEACE.

Grand Chorus: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

* Written for THE FRIEND by James A. Wilder, B.A.F.R.G.S.

Second Annual States Dinner

By Mrs. Isaac M. Cox

THE States' Dinner as a preliminary to the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. proved again its unique possibilities for enthusiastic sociability. The chance groupings resulted in pleasant discoveries of common memories, and in reviving old loyalties.

The Parish Room of Central Union Church was filled to its limit, six long tables stretching from side to side, filled by groups from thirty-seven states of the mainland, from Canada, England and Scotland, from China and Japan, a single representative from France and Turkey, and a large delegation from our own island-groups that from the moment that they had stood united to sing the Doxology sat to sing and shout the praises of the land of their birth. It was a joyous rivalry, Pennsylvania clanging her Liberty Bell, the New England states "on top" with their soaring balloons, and Ohio bobbing up like a refrain. Mr. Tenny Peck's solo of "Gay Broadway", the familiar "Dixie" and the plaint for Maine "Nobody knows how dry I am" brought great applause. A pleasant incident was the presentation of a birthday cake to Mother Judd with a full-voiced expression of good wishes for many years to come.

Miss MacDougal in an original poem expressed the sentiment of the evening and brought the social part to a fitting conclusion.

Mrs. Frear presided at the business session following, which ran its usual course of reports, with special interest centering in the report of Miss Carolyn Chandler with its fine summary of work accomplished even under limiting conditions, and its courageous facing of the wider possibilities that can be made possible by the co-

operation of the willing helpers of this generous city. Miss Chandler linked the local work with the work of the great mainland organization, which has recently lost its efficient and gracious head, Miss Grace Dodge, of whose life and personality Miss Varney gave a brief and affectionate account. She said in part:

"In the death of Miss Dodge the young womanhood of the United States suffered more than in the death of any woman in the last quarter-century. Her life was a poem dedicated to girlhood. In every breath, in every purpose, in every thought of her life for fifty years girls were the compelling force. At fifteen years of age she organized her later famous clubs, which she kept until her death. With her wonderful magnetic personality, with her reverent and deep, sympathetic nature, with her poise inherited from generations of great men of finance and earnest purpose; with her great fortune, she was able to do much for the cause of a better and higher life for girls.

"When the Young Women's Christian Association needed a woman great enough to weld together its scattered forces and organize a great National work, Miss Dodge seemed the only woman with power to accomplish such a task. Her life was full of heavy responsibilities, in many movements, but she saw the latent force in the Young Women's Christian Association movement, and laying down her own cherished plans took up the presidency.

"Under her hand, sensitive to every throb of the great machinery she had built up—with an ear that heard the cry of every girl's distress from the awful sweat shop of New York to the hop fields of Oregon—with a voice so clear that it was heard in great legislative bodies where laws

for a living wage or a living hour were needed—with a heart that felt the need of the woman of leisure as well as in the shop—with a great fortune so generously poured out to every need that it became much less a fortune—all these Miss Dodge used in guiding the ship firmly and surely into an efficiency its most devoted workers little dreamed could be accomplished.

"Those of us who had the great honor to be taught by and to know Miss Dodge know that no tribute can fully tell the story of her great work nor portray the beauty of her life. The Y.W.C.A. is a monument to her wonderful life."

Special guests of the evening were Mrs. George Huntington and Mr. Paul Super. Mrs. Huntington, president of Carleton College, Minnesota, and twice requested to become dean of Wellesley, was a sympathetic speaker, very witty and in hearty sympathy with the work of women everywhere.

Mr. Super in his characteristically optimistic manner was most encouraging in his hopeful outlook.

♦♦♦

"EFFICIENT BIBLE SCHOOL RECORDS."

A report by the Secretary of Central Union Bible School based on the development during the year 1914 of the form of the school records, the method of keeping them and their usefulness to the school.

The merchant must be able to trace the growth of his business, determine his present standing, and forecast the tendencies for the future from his books and accounts. Bible School records serve an analogous purpose for the officers and teachers of the school.

Several elements should characterise an efficient record keeping system:

1. It should be uniform in style throughout all the school, and of such a nature that it is adaptable to classes of various sizes.

2. It should be simple in form so that the method of marking will be easily understood and that errors will be reduced to a minimum.

3. The essential facts to be shown on the class record each Sunday are; a. pupils present, b. pupils absent, c. total present for the class. These facts are sufficient to show the trend of growth in the class and in the school. Any attempt to systematically keep other information on the records generally proves unsatisfactory.

4. The form should be such that additions and subtractions from the class roll may be easily and neatly made.

5. Since the time taken to mark the records is unproductive, so far as actual

Bible study is concerned, the records must be such that they can be quickly marked.

6. The entire name and home address of each pupil must be shown on the records. This is invaluable to the teacher in following up delinquents and in sending occasional notices to the pupils by mail.

The record form recently adopted by our school meets admirably most of these demands. The system of individual cards for each pupil marks an advance over the old style of grouping the names all on one list. The class record is more than a mere list of names and the new form emphasizes the individual pupil's attendance record. Changes and transfers can be easily made and errors corrected with a minimum of work. While any change in a record keeping system always promotes accuracy for a time because of its newness, the style of our new system is such that it should continue to be a correct and efficient indicator of attendance as well as a reminder to each teacher of his or her duty toward delinquents.

For the accurate keeping of records, the maintaining of our present enrollment of pupils, and stimulation of our officers, teachers and pupils to a larger interest in the growth of the school, the following recommendations are presented:

1. In all of the classes where the pupils are old enough to make it practical, the teacher should appoint, or have the class elect, a secretary who will mark the class roll each Sunday. This will lessen the time the teacher must give during the class hour to details not connected with the lesson. The teacher should carefully supervise the keeping of the roll to see that it is neatly and accurately kept and to check on absentees.

2. In most classes the teachers can well give a larger attention to the attendance of their pupils. Messages, personal calls, written notes and calls by other students on the ones delinquent will always show the interest in the individual pupil which encourages a prompt return. The responsibility for the attendance of pupils in each class rests with the teacher of that class. It is the teachers' privilege and duty to keep all of their pupils coming regularly to Bible School.

3. To aid the pastors of the church and the Bible School officers in becoming acquainted with new pupils, and to foster more of the spirit of the school as an organization rather than a collection of classes, all who receive new students should insist that they register at the office (or, in case of new students of the Primary and Sunbeam departments, with the secre-

tary of those departments) on blanks prepared for that purpose.

4. All officers, teachers and pupils should follow more closely the reports of attendance in their own classes, in their department, and in the school as a whole. This will stimulate the interest of all in the growth of the Bible School, and promote the feeling of unity in our school organization.

Class records are a very real help to the individual teacher, and school totals and the balance sheet by which the officers and teachers may determine the trend of the school development. It is our desire that during the coming year our records may be more efficient and useful in these ends.

Respectfully submitted,

JAY A. URICE,

Secretary of Central Union Bible School.

The Greater Y. W. C. A.

(Written for the States' Dinner of the Young Woman's Christian Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, January 14, 1915, by Miss Evelyn MacDougal, and dedicated to Miss Grace H. Dodge.

There's a rustle in the palm trees and a gladsome note today,
There's a quickening of heart beats and a rise of spirits gay,
For the pibroch has been sounded, clans been summoned, one and all
To appear for mirth and feasting here within this festive hall.
Not from Scotias' sole dominion do they all, however, come,
But from every state and nation which each daughter first called home.
And we gather all together as a banded sisterhood
To clasp hands and cry aloha! to converse and find it good.
Gather from the Northland, Southland, from the East and from the West,
From all climes and from all nations, in these Islands of the Blest;
From New Hampshire's hills of granite, from Nebraska's mighty plain,*
From Iowa's rolling prairies, from the rocky coast of Maine,
From the Great Lakes and the pine trees, from the Gulf States' murmuring sands,
From the Coteaus of Dakota, from the fertile valley lands,
From the Arizona desert with its mesquite trees and sage,
With its whitened sands and cacti, with its beckoning mirage.

Sunflowers from the state of Kansas, Travelers from Arkansas,
From New Jersey and Missouri, Buckeye State without a flaw,
From the land of Roger Williams and from that of William Penn,
Illinois and fair Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan;
Colorado's peaks and canyons where the leaping cataract foams,
From the border land of Texas, from Virginia's pillared homes,
From the land of Minnehaha, from the mighty Empire State,
From the cotton-fields of Georgia, Boston, and the Golden Gate.
From the mighty Northwest country, with her streams so crystal clear
With her patriarchal forests, Yellow Stone and Mt. Rainier,
Canada, our sister country, with vast areas of land,
With her great and splendid future, with her scenery wild and grand;
From the Old World with its history making, making since the world began,
Sweden, Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey, China and Japan;
With by far the largest section of our number Island born,
Many with forefathers sailing in the '20's "Round the Horn",
Others native born and claiming ancestry of high degree,
Kings and queens, or royal princes, or per chance of the Alii.

But, whate'er the state or nation represented here today,
Claim we all this land this country, claim we each Hawaii Nei:—
Claim we all the emerald mountains, claim we all the turquoise sea,
Opal skies and soft cloud masses, balmy breezes floating free,
Claim the sunshine and the flowers, liquid sunshine filtering through
Radiant spans of rainbow glory 'gainst the mountains or the blue,
Claim the mystic moonlight tender, silvering the Waianaeas
Touching softly with her magic, mountain, valley, sea and skies.
Claim the soft, sweet, plaintive music, with its haunting melody,
Claim the palm trees 'gainst the sky line, claims each heart—Aloha oe—
Key note of Hawaii's greatness, secret of her greatest charm,

Talisman of highest virtue that shall guard and keep from harm;
 While the great Atlantic seaboard have for Europe's coming tide
 Helped to spread her myriad peoples o'er the country far and wide,
 Fair Hawaii has bade welcome to the Orient long denied.
 Melting pot made of her borders, crucible where fires remove
 Dross and prejudice ignoble by the alchemy of love;
 "Not by might, and not by power" are the greatest victories won,
 "But by my spirit" and that only, saith the high and holy One.

"Westward moves the Star of Empire", has been said for many a day,
 But lo! westward becomes eastward as we journey on our way;
 And we mark not when it changes, west to east, or east to west,
 Both the sunrise and the sunset serve to make our day the best.
 So with countries and with nations, each way from the other take,
 Each may give, and richer, better, larger each the other make.
 Let us seek the wider vision, let us to each other say
 There shall be no walls between us, East and West are one today.
 Not our little East provincial, but the East of Orient fame,
 Let us join with these our sisters, heart and purpose all the same;
 Not the West of California, Washington and Oregon,
 But the Occidental World West with Peace its banners written on.
 For the star the wise men followed which still sends its rays afar,
 Which still beckons all to follow, is the blessed Eastern Star.

While across the seas our brothers homes and families sadly leave,
 While our sisters o'er the waters with their little children grieve,
 While the world is waging warfare, locking arms in deadly strife,
 While the hearts of men with hatred and with bitterness are rife,
 Let the women of this order,—let the women of the earth
 Rise in power and stand united for the things of Spirit worth,
 For the coming of Christ's Kingdom, Heaven on earth where strife shall cease,
 Where the world shall know one Ruler, He the peerless Prince of Peace.

Religious Activities in San Francisco

By Rev. George A. Laughton.

"SAN FRANCISCO INVITES THE WORLD", are the words that greet the traveler arriving in that famous city. And it is safe to say that no city does more to make the tourist feel that he is amply repaid for the journey he has taken. In spite of the European war and the consequent lack of exhibits from some of the countries involved in the strife it may be stated without fear of question that the Panama-Pacific Exposition will mass the greatest and most varied, creations of human genius that have ever been assembled in the history of the world. The visitor to San Francisco this year will behold the fulfillment of a splendid dream, the realization of a glorious vision. For his accommodation he will find hotels and boarding-houses with rates ranging from the modest six dollars a week to the imposing figures of six dollars a day. He will find cafes where he can purchase a substantial meal for twenty-five cents, and cafes where he must needs pay five dollars for less satisfying fare. For his amusement he will behold the largest and most varied

display of men and methods ever assembled on Exposition grounds, and also in the city proper he will see that apparently the rest of the world has emptied itself in order to fill San Francisco with actors and actresses, clowns and comedians, hippodromes and circuses, operatic stars and vaudeville favorites. For ten months at least this will be "the Paris of America."

But how about the person who does not desire that the dust of earthly tumult shall blot out the lights of heaven? Vast numbers will attend the exposition, who while ministering to body and mind desire also to maintain the culture of the soul. These have not been forgotten. Provision on an ample scale is being made for them. The Church Federation has seen to it that religion shall have a place in the life of San Francisco in 1915. Over a year ago a Religious Activities Committee was formed with Dr. Bell as secretary. The purpose of this committee was to arrange for religious services on a scale never before dreamed of.

Men whose names are household words have been engaged. For distinctive evangelistic services Billy Sunday, Gypsy Smith, Chapman and Alexander, Torrey, Lane, and men of lesser note have been engaged. In addition to these who will conduct

central campaigns, each denomination will be favored by a visit from its leading preachers. It is reported that Dr. W. J. Dawson and Dr. J. H. Jowett will conduct special services in some Presbyterian church. The Congregationalists will be visited by Cadman, Hillis, Waters, Gordon, Brown, Atkins, and other effective preachers and lecturers. The Baptists will have Cortland Myers and his brother, Rauschenbusch, Matthews, Woelfkin, Conwell and Francis. From England will come Campbell, Horton, Morgan, Yates, Hill, Charter Piggott, and Rattenbury. So it is within the mark to say that nearly every local church will have a special preacher in its pulpit twice a month.

The First Congregational Church, of which Dr. Aked is pastor, will be in its new edifice by February. This will be one of the finest buildings on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Aked expects to preach from his own pulpit every Sunday during the Exposition year. On Tuesday evening of every week he will deliver one of his popular lectures. Beyond doubt this building will be open four nights of every week.

Then there will be great Missionary conferences, and the annual meetings of the various denominations will be held in the city. The Young People's Societies are planning to have national rallies. Thus anyone going to San Francisco this year will have ample opportunity to cultivate "the life of the Spirit."

♦♦♦

A Noted Visitor

BEFORE the next issue of the FRIEND our Territory will be honored with an official visit from a national figure in the person of Dr. Purly A. Baker, the general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon forces of America. This is the first time any officer from the National headquarters of this organization has found it possible to include Hawaii in his official itinerary. Those of this group are all extremely busy men, and through their untiring energies, more than that of any other existing agency, except it be the W. C. T. U. which should share at least in equal honors, is our fair land rapidly becoming free from the burden and blight of the liquor traffic.

The Anti-Saloon League was founded in 1893 by Dr. Howard H. Russell, then a student in Oberlin University, Ohio, and for the first ten years under his splendid leadership the foundations of the movements were well laid and the organization established in nearly half the States. Great honor is due Dr. Russell for his services in this regard, but for the last de-

cade, during which time the League has sprung into existence as a tremendous factor in the life of the nation, having made phenomenal growth in membership and influence, with its local branches in every State of the Union, the effective and prominent leader of its forces has been Dr. Baker, a man gifted with unusual powers of administrative generalship.

Dr. Baker is an Ohioan by birth. His family was poor and obscure. He secured an education through his own persistent self-sacrificing efforts, having taught school in early manhood and then entered a law office as a student of Blackstone. Later, he was called to the Ministry and gradually rose in the ranks until he became pastor of a large church in Columbus, where Dr. Russell found him in 1895 and drafted him into the service of the Anti-Saloon League. He was first made field secretary of the city of Columbus, then District Superintendent of Cleveland, later State Superintendent in Ohio, and finally in 1903 was appointed to the General or National Superintendency which position he has ably held to this day.

Every good institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man. The story of that man's life is the history of the growth and development of the institution. Hence, the biography of Dr. Purley A. Baker for the past ten years as General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America is the history of that organization. And what is the history? Briefly told, it is as follows:

"For twenty years the Anti-Saloon League has been pressing the fight against the liquor traffic. From a field force consisting of one man, going up and down the State of Ohio in an effort to open church doors to a new and untried temperance movement, the Anti-Saloon League has grown to be an institution with over 400 men giving their entire time to its work and a total of more than 700 employees, including stenographers, clerks and field agents, who keep the machinery of the League constantly operating. From a few men with a vision who sacrificed in the early days in order to contribute to the League movement, the number of financial supporters has grown to more than a million men and women who make monthly contributions to the maintenance of the League. From a few church voters who, in the early days were willing to scratch a bad man on their own ticket in order to vote for a better man on the opposite ticket, the number of voters who are willing to lend their influence and co-operation to fight the League's battles has now increased to many millions. From a few lo-



DR. PURLEY A. BAKER

cal and State officers of the law who in the early days of the League were willing to do their duty in the enforcement of provisions against the liquor traffic, such officers are now numbered by hundreds in every State.

"In the twenty years of the League's history, this organization has led the successful fight to have written upon the statute books of the several States hundreds of laws against the traffic, and has succeeded in defeating a very much larger number of measures sought for by the liquor interests. It has secured the election of thousands of temperance members of legislatures. It has defeated as large a number of liquor-controlled representatives. It has been responsible for securing the adoption of no-license in tens of thousands of villages, townships, counties, cities and residential districts. It has led in the movement which has more than doubled the dry territory of the United States, and it has been largely responsible for increasing the population of the same from about 18,000,000 in 1893 to more than 50,000,000 in 1914, including fifteen States wholly rid of the saloon."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Owing to the fact that it was deemed very desirable to hold the Annual Convention of the League on its new Territorial

basis during Dr. Baker's visit here in order to have the benefit of his presence and advice, and owing to the fact that Dr. Baker being an exceedingly busy man as General Superintendent, could not plan to come to Hawaii at any other time quite so well, the Executive Committee decided to hold the Convention February 26-28 in the Kawaiahao Church with the hope of securing the attendance of quite a large number of delegates whom the churches throughout the Territory have been requested to elect, many of whom being able to come because of the reduced rates of travel during Carnival week. It is thought that the Convention may adjourn to meet again at the time of the annual meeting of the Evangelical Association as originally intended, so as to complete plans for future work on the larger basis proposed.

Dr. Baker will arrive on February 22 and the Convention will open at 9 a. m. Friday, February 26 in the Kawaiahao Church, concluding its three-day session Sunday evening with a union mass meeting in Ye Liberty Theater, to be addressed by Dr. Baker, possibly Bishop Hughes and one or two other speakers of local prominence.

Dr. Baker will visit some of the other islands before returning to the Coast, the exact itinerary being announced at a later date.

JOHN W. WADMAN,
Superintendent.



The Cart Before the Horse

"Christian Service", what is it? Here lies the most important question now agitating Christian people, here in Hawaii as well as elsewhere in the world. To our minds, the solution lies in the emphasis. Or we might say, rather, in the order of arrangement. If we could only assume that real Christianity demanded service,—has always exemplified it,—that the two are essentially inseparable, then to us at least the trouble disappears. It means, incidentally, that there has been and is much spurious Christianity abroad. Does not Christ forewarn us of this.

However, your modernist tells you that all you have to do to show that you are Christian is to "get busy",—your service constitutes you a Christian. He says in effect that there are no other tests. The rest that Jesus, Paul and others said of "the way" is purely theological dogma,—so much "creed" to be thrown overboard with other first century junk.

Now we aver that it has always been true that the genuine believer on the Lord Jesus Christ, who has caught His spirit

can not help giving Service, and would not avoid it if he could.

Alas, the road does not lead in the other direction. Very rarely, we think, does a man find Christ by doing settlement work. There must be the surrendered will first. The King "does not need our poor service"; certainly he will not buy it from rebels. What an insult to Majesty to proffer it. Any earthly king who would receive it would be worthy of our scorn; a poor weak-spirited beggar, he.

We quote in part from an article entitled "Blaming the Church" from the *Herald and Presbyterian* of January 13, with our most hearty approval: T.R.

"Professor Batten is down in the dumps because Christianity has not proved that it is the power of God unto the salvation of the city or nation. 'No,' answers Rev. A. C. Riggs, in *Christian Work*, 'nor has it promised this. The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.'"

Society will be saved only as individual men and women accept and believe in Christ. Christians are the salt of the earth. As they increase in number and influence society will rise.

One thing which hinders this rise is that some who might be preaching the Gospel to every creature are only preaching morality or sanitary science or economic reform to society or the nation or certain groups of people. Attention is diverted from the work of saving men to the saving of society. It is the attempt to take a second step before taking the first, or to reach a result without the necessary processes.

An inexperienced yachtsman, when he drifted past his dock, blamed his helper for not springing off to make fast. "Why," he said, "you could have made it in two jumps." Professor Batten would have God's people make two jumps with no landing between, and reform society without reforming the people who compose society. Because it does not do this he thinks Christianity has failed, and should be held responsible. The war, he says, "means little else than the failure of our present organized churches to establish a Christian social order." The churches should have prevented war and so are to blame for it.

This is not true. Today, as in Christ's day, many will not come to Him that they might have life, nor be guided by His commands. He could not be blamed for the sin and hardness of heart of those who crucified Him. Paul was not to blame for the rage of the mob at Ephesus. So the Gospel and the Church are not to blame for the sin of those who reject them.

Professor Batten spoke in Covington recently, and, according to the *Commercial-Tribune* report, said:

The man that goes around trying to save his own soul that he may enter that heavenly city over yonder, far away, is wasting his time trying to save something so pitifully small that it is not worth saving. Christ said: "He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." Service of others is the only means of personal safety."

Christ's words do not justify such contempt for those who seek salvation. He did not regard the soul as too small to be worth saving. He bade men seek personal salvation. He bade them strive for it. He laid stress on it as the supreme thing. "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul."

The Church does not undervalue service. Christians are called to service, but they are also called to repentance, faith and salvation, and the minister who in urging service belittles individual salvation is damaging the cause he claims to represent."



NEW BRANCH JAPANESE CHAPEL
AT KEALAKEKUA.

A list of those who gave money for this new chapel dedicated June 7, 1914, follows. The land and building complete cost \$600. It is built for Japanese Sunday School work, and on the day of dedication had 60 Sunday School children present, with 25 more adults: Rummage sale, \$160.75; Atherton Estate, \$100; Cooke Estate, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilcox, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton, \$25; Mrs. J. P. Cooke, \$25; Mrs. R. B. Baker, \$25; Central Kona Church, \$25; Lecture by Rev. A. S. Baker, \$25; Mrs. C. H. Austin, \$18; Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Baker, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allen, \$10; Mr. W. M. Bangs, \$10; Holualoa Chapel, \$10; Friend, \$10; Oakland friends, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Baker, \$7; Rev. W. H. Cooke and family, \$5; Mrs. Coney, \$5; Friend, \$5; Mrs. M. F. Scott, \$4.50; Japanese Sunday School, \$3.75; Washington friends,

\$2.50; Mrs. William S. Nicoll, \$2.50; Mr. M. Okamura, \$1; Total, \$600.

Albert S. Baker, Agent.

NOTE—A recent letter from Dr. Baker brought news of the baptism of five Japanese, including one whole family, in this chapel on January 3, 1915.



A Community Bereavement

In the sudden death of Dr. Wilbert Perry Ferguson, January 5, Mid-Pacific Institute and the entire Christian community suffered a well-nigh irreparable loss.

Dr. Ferguson was a man of tremendous enthusiasms, and exceptional qualities of leadership. Although a resident of Honolulu but one year and four months, during which time he was busy with the peculiar problems of Mills School, he had become a vital part of the life of the territory, and was identified with many prominent organizations.

He was intensely interested in the religious welfare of the local Chinese and was affiliated with the Fort Street Chinese Church and Sunday School and was a member of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a member of the Men's League of Central Union Church, the Y.M.C.A., of a committee of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the Anti-Saloon League, the Associated Charities, the Big Brother movement, and Manoa Improvement Club. He was a frequent speaker at Sunday services at Oahu prison. The greater part of his efforts in church work was devoted to Central Union Church.

Born in the home of a Methodist minister in Canada, Dr. Ferguson on the mother's side was related to Admiral Perry, U. S. N., and was educated at Victoria University, from which he was graduated as Gold Medalist in classics and Gold Medalist for general proficiency through the four years' course. At Syracuse University he received his Ph. D. degree in classics. Having entered the Methodist ministry, he pursued his theological studies at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., being graduated as B. D. When but 34 years old, Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. in company with his friend, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

His public career was divided between the ministry and educational work. His first educational experience was as professor of Latin in Iowa Wesleyan University, and his longest and largest service educationally was as president of Methodism's great boarding school, the Centenary

Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown. The Syms school, whose headmastership and real ownership he surrendered to accept the principalship of Mills School, is a private school of fifteen years' standing in the most exclusive and refined circles of New York City. During his four years in Syms School he was active in the Bowery Mission in organizing new churches and supplying various pulpits. Prior to coming to Honolulu he had been filling for three months the pulpit of the vigorous Lewis Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Ferguson's ministry was in important churches East and West. It was thoroughly evangelistic, adding more than 1500 to the Christian communion. In both church and school he raised large amounts of money and often was called upon to raise large amounts of money and often was called upon to raise special funds at dedications. His work in Y. M. C. A. and young people's societies made him a convention speaker and prolific writer.

He came to Honolulu at a financial sacrifice because he believed Mills School offered an unusual opportunity for Christian service. His youngest brother, Rev. John C. Ferguson, has long been an efficient worker in China. He was president of Nanking, then president of the Imperial University at Shanghai and filled many confidential positions under the late government. This gave Dr. Ferguson an unusual interest in Oriental life and work.

Mrs. Ferguson and children accompanied the cremated remains to their last resting place in the family plot, at Belleville, Ontario.

As a result of a two-day campaign for funds, the Young Woman's Christian Association, has in hand the \$3,787 needed to complete the budget for 1915. In addition to the amount asked, \$625 was subscribed for the building fund. A number of advance steps are contemplated by the association this year, chief among them being the employment of an educational and extension secretary.

War is barbarous. It can be nothing else. Men who are trying to kill one another hardly can be expected to be nice about it, or overcareful not to hurt each other or to soil themselves. All that one can ask is that they will respect non-combatants.

The fact is that we have been busy theorizing for some forty years, and today we are face to face with grim reality. To the victor belongs the spoils.—*Sallie Wistar in The Friend (Philadelphia).*

Shall We Forget?

*Men built on science, letters, art,
Expanded realms, extended mart.
Did they forget? Of straw and wood
We build, forgetting brotherhood.*

*Life's issues now are wider grown,
Nor man nor nation stands alone;
And those who work for lasting good
Include the thought of brotherhood.*

*Then build with science, letters, art:
Shall we forget? The stronger part
Is power that cannot be withstood;
It is the strength of brotherhood.*

—Philip Henry Dodge.

Tokyo, Japan.

Central Union Notes

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH held another Annual Meeting on Wednesday, January 27th, and again the verdict was pronounced "The best one yet!" This great home gathering was certainly a success in every respect, beginning with the informal reception preceding the delicious chowder supper and continuing through each report until the benediction sealed the evening.

In accordance with the new Constitution and Rules of the Church a preliminary ballot had been sent out to voting members and from the one hundred and sixty-six returns received the final ballot was prepared, a copy being given each member at the beginning of the supper and collected at its close. By this vote taken at the annual meeting the following officers for 1915 were elected, as announced at church the succeeding Sunday morning, January 31st. While it is to be regretted that every member entitled to vote on the preliminary ballot did not avail himself of the franchise, still the returns showed that the church was enabled to express its preferences for officers for the new year much more generally than had hitherto been possible.

W. A. Bowen, Joseph P. Cooke, deacons; Mrs. Harriett W. Hobdy, Mrs. Elizabeth Waterhouse, deaconesses; Arthur F. Griffiths, Paul Super, councillors; Ernest F. Chase, clerk; Clifton H. Tracy, treasurer; Vaughan MacCaughey, Bible School superintendent; Charles H. Atherton, chief usher for term of two years; Frank C. Atherton, chief usher for term of one year; Charles H. Atherton, Benj. F. Dillingham, Frederick J. Lowry, trustees.

All the reports of the various activities of Central Union maintained the same

high standard of interest and ability which has characterized them in the past. All are well worth while printing but space limitations confine the selection to two—the Annual Message of the Minister of the church and the report of the Religious Education Committee. The latter is chosen as the account of the youngest, yet in some respects the most important, branch of the church work.

THE MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

Although 1914 opened with gloomy financial prospects and it was voted for the first time in the history of the church to dispense with a printed annual report and to cut down the calendar to a skeleton, we expended \$129 more on ourselves and gave to others \$174 more than in 1913. The totals are \$18,038 for our own self support and \$49,256 for benevolence. We fell \$3873 short of 1912, our banner year in giving. Considering the hard times of the first half of 1914, this is a fine showing.

Additions to Church membership were small—only 59—of whom 30 were on confession, 15 men and 15 women; 8 men and 21 women joined by letter. We number 445 men and 713 women, or 1158 members all told.

Your minister united ten couples in marriage, baptized twelve children and conducted twelve memorial services. Owing to illness in the home and to his absence on the mainland which prevented pastoral visitation for five months he made only 725 calls or an average of 103 per month.

The increased work done in the church office is one of the notable developments of the past year. The fine efficiency of our Secretary has made the office a center of all sorts of helpful ministry. People come there for every kind of help and get it. The various organizations of the Church have developed manifold new wants which add to our efficiency. All of these activities centering in the office have made it necessary at times to call in the aid of outside stenographers, normal students, Kawaiahao girls and others. I wish that it were possible for the Trustees to engage a stenographic office assistant to bear this extra burden.

A striking evidence of Central Union's growing influence beyond the confines of these Islands was the request for its participation in the mainland campaign for justice to Japan by the loan of its minister for three months. It is too early to tell what the effect of this movement has been, but there are many signs that the tide has turned and that we may look in the near future for the development of more genuine and intelligent friendship between America and the Orient than ever before.

His absence gave opportunity for many both in and out of the church to share some of the burdens of our work and showed more than ever the fine qualities for leadership in our Associate Minister.

The last annual meeting inaugurated what the future may sometime term a new era in our church life by creating a Religious Education Committee and tonight we shall listen to its first report. It has done splendid foundation work and has far-reaching plans. Some years ago in one of his annual reports your Minister drew your attention to our Church's unusual opportunity for developing a religious institute which not only should offer the public of this city a variety of courses upon religious life and thought but should also carry to the people the spiritual ministry of music by thorough training open to the poorest as is done in New York's famous music settlement. Recently in New York City when I met Dr. Frank H. Damrosch, Director of the Institute of Musical Art, and outlined to him the musical opportunity before this church, he exclaimed enthusiastically, "If I were a young man I'd like to go to Honolulu and give my life to just such a work as that!" This side light from a great musical leader upon the possibility facing our Church was most significant. When our Religious Education Committee some weeks hence lays its plans before you in detail I trust that a way may be found to commence to work them out.

One of the noble houses of England has for centuries cherished as its motto the two words, *Love, Serve*. These words are becoming more genuinely characteristic of Central Union Church every year. During the first half of 1914 we took up the task of revising our rules. There were decided differences of opinion and we spent four strenuous evenings in earnest debate. Finally we reached conclusions that were practically unanimous. The conduct of this campaign of amendment was a triumph of love. We came out of it more truly unified than ever before. And ever since a new spirit of loyalty, a feeling of ownership and in each member a sense of participation, as though the church belonged to him and he was responsible for its character and growth, have been developing among us. There is fine promise of the dominance of this family spirit in our Church. During 1915 let us give ourselves more than ever before to this consciousness of comradery. "We are members one of another."

In accepting your call seven and a half years ago to become pastor of this Church, your Minister said that its manifest destiny was "clearly not to live for itself, not

to be ministered unto but to minister and to give its life for many." To help it realize this destiny more and more fully every year has been his controlling passion. It is, I fully believe, becoming your dominating principle. That this is true the reports of our Bible School, Men's League, Women's and Christian Endeavor Societies bear witness, while perhaps the newest development of this spirit of service has been given by the Women's Board which is determined to be not merely a medium of missionary information and an association of generous, intelligent givers, but a company of *bona fide* workers in the missions which they help support. Last fall the Religious Education Committee sent out about nine hundred copies of a leaflet entitled "A Census of the Religious and Social Activities of the Members of Central Union Church." It went to resident members only. 247 persons filled out the blanks and returned them. Of that number only 29 reported themselves not at work in some definite organized way for community welfare, and of this handful five were out of health and six were boys and girls. 218 indicated from 1 to 22 lines of helpful service for the common

weal in which they were engaged. One of our women of leisure is busy with 18 forms of organized helpfulness, another with 15, many with five or six. One man has 22 avenues of social usefulness, another 20, a third 17, four have 13, two 12, and so on down. The revelation of how Central Union Church honeycombs Honolulu life with splendidly healthful energies is an inspiration. We are nearing the time when we shall never think of our Sunday gatherings as services. They will be inspirational occasions and blessed seasons of spiritual communion with God and one another, where we shall gain strength for the real service and the real worship of God which consist in actively making this world God's kingdom. In a few days another census blank will go to every one who failed to fill out and return the previous one. We trust every one of them will come back with questions duly answered. We must develop such a conscience among our people that the member who is not definitely working for social betterment shall be impossible. For this Church is bound to be like its Master, a Great Servant of Jehovah. Then it will truly live.

Year 1914	Foreign Missions	Home Missions	American Missionary	Association Education	Ministerial Relief	Miscellaneous	Home Expenses
The Church	\$ 6,405	\$33,368	\$788	\$.....	\$.....	\$1,679	\$ 251
The Trustees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	16,980
The Bible School.....	275	150	.....	400	.....	166	8
Woman's Bd. of Mis... 294	2,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	142
Women's Society .....	.....	.....	.....	935	.....	126	284
Men's League .....	.....	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
Endeavor Society .....	.....	50	.....	25	.....	32	64
Gleaners	77	30	.....	150	.....	56	15
Total	7,051	37,708	788	1510	.....	2,199	18,038

Total spent for self \$18,038. Total spent for others \$49,256.

The report of the Religious Education Committee follows:

To the Members
of Central Union Church.

I am presenting the report of the Committee on Religious Education for its Chairman, Mr. Vaughan MacCaughey.

As the Committee on Religious Education appears this year for the first time in the list of officers and committees making a report at the annual meeting of the church, it may be well to speak briefly of the place that the committee holds in the organization of the church and of the purpose that it serves.

At the first meeting of the Committee,

Mr. Ebersole drew on the blackboard a chart of the place in Central Union space which the Committee occupies. We were a little lower than the standing committee and at the right hand of the Sabbath School, and lines ran out from us to nearly every other church activity.

The purpose of the Committee is as broad as its name. It is planning to give general supervision to all phases of religious instruction in the church and to co-ordinate all the services that they may promote as far as they reasonably can the main end for which the committee exists.

The statement of some of the special

tasks to which it has set itself will help to tell you what it is trying to do.

1. Survey.

Survey of the constituency of the church was taken for the purposes of finding out what work in religious philanthropic and civic lines the members of the church are now doing and of enlisting them in some form of service.

The survey, though only partially completed, has shown on the one hand how much is being done and on the other how many members are doing little or nothing. The problem remains of finding for the unemployed the service which will have their interests and prove their efficiency.

2. The Sabbath School.

Recognizing that the Sabbath School should have first place in any program of religious instruction, the Committee is determined to make the Sabbath School as efficient as our means will permit. It is considering the problem of aim, methods, equipment, teaching material, library and building.

It is suggesting an Educational Council that will secure to the officers and teachers the co-operation of parents in working out the highest form of the school's service.

Not directly under this head but connected with it, is the Religious Institute definite plans for which lie just ahead.

3. Worship.

Plans are being discussed for bringing about a larger participation of the Church's young people in morning worship. We may go as far as to ask you to share with your children a part of this precious Sunday morning hour.

These statements illustrate the Committee's plans. The work lies largely in the future and in this work we invite the church's interest and co-operation for it will have an effect upon the whole life of Central Union Church and assist in determining the measure of its future usefulness.

The emphasis in the Committee's plans is placed, as it should be, on the young people and upon such an education for them as shall be training and inspiration. We desire that they be so educated in the church and so trained in its service that they will contribute to its present strength and insure its future prosperity, and that they will become true disciples on earth of Him whom they are taught to serve.

A. F. GRIFFITHS,
For the Chairman.



It is almost puerile to talk of "civilized warfare." The combination is ridiculous.

Comments of the Japanese Press

Mr. M. Kakehi, editor of *The Tomo*, has kindly consented to furnish THE FRIEND, from time to time, translations of important discussions that are carried on by the Japanese Press of this city.

This ought to become a feature of genuine interest not only to our island community, which through close association with many English speaking Japanese has already become somewhat familiar with Japanese thought, but especially should we expect it to be illuminating to the people of far distant places to whom the fellowship of the races as seen in these islands is quite incomprehensible.

The very live issue of the Japanese Association, treated in this column, might give the impression of a community rather divided in aims, but the intensity of the discussion reveals the fact that the American spirit has taken deep root in the heart of our Japanese community, and that the oft-repeated assertion that on questions of public policy the Japanese would always hang together in a solid phalanx, finds no confirmation in the experience of Hawaii.



The following articles are translated from *The Tomo*, of January:

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

IN the latter part of last year the Japanese community was thrown into no small excitement over the proposal to organize a Japanese Association, which should include in its organization Japanese of all the islands, and thus serve as a means of securing unity of purpose and action, ostensibly for the promotion of mutual understanding between the Japanese and American community. At that time there was a lively discussion over the Governor's attitude towards the Japanese aviator, for whose aerial exhibition at Honolulu extensive preparations had been made with the approval of the authorities. The withdrawal of the permission after it had been once granted had caused considerable excitement not only among the Japanese, but among Americans as well, and the inauguration of a movement for the organization of a Japanese Association at such a time could hardly fail to awaken suspicion of questionable motives.

As the opposition among the Japanese to this organization is quite as strong as the sentiment in its support, it is hard to forecast the outcome of the movement, but we who stand for peace and love and righteousness can not stand on the side of the promoters.

We do not altogether deny the desirability of having some agency which should act as an advisory body to us in case of misunderstandings which may arise between ourselves and the Japanese Government on the one hand, or between ourselves and the American Government on the other hand; but such purpose could be fully served by some informal council consisting of representatives of such organizations as are already existing in the form of associations of merchants, doctors, editors and ministers. The proposed Association claims to be solicitous for the promotion of mutual understanding and friendly relations between Japanese and Americans. But what was it that they did at the outset? They did nothing but give rise to irrevocable misunderstanding by holding a mass-meeting and making sensational speeches regarding the aviation dispute.

We do not uphold the principle of keeping silence on all matters right or wrong. In defense of right and the correction of wrong we believe in the right to be heard. We care neither for nationality nor for race, but on questions affecting principles we shall declare our convictions with courage. In carrying out however this principle of the right of courageously declaring our convictions we see no necessity for assuming an attitude of opposition, and even when we are compelled to differ, our opposition will be more effective if a friendly spirit governs our attitude and speech.

We advise therefore, that the promoters of the Japanese Association should not feel under obligation, simply because they have advocated its formation, to push on, in spite of the opposition, to its organization.

THE JAPANESE MINISTERS' UNION AND THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

While we can give no official statement as to the views of the Ministers' Union, we can state that all of its members, if not opposed in toto to a Japanese Association, are at least united in their opposition to the one recently proposed. We quote here the opinion of Rev. T. Okumura, who is an exponent of the views of the most radical opponents:

"I am absolutely opposed to the whole idea of forming a Japanese Association, not to speak of such an one as is proposed."

Some refer to the existence of such associations on the mainland as a reason why they are necessary here. But where is the analogy between the circumstances of cities on the mainland and those in these islands. I venture to think that the existence of such associations is one of the aggravating causes of the troubles in

California. Whether or not any anti-Japanese feeling has ever existed in these islands I do not pretend to say, but in an experience here of twenty years, I have come to recognize that in any question touching the racial problem no solution has ever been brought about through an organization of any nature.

Considering the existing happy state of things in these islands, which is so well expressed by the words, "Hawaii is the melting pot of all races", I see no necessity that the Japanese alone should adopt the antiquated policy of national isolation.

Indeed, not a few of our American friends are anxious as to the result of this movement. Should the promoters of the proposed organization, however, succeed in carrying out their plan, and the association be formed, regardless of the strong opposition to its principles. I, as an individual wholly unconnected with it, shall never relax in my efforts to do away with the misunderstandings which already exist, and the further misunderstandings which such an organization would be sure to arouse."

♦♦♦

To the Lady of the House:

Please order your supplies for the day early in the morning and all in one order. One daily trip to your door is enough. Two trips wear me out twice as fast.

Telefoning in an extra order doubles the work for the salesclerk and book-keeper as well as for the driver and horse. This adds to the cost of all you buy.

Hurry-up orders make whippings for me.

Please think of those who serve you, both people and horses.

Your obedient servant,

THE DELIVERY HORSE.

The above appeal to the housewife prefaces a circular letter from the Western Humane Press Committee. It has merit, not only as a precautionary measure having the comfort of delivery horses at heart, but as a time-saving policy which every well regulated household should follow.

On the subject, "Horses as Tools of War," the accompanying letter says:

"Vast numbers of horses are being killed on the battlefields of Europe. Motor vehicles are used in great numbers, but horses are in demand. These which are killed must be replaced by fresh horses from time to time, two months being the average length of life of these animals. If the war goes on a year or two longer, thousands and thousands more must be supplied."

Disregarding for the moment all the other and greater agonies of war, agonies

suffered by men at the front, by women at home, and by children in want,—can the sale of American horses to the warring nations be justified?

The United States is forbidden by the rules of the game to sell guns and powder to the nations engaged in slaughter. But horses for the armies are as much a part of war equipment as are guns and powder. Disregarding for the moment the suffering of all these animals, and their annihilation in turn upon the battlefields,—the American people may well question whether the sale of horses—and more horses—is justifiable. America lengthens the slaughter by selling horses to Europe.

To be sure there is huge profit to be made. Is it the profit that blinds peoples' eyes to the merits of this question?

Western Humane Press Committee."

♦♦♦

World's S. S. Convention

ADVICES from the headquarters of the World's Sunday School Association are to the effect that more than a thousand inquiries from prospective delegates have already been received—two years before the convention, which is to be held in Japan, October 18-26, 1916.

Four of Japan's greatest men—Count Okuma, the Prime Minister of the Empire; Baron Sakatani, the Mayor of Tokyo; Baron Shibusawa, a prominent financier, and Mr. Nakano, the president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, are standing squarely behind the invitation of the Sunday Schools of the world with all their influence. These men are members of the Convention Patrons' Association, and are working hard to have ready for the delegates what Count Okuma calls a "true Japanese welcome."

Two great steamships are being chartered to carry American Sunday School peo-

ple to Tokyo: the "Lapland" making a "round the world Sunday School tour," and the "Minnesota," taking in the Philippine Islands and China after the convention.

The place and time are strategic. Never before has there been such receptiveness to the claims of Christianity upon the youth of the Far East. In June 98 per cent of all the young people are in the public schools. The effect of education is to weaken the grip of the old inadequate religions upon these awakened youth. If they are left without a substitute they will drift into infidelity. The Sunday School must largely meet their need of a vital religion.

Then for the delegate the Flowery Kingdom has a charm all its own. The beauty of this scenic wonderland, with its valleys, mountains and waterfalls rivaling those of Switzerland, and over all Fuji, the sacred mountain, is appealingly attractive. Access to the Imperial Gardens—an honor of rare distinction—is secured to the delegates through the influence of the Prime Minister, and there will be special favors and functions for delegates.

♦♦♦

And what is left for us, save in growth Of soul to rise up, far past both, From the gift looking to the Giver, And from the cistern to the river, And from man's dust to God's divinity."

—Browning.

♦♦♦

Hawaii Cousins

AFTER a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, wife of Edward P. Wilcox, passed away at her home on Meadow street shortly after noon Sunday. She had been in poor health for a long time and her death was not unexpected.

Mary Pitkin Hinsdale Rockwell was born in Colebrook, September 10, 1844, daughter of Bezaleel Beebe and Mrs. Caroline Hinsdale Rockwell. She received her education in the Winsted schools. For some years she was engaged as teacher in a private school in Philadelphia, and later was engaged for several years as a member of Swarthmore College faculty, Swarthmore, Pa. She was united in marriage with Edward P. Wilcox, Dec. 30, 1874.

Mrs. Wilcox had lived in Winsted practically all her life, coming here with her parents when a young girl and remaining here since, with the exception of the time spent in school work in Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Woman's Home Mission Union of Connecticut and for 15 years served on the executive, retiring

KODAKS

and

EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

Stereopticons, Lantern Slides, Motion Picture Apparatus and Supplies, X-Ray Equipments,

Developing, Printing,

Bromide Enlarging.

Honolulu Photo Supply Company

P. O. Box 769. Honolulu.

about one year ago on account of ill health.

Mrs. Wilcox was an ardent member of the Second Congregational Church and a valued charter member of Green Woods Chapter, D.A.R., and the Monday Class. Besides her husband, she leaves no near relatives.

In the death of Mrs. Mary Rockwell Wilcox there has passed away another representative of our older families, those who have formed a distinguished type which we have all recognized and loved. From this circle of friends many have fal-

len within the past few years. This was the place of her lifelong residence and a long line of ancestors has been identified with Litchfield county. Like every member of her family, she had a marked individuality, with a singularly clear, active mind and great executive ability. She was always a student, an untiring reader of the best literature; her mind was cultivated by wide travel and accurate observation, so that she was an entertaining companion. Her literary work in the societies of which she was a member was of a high order. In our social, philanthropic and religious life she was a positive force, and what she said and did was the result of an enlightened conscience. She discerned the real values in life and easily rejected its trivialities. Through a long illness her intellect in vital things remained fresh. As was said of another, we may truly say of her, her faith and patience and assiduity never faltered. To her home, to her church, to her friends she leaves a sweet remembrance of conscientious work, a legacy precious to cherish, a solace to us who remain.—*Winsted Evening Citizen*, Winsted, Conn., Oct. 19, 1914.



TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

December 21, 1914 to January 20, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 88.50
A. M. A.	6.00
Beretania Settlement	192.50
Board Building Fund Income (balance only)	511.59
Chinese Work	20.00
Conditional Gift	1,000.00
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaii General Fund	129.80
Hyde Property	460.40
Investment	1,356.28
Invested Funds (bal. only).....	557.57
Japanese Work	680.00
Kauai General Fund	50.90
Kalaupapa Building Fund	4,297.57
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	381.65
Maui General Fund	245.00
Molokai General Fund	10.50
Ministerial Relief Fund	301.85
Oahu General Fund	1,367.35

Office Expense .....	.20
Preachers' Training Fund	200.90
Real Estate Fund	252.15
Sunday School Work	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,740.71

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 6.00
Beretania Settlement	305.67
Board Building Fund (bal only).....	980.00
Coan Land	15.00
Chinese Work	\$21.25
Salaries	432.00
	<hr/>
Educational—Social Work—Salaries..	265.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$56.25
Salaries	805.00
	<hr/>
General Fund	\$124.00
Salaries	464.50
	<hr/>
Hawaiian Work—Salaries	739.75
Hyde Property	20.50
Hilo Portuguese Church Fund.....	2,007.83
Japanese Work	\$71.20
Salaries	864.50
	<hr/>
Kalaupapa Building Fund	3,000.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	87.50
Ministerial Relief Fund	80.00
Office Expense	27.35
Real Estate Fund	86.00
Sunday School Work	195.60

\$10,654.90

Excess of Receipts over Exp.....	\$ 2,085.81
Cash on hand January 20, 1915.....	\$33.50



The Santa Ana *Register* of recent date contains a note of interest to us, telling of the valuable work being done among the Japanese by Mr. Rev. T. Ban (recently of Ola), in his Santa Ana Church and in seven adjoining villages. His success makes it necessary to erect a new Church building, and the names of many prominent Americans in Santa Ana are given as endorsing the movement to secure funds therefor. In view of the close relation between Mr. Ban and Hawaii, we feel that his mission there is first cousin to ours in Hawaii.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

J. Hopp & Company

Annual Clearance Sale

February 1--15

Savings 20--33½

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing

& Sheet Metal

Work promptly

attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

Reminiscences

By Joseph S. Emerson.

(Prepared for the Cousins' Society.)

MY father's boyhood days were passed on a New England farm where he acquired a practical acquaintance with things which proved of great service to him in his subsequent missionary work. In college he took a high stand in mathematics and also attended a brief course in medicine.

On coming out to these islands, he felt convinced of the importance of teaching the people not only the precepts of the Gospel but also of giving them practical instruction in habits of industry and civilized living. He taught them how to plow and plant, to yoke oxen and to milk cows, to improve their houses and care for their families in a wholesome manner. Called to Lahainaluna in 1842, he saw the great importance of an adequate supply of pure water for the seminary, and engineered the construction of the water ditch for that place, bringing his work to a most satisfactory and successful completion.

On returning to Waialua again, after four years at Lahainaluna, he started the cultivation of Indian corn which he had ground into meal, for which there was a great demand at Honolulu. Under date of November 16, 1848, his friend, R. Armstrong, closes a letter to my father with the following postscript, "Have you any corn meal? If so, send me ten pounds and I will pay at the Depository."

When, a few years later, in August, 1850, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was founded, my father was one who took an active part in its organization, and if my memory serves, he it was who suggested that the object of the society be to "encourage agriculture in all its branches," which was carried. He always made it a point to exhibit what he could at the annual fairs and repeatedly won a silver medal or an honorable mention for superior corn or other products. On one occasion as his trusted native teamster, Mahu, for many years his faithful servant, drove the ox cart with a load of exhibits into the yard where the fair was held, the fine pair of oxen and the able manner in which they were guided called forth the praises of the judges, and my father was promptly awarded the first prize for superior work oxen.

On his return from Lahainaluna to Waialua my father found the exactions of the konohiki, or feudal lord of the district, very oppressive to the makaainana, or common people. They were prevented from getting *pili* grass with which to

and certain trees were kapu. In one case the konohiki forbade the taking of sand from the seashore. In those days the old idea "that the common people had nothing which they could call absolutely their own" had not yet been en-

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

thatch their houses; some kinds of fish tirely abandoned by the konohiki. My father determined to lighten the burdens of the people, and during the early part of 1847, several letters passed between him and Mr. Richards, who was the Minister of Public Instruction, on this subject. Mr. Richards warmly espoused the rights of the people, at the same time defining the rights of the feudal lord. By his wise influence in the Privy Council and with Governor Kekuanaoa there was established a good understanding between the konohiki and the makaainana, without resort to the courts. It is interesting to note that the one kind of timber remaining kapu by the Governor to the people, on this occasion was the wiliwili. Mr. Richards' last letter to my father on this subject was written June 15, 1847. At his death on the 7th of November, of the same year, Mr. Armstrong was appointed as his successor.

The work of the Land Commission and the liberality of Kamehameha III. in granting the common people the right to own the land on which they lived and depended for the support of themselves and their families, is a matter of history. My father was deeply interested in all this movement and entered into the work of carrying out its provisions with his accustomed energy and determination. His commission as agent for the sale of government lands in Kamananui and other parts of Waialu, to native Hawaiians, with the duty of surveying and describing each lot for the purpose of securing a royal patent for the same, and to collect the payment and transfer it to the proper authorities in Honolulu, was signed by Keoni Ana, the Premier, May 8, 1849. In a letter of the 23rd of January, 1850, to my father, Judge Lee wrote: "Yesterday I moved and carried a resolution in Privy Council, placing Paukauwila in your hands for disposal to the natives, of which you will receive due notice from Mr. Young." (Keoni Ana.) The price paid by native Hawaiians for government land sold them was thirty-seven and one-half cents per acre. Even at this remarkably cheap rate for good arable land, my father found great difficulty in persuading many of the natives that they ought to buy. In my hearing some of the more ignorant said that they had always lived on the land under the protection of the Chiefs, and why should they buy now? Another reason given by some of our best men for not wishing to buy, was that the land was so overrun by the cattle and other animals of certain

large ranches that it was valueless, their crops were destroyed, their water courses trodden down and ruined and the barren land could not be used either for agriculture or pasture. The condition was serious, almost desperate. Something must be done and that at once if the natives were to secure any justice and protection from the all-powerful cattle owners. To meet this emergency the following letter to my father was signed by the Premier, January 21, 1851. I give a translation of the original.

"Aloha oe: Since you have accepted the position of Agent for the sale of Government land in Waialua, I hereby authorize you to remove all animals trespassing upon such lands that it may be made clearly evident to the natives that the Government is prepared to sell land to them without permitting those who purchase to be deprived of the grass on which their animals are to feed. Yours is the power of the law to enforce this order which I now give you.

Na'u no,

Me Ka mahalo,

KEONI ANA."

On December 16, 1852, my father was appointed agent for the sale of any Government land remaining unsold in Koolauloa to the common natives. On the 12th of July, 1855, my father, having completed his commission for the sale of Government land in Waialua, to the satisfaction of the Government authorities, received his dismissal from that service.

During the six years in which he held this position, Judge Lee had proved himself a firm and most valued friend and advisor. In his letter to my father of March 6, 1850, I find the following postscript: "I am thankful to God for your convalescence"; and later, in his letter of March 30, 1850, the following paragraph, "Your petition for land I have laid before Mr. Young. Your claims are strong, and I will advocate them. I have but little fear that your application will be laid on the table. All must see that if the land was *given* to you, you would not be half paid for your invaluable services on behalf of the people." Judge Lee's devotion to the interests of the Hawaiians is pleasingly shown in the following extract from his letter of April 23, 1851: "We are for anything that will secure to the natives the greatest amount of land at the least expense."

During my early childhood the difficulty of traveling about the country was very great. There were no bridges over the streams, and a carriage road could

not be said to exist. The usual method of transporting burdens was by the *auamo* resting on the shoulders of the sturdy native carriers. The trip to Honolulu necessitated the fording of streams, sometimes rendered dangerous by the frequent heavy rains. The time had arrived when roads and bridges were to be built, but who should direct these new enterprises? There was no one in our part of the island fitted for such a task but my father, and to him the Government naturally turned, and found him ready for his new work. His Commission as Road Supervisor, covering the ground from Waialua to Pipapa in Ewa, was formally made out and received the signature of Governor Kekuanaoa on the 3rd of July, 1851. He went about the work with great energy; bridges were built where most needed and a wagon road was con-

Silva's Toggery

♦♦♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦♦♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦♦♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

structed so as to completely revolutionize
the method of traveling between Waialua
and Honolulu. Here let me give a little
incident that was told me at the time.
As my father was directing the building
of the "Long Bridge," over the Laukiha
and Kumalie streams, which was to take
the place of the old ford over the Ka-
mananui River, his friend, Rev. P. J.
Gulick, who was looking at the work, re-
marked that he thought that it would
be a long time before people could travel
to Honolulu in a carriage. Notwithstand-
ing this statement, I was informed that
Mr. Gulick himself was one of the first,
if not the very first, to cross this same
bridge a few weeks later, in his buggy,
and drive, as I believe, over the new road
all the way to Honolulu. Well do I re-
member the interest that I took as a boy
in my father's efficient work. Were a
rock to be moved, he knew exactly how to
show the men where to place their crow-
bars for the best effect. Many a time
have I seen him take the sledge hammer
from the hands of an unskilled workman
and with a few well-directed blows split
a rock as only one could who knew how.
Great was the admiration with which
he was looked up to by the simple people
about him on such occasions. I am un-
able to say when this last Commission ex-
pired, but it was not until we had roads
and bridges.

During my boyhood days there was no
regular physician on this island, outside of
Honolulu. My father kept a supply of
such medicines as were needed for the
people, and had abundant calls for their
use. Never can I forget the fine old hau
tree standing just in front of our house
with its ample leaves which in the ab-
sence of other proper containers were
often called into requisition as wrappers
for the various ointments so constantly
required by those suffering from cutaneous
affections. A favorite medicine among
the natives was Epsom salts of which they
were very fond and were prone to take
large quantities. Castor oil, too, was par-
ticularly affected by the Hawaiians, who
after licking the spoon which had con-
tained the dainty draught would remark
with fervor "Momona." We were
sometimes puzzled by the demand for
"lu-pepa," the complaint not being one
for which rhubarb seemed appropriate, on
further inquiry it was discovered that
"lu-pepa" might be any dry powder
dropped from a spoon or spatula into
paper.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA STOVES
GLASSWARE REFRIGERATORS
SILVERWARE KITCHEN
CUTLERY UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W.
Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
WARE. We are "specialists" in our
lines. Our friends will attest to our
efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office

Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.



YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

EVENTS.

DECEMBER.

21. Sons and Daughters of American Revolution celebrate landing on Plymouth Rock, and signing of Treaty of Ghent with banquet at Courtland Hotel.

22. Sherwood Eddy in Honolulu en route to New York from orient, addresses business men at Y.M.C.A. luncheon.....Mrs. Chas. T. Gulick entertains in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her arrival in Honolulu.....Wm. McCandless, well known kamaaina, dies.

25. All Honolulu celebrates Christmas.....Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan is eighty years old.Governor pardons Puulolo, Hawaiian kahuna, convicted of murder twenty-two years ago, and extends clemency to fourteen other inmates of Oahu Prison.

27. Bequest of \$25,000 to "United Charities of Honolulu" intended by late W. G. Irwin for Associated Charities causes legal hitch owing to typographical error. Geo. R. Carter, former president to take up matter with attorneys in San Francisco.

28. Sudden gain in sugar prices may add twenty to thirty thousand dollars to city revenue.

31. Governor Pinkham host of New Year's Eve ball at armory. Mrs. C. B. Cooper performs duties of "First Lady of Territory." Open house at Y.M.C.A. and Country Club.

JANUARY.

1. Governor greets inmates of the Oahu Prison.

3. C. G. Bockus announces plan of syndicate to build amusement pier at Waikiki; storm of protest from Outrigger Club.

4. Officials-elect assume municipal control.

5. Dr. W. P. Ferguson, principal of Mills School, dies suddenly as result of operation.

6. Panama-Pacific Exposition fund reduced by Governor to \$44,634.47.....Stirring paper on "Child Welfare" read by Judge Whitney at meeting of Woman's Board.....W. R. Farrington re-elected president of Ad Club.

9. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight, mother of late Thelma Parker Smart, files sensational petition asking for custody of minor heir. Charges Smart with cruelty and neglect.....J. K. Sumner, kamaaina, dies at age of 95; was son of adopted son of the King of Kauai.

10. Affidavits of San Francisco nurses and doctors bear out assertion by Mrs. Eliz. J. Knight that Henry G. Smart mistreated dying wife and ignores son.

11. Gerrit P. Wilder appoints committee of prominent Honoluluans to assist in arrangements for annual Hibiscus Show as Carnival feature.....News received of death of Mrs. Mathilda Sexton, pioneer of Hawaii, at home of daughter in San Francisco. Was 76 years of age.

12. A. P. Taylor, returning from branch office of Promotion Committee in San Francisco, predicts large tourist business for year.Will of late Thelma Parker Smart is filed in circuit court. Entire income willed to husband.

**SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY**

**"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap**

**Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.**

*Jewelry, Watches,
Silverware*

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
a specialty.

**Vierra Jewelry Co.,
LIMITED**

113 Hotel St.

**HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING**

BY

TOM SHARP

**SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER**

**A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
will promote trade.
Telephone 1697**

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celstor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's

HONOLULU, T. H.

13. Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey,
Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mrs. F. M. Swanzy,
Mrs. A. N. Campbell and Miss Leonora An-
derson speak of city needs at Ad Club
luncheon.

15. Prince Kampengpetch, brother of King
of Siam, accompanied by Princess, arrives on
steamer *Mongolia* enroute to Bangkok. Royal
couple entertained by Governor.....Drs. Sid-
ney L. Gulick and Shailer Mathews on
"Goodwill" mission to Japan, passengers on
steamer *Mongolia*. Reception and public
meeting in their honor at Central Union
Church.

17. Supervisors decide to preserve Queen
Emma Park; Royal homestead to be repaired.

18. Movie man photographs crowds in
Honolulu streets. Pictures to be shown at
Panama-Pacific Exposition.

19. Wm. A. Kinney, chief counsel in Smart
will contest, arrives from San Francisco.

20. Jitney autobus service proposed for
Honolulu by representative of San Francisco
Company.....Daughters of Hawaii announce
plans for refurbishing the Queen Emma Home;
furniture previously used by royalty to be
collected.....Y. M. C. A. announces plan to
solve soldier entertainment problem on Oahu;
large dormitory for enlisted men contemplated.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing



137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

GOOD YEAR TIRES

Automobiles, Motor Trucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO.,
LIMITED

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.

Reward Cards.

Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.

C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street :: Honolulu

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

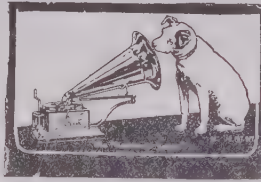
BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrum Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.

Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Pala Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

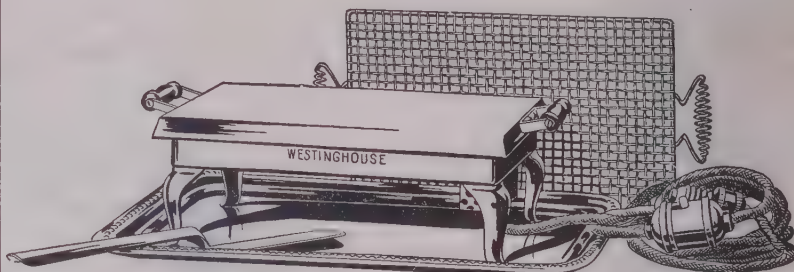
Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

To Make Life Better, Do Things Electrically



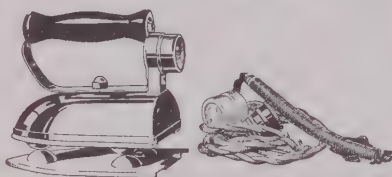
The morning hot cakes are quickly and most conveniently made right at the table with a Westinghouse Disc Stove that costs but \$5.00.

Most Useful Electric Stove for the Home— the Westinghouse Toaster-Stove



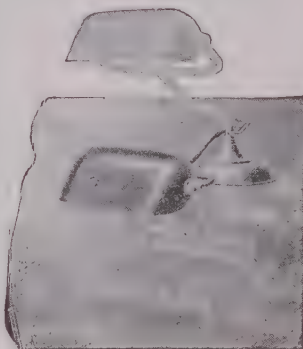
With it you can cook a whole meal right at the table. It broils, fries, toasts and boils. And it costs only \$6.00.

The Labor-Saving Electric Iron



Costs
Only
\$3.50

and practically saves its cost in the first month of use



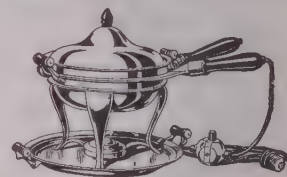
"Emeralite" Lamps

Best table or piano or desk lamp. Throws the light where needed, and not in the eyes.

This style, \$8.50

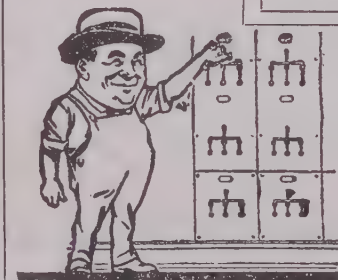
The So-Handy Chafing Dish

This
type,
\$15.00.



For an evening snack, or for the luncheon rarebit

On any
Power Question
our expert will
be glad to advise



For Cool Evenings—Electric Radiator

Two
sizes,
\$9.50
and
\$12.50



Make Sewing Easy by using a Westinghouse Sewing- Machine Motor.

Saves its cost
by stopping
backaches

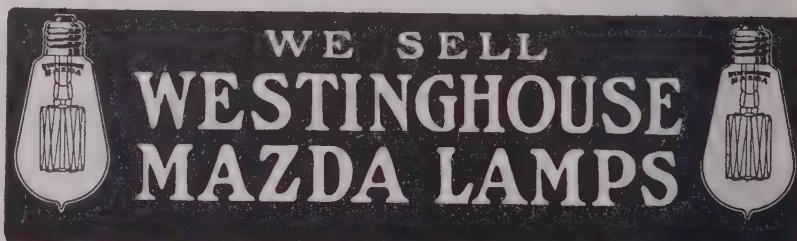


\$16.50
installed
ready for use



**Hawaiian
Electric
Company**
LIMITED

"DO IT ELECTRICALLY" King Street Honolulu



THE FRIEND

The "Friend" Peace Pageant

Alexander Field, Punahou, Feb. 27, 1915

Commemorating One Hundred Years of Peace Between
Great Britain and the United States



Uncle Sam and John Bull Shake Hands

Photo by Williams

HONOLULU

March, 1915

HAWAII

**Henry
Waterhouse
Trust Co.,
Ltd.**



Real Estate



*Stocks and
Bonds*



*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*



*Safe Deposit
Boxes*



**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY

MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

**Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing**

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College : : : Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.
P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

**BISHOP COMPANY,
BANKERS.**

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty



*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, MARCH, 1915.

No. 3.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Theodore Richards
F. W. Damon	Miss E. V. Warinner
Paul Super	Vaughan MacCaughy
A. A. Ebersole	William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

THE PEACE PAGEANT.

HEARTIEST congratulations are extended to Rev. Frank S. Scudder and Miss Emily V. Warinner of our staff for their splendid management of the Peace Pageant. No one who has not undertaken a task of this magnitude has any idea of the unrelenting toil which it entails. But patience and perseverance overcame all the obstacles to success, even that of a week's disappointing postponement due to a drenching rain. The day on which the pageant was finally given, February 27, proved to be perfect. The setting at Alexander field was rarely beautiful and lent itself ideally to the development of the theme. The group of school children arrayed in the garb appropriate to their nationalities formed a color scheme of unusual attractiveness. Mr. James A. Wilder's unfolding of the significant features of the hundred years of peace between America and Great Britain left a series of unforgettable pictures upon the minds of the large audience, to which the excellent singing by the pupils of Kamehameha, Mid-Pacific, Punahou

and McKinley schools, the flag raising by Mrs. George L. Baker, granddaughter of Lt. Col. Armistead, the inspirer of the writer of the Star Spangled Banner, and the representation of the Christ of the Andes on the summit of Rocky Hill, added features both charming and deeply impressive. Some of our greatest cities, like New York and Chicago, could gather together a larger number of racial groups and in the case of most of these nationalities more representatives, but none could supply the idealistic spirit that made this peace pageant so significant. Nowhere on earth except in Honolulu could a spectacle of this nature be presented where the community life would so fully accord with the spirit of the representation. In this truly cosmopolitan center where the racial group mingle so intimately it was perfectly natural to have the several nationalities illustrate peace on earth and good will toward men. It was this complete sympathy between the spirit of Honolulu and the spirit of the pageant that gave to it its unique and impressive significance. To introduce such a feature into the week of pleasure was a most happy thought. For the peace pageant gave a touch of the spiritual and the ideal to the entire program and thus brought it into full sympathy with the missionary character of our present day life here, as well as with Hawaii's distinctive history. Let us always have as one chapter of this joyous season some such scenic representation of the higher life of these Islands.

THE CARNIVAL.

We have heard no adverse criticism this year of any features of "Happy Week." The objectionable hula superintended by a local joint famous for its disorderliness, which was so prominent in some of the previous festival programs, was fortunately left out. The atmosphere of innocent fun was uppermost. The spectacular events were, as a rule, well sustained and worth seeing. The participation of the military part of our population was one of the chief sources of enjoyment. The healthful

side of army life was in evidence everywhere, the soldiers behaved superbly and the military pageant was a credit to the country. The tennis tournament was another glad innovation. We seem to be moving steadily towards the distinctive feature of our island life in this annual playtime. The more this is done the larger its service will be to the community and to the nation as represented by visiting friends. We believe that nothing but good can come of the carnival if it be kept thus innocent, out of doors, with emphasis laid upon the best things both in the old time life of Hawaii and in present-day activities which minister most largely to sanity and worthy character. The Friend rejoices with the management upon the splendid success of its efforts and congratulates all, from the Director General down, who had a share in making the carnival of 1915 the best of the entire series.

SUPERINTENDENT BAKER'S VISIT.

Dr. Purley A. Baker, the national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, did well to come to Hawaii, for we needed just such a visitor. He will take back to the mainland an appreciation of conditions here needed among temperance leaders throughout the States. It has never been brought home to the conscience of the nation what a wrong was done to the Hawaiian people by Congress in remanding to manhood suffrage the question of the sale of intoxicating liquor. This had never been done throughout the long history of the native kings and of the Provincial Government and Republic. Under the influence of Kalakaua some of the old time Kamehameha restrictions upon the sale of liquor to Hawaiians were negated, but the mass of the Hawaiian people as such were never allowed to legislate upon the question as Uncle Sam gave them power to do. The rapid upward move of the proportionate decrease of the native race after annexation tells the story of this unwise liberty. Saloons multiplied all over the Islands where they had never been suf-

fered before to exist, and the consumption of liquor greatly increased. For this sin against a people Congress should atone and would if the facts could be brot to bear upon the public conscience. Dr. Baker will help to do this as he swings the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. into line for a concerted movement on behalf of federal prohibition for Hawaii. He now understands and will be able to explain to mainlanders the feeling of the native people in opposition to the proposed prohibitory measure of 1910, because of its neglect to make prohibition as effective for the rich white as for the poor Hawaiian. Any prohibitory law that is just to Hawaii will abolish the saloon privileges of the social clubs and the power of the man of wealth to get his drink while it prevents the ordinary citizen from access to booze. The belief that the measure before the people in 1910 failing to do this would work injustice led the Hawaiians to vote as they did in the plebiscite of that year. The liquor men were responsible for popularizing this argument. If Congress should now enact a thoroughgoing prohibitory law that would make booze as inaccessible to the millionaire as to the day laborer, it would please all classes of thotful citizens here and would serve as a boomerang to the liquor interests. Dr. Baker's convincing argument that now is the supreme hour for influencing Congress to put Hawaii on the water wagon has deeply stirred the anti-saloon forces of the city. The outcome will be a new campaign for federal prohibition that ought to sweep all things before it. Eighteen states are already prohibitionized and four more are half way to victory. It is time now to rally for a booze-free Hawaii.

COLLEGE MEN AND LIQUOR.

Why is it that University Clubs lag so far behind in the anti-liquor campaign? Why do we continue to hear the cry, "No first-class hotel or club can succeed without intoxicants." The Pennsylvania Railroad is the latest great organization to shake people's confidence in this popular fallacy. For two years no liquors have been sold on its dining cars and in January it threw booze out of its great stations in Philadelphia and New York. What was dangerous to its employees it has come to believe is dangerous to its patrons. It will no longer deal in narcotic poisons. All over the United States big business will

have nothing to do with alcoholics in positions of responsibility. The scientific men of the world are a unit in maintaining, after the most exhaustive experiments, that alcohol is always detrimental to health, that even a pint of beer is harmful and robs a man of complete mastery of his powers, making him less able to do his best work. No educated man worthy of the name can today maintain the opposite of this scientific truth. Yet our college graduates here in Honolulu insist on keeping a bar in their private club—a slur upon both their intelligence and their manhood, for it is unmanly to tempt others to be less than their best. The Friend pleads with the college men of Hawaii to live up to their privilege and education as community leaders in the world-wide movement of banishing alcohol from the beverage use of sane human beings. In this connection it is worth noting that at the annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York City on December 10 last, Arthur Hunter, chairman of a committee to conduct an exhaustive investigation as to the influence of alcoholism, overeating and undereating in shortening lives, in the course of a report upon the results of the committee's work, said: "If the Government of Russia carries out its present intention to abolish permanently all forms of alcoholic beverages, the saving in human life will be enormous. The loss of 500,000 men as the result of the present warfare could be made good in less than ten years thru complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages by all the inhabitants of Russia." The entire report is well worth reading and demonstrates how up-to-date Business and the latest Science are allied against intoxicants.

THE PEACE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Church Peace Union is certainly getting busy. Besides helping to finance the Gulick campaign it is publishing popular leaflets by leading Americans and is striving to rally all the churches in support of an active peace propaganda. Its latest move is the issuance of a questionnaire, which seeks to direct the minds of disciples of Jesus to the inquiry, What attitude does Christ demand of the Christian Church and of a Christian nation toward war, war armaments and active measures to secure the peace of the world. First of all the Church, if true to her Master, must hold and teach that war as a means of settling

international disputes is unthinkable. War never settles, always muddles, because war is appeal to brute strength and not to intelligence. A Christian nation must exert all its influence to make war impossible by entering into agreements of arbitration with all its sister nations, by securing concerted international action to disarm and by restricting its own armaments to the requirements of defense alone. The same moral principles which guide individuals should determine the conduct of nations in their mutual relationships. What a gentleman would consider a disgrace in himself a nation should be incapable of doing. To steal a neighbor's property, to attack an acquaintance thru fear of being himself set upon by him, to preserve peace with his friends by arming like a bandit, to maintain a code of laws in which revenge and retaliation have prominent place is as unchristian in a government as it is in a private citizen. Can a nation practice non-resistance? We do not know. No great enlightened government has tried it as yet. It may, however, cease to maintain forces for aggression and confine its inventive genius to defense. It should be possible for America to develop measures for self protection in case of attack that would render aggression on the part of other powers hopeless. At this stage of the world game America needs least of all to think of increasing her armament or to talk of her unpreparedness for war. Her bounden duty is to prepare for peace. She has offered to her now the most unique opportunity with which God has ever faced a nation. Let her reduce her forces, not add to them. Let her cement her relations with her two great Asiatic neighbors so as to guarantee permanent peace with them. She can do this by the simplest possible procedure, namely by treating them exactly as she treats other nations, by giving their imigrants like privileges with aliens hailing from Europe. With this act of justice as a basis all difficult questions of immigration between the three governments could be settled by mutual friendly agreement. The three nations then could address themselves to Europe with vast persuasive power. Their proposition of a Federation of World States on behalf of permanent peace would command the respect of Europe. The armaments of the powers could be reduced to an effective police force sufficient to coerce any recalci-

trant nation which should begin to arm itself. The Churches of Christ in our country can preach this sort of peace with entire confidence in the force of their gospel. They can incite to the formation of a gigantic woman's peace alliance that shall bind all the women of Christendom in the effort to persuade men to inaugurate this era of good will. Whether or not the European war could never have arisen if the churches had done their duty it is fruitless, if not impossible, to determine. But certainly if disciples of Christ awake to their present responsibility and opportunity, no other great war will ever curse this earth.

D. S.



The Patriotism of Peace. *

PATRIOTISM is love of country. But love is not thrills. It is the flaming will that makes one gladly do hard things for another. Hence the dictionaries say that patriotism is devotion to the welfare of one's country, the passion to serve the nation. Let us call patriotism the passion to sink self for the common good.

Before we can intelligently think out the relation to peace of this passion to put the common good above the interests of self we must get a clear idea of what peace means.

Peace is a human finality. Study all the wars of history and you find that they issued in peace. War is never an end in itself but only a means. Go back to what is called the state of nature where species fight with species and so-called natural selection by the survival of the fittest seems to rule. Even there scientists like Kropotkin will tell you that the peaceful fraternal principle of mutual aid has been a larger factor in the development of surviving species than mutual strife. In other words peace prevails, peace is stronger than war, higher than war, the end not a mere means.

Again war is but an incident in man's development, while peace is the ultimate human economy. There may have been an era far back of recorded history when men were always fighting, but the story of the ancient world which culminated in the Pax Romana, the two centuries of peace within the Roman empire, leads to the conclusion that the normal course of human development is from warfare to warless-

ness. The modern world irresistibly points in the same direction. What is true of the individual should hold of the social whole and certainly the era of private war has passed on earth never to return. Men used to resort to the wager of battle and to the duel where now they go to court. Society is slowly treading the same road. We already have an international tribunal with Great Powers as frequent litigants.

This sends our thought naturally to the fact that war is essentially lawless while peace is life under law. Never in all the history of mankind, until the Hague Conferences, have all the nations systematically tried to lay down authoritative laws for warfare. And never were laws knocked sky higher than during the present European conflict. A solemn treaty becomes a bit of paper, guaranteed neutrality an invitation to wanton destruction. War is the direct contradictory of law. To talk of laws of war is to speak of the darkness of light or the whiteness of jet black. War knows no law but brute force. Remember Belgium! Those two words have for all future time taken the place of Sherman's "War is hell" as a peace slogan, for hell itself is paradise beside poor betrayed annihilated Belgium. Now God's universe is the realm of law. The slow progress of mankind has been the steady advance of law and order, God's way of doing things. War, the great foe of law, must therefore give place to peace, the comrade of law.

On opposite banks of the Rhine in Switzerland two towns, Basel and Klein Basel, faced one another. A single city now, they were once hostile. In Klein Basel the people erected a bronze statue which at the stroke of every hour made a grimace of scorn and disgust at the town across the stream. Whether it still stands a testimony to the feeling of men of a bygone age or not I do not know, but if so it is a mere relic of the day when people now welded together in closest unity were dire enemies. The story of early mankind was one of warring families. Then as families grew into clans and thence into tribes, these larger units were at peace within but hostile to one another. Next tribes consolidated into fighting states, then states pooled their issues into nations. Germany within the memory of living men was a confederacy of states and not yet a nation. These states had formerly been mutual foes. In 1871 they united to form the Teu-

tonic Empire. Thus the sphere of war has narrowed. The family expelled it from within its own circle, then the tribe, next the state and finally the nation. There is one more great step for men to take. Form the World Federation and drive war therefrom forever.

Again the development of peace on earth has been characterized by the growth of democracy. War favors aristocracy. Last summer the world was told that if the question of European peace had been left to a German plebiscite, not a gun would have been fired. The warlords decreed the awful carnage. Let the people rule, let political freedom issue in industrial democracy and wars will forever cease. That is the cry of the social leaders of our age and the world believes it true.

Now then if these preceding propositions be sound, if peace be the final goal of human development, if the reign of law is to sweep away war, if the growing solidarity of mankind is to banish carnage from this earth, even as it has created ever larger human groups from within which it has exiled armed conflict, then the animating principle, the patriotism of peace, must be of a higher order than the patriotism of war. For Patriotism, namely the sinking of self in the common good, forms the vitalizing spirit of every body politic, whether independent tiny family before the dawn of history or vast modern empire upon which the sun never sets. Without this surrender of individual caprice to the welfare of the whole none of them can exist. The higher the stage of political development, the loftier must be the nature of the basic principle, of the patriotism, that makes each stage possible.

The patriotism of peace is not only higher but harder to acquire than that of war. A great peaceful patriot like Washington or Lincoln could never be a coward in war. Washington was a veritable fighting fiend in battle. Lincoln was as absolutely fearless. These men were great war patriots but they were greater peace patriots. Washington found it easier to fight in battle than to endure the strain of being President, exposed as he was to the bitter abuse of numbers of his fellow countrymen. One cannot imagine a true patriot in peace who would not show equal patriotism in war. But the converse is by no means true. In the fierce fighting before Petersburg near Richmond a federal company was or-

* Address by Dr. Scudder at the Patriotic Meeting in the Opera House, Feb. 21, 1915.

dered to charge a confederate battery. The men rushed under the withering fire to the foot of the parapet. The colorbearer sprang on the rampart and fell fairly riddled with bullets. A comrade grasped the staff, leaped up and tumbled a corpse into the arms of his fellows. One more tried it, the same result. Then a daredevil sergeant seized the colors, mounted the works, waved the flag with the cry, "Come on, boys, we've got em", and cheered the men over to victory, while his clothing was literally shot to rags but his body untouched. They made him captain. But a few years after the war he died actually in the gutter of his town, drunk. A comrade of his in that fight, who was also a fellow townsman, told me the story. He could give his life for his country in war but he could not give up his rum appetite for his country in peace. The patriotism of peace is a tougher job than the patriotism of war. It is harder to be a graftless politician, to obey the spirit of civil service reform, to declare your income conscientiously to the tax collector, to put country first and self next, aye consistently to live for your nation than it is to risk life for it in battle. It takes more grit, more will power.

The patriotism of peace demands the sacrifice of personal effort. It is easy to obey in the army, everybody does that, the atmosphere of subordination is every where about. Orders are plain and spoken loud, at times punctuated with a Big Big D, to which even the Father of his Country is said to have resorted when occasion seemed to demand. But in civic life the so-called authorities, who are really public servants, do not talk that way. Only the public conscience speaks, and sometimes when that is silent, only the private conscience tells a man to register, attend primaries, vote and stand up always for the right side on every question. This command of the civic conscience requires a man to give time and that to his country without remuneration. Many a so-called good citizen prefers dollar coining to that task. These little sacrifices of self are a part of peace patriotism.

There are larger ones. To be a patriot in time of peace you must give up selfish privilege. Washington refused to respond to private pull when he was president. He would not appoint a favorite and worthy nephew to office. After election in Honolulu just watch the working of private pull. I never lived in a place where nepotism was

more dominant than here. President James of the University of Illinois has just preached the greatest sermon I ever read on this subject of the patriotism of anti-nepotism.

Henry Ford is teaching us on a larger scale in America that love of country calls upon rich men to sacrifice some of the prerogatives of money. It is not easy to learn the lesson that to share is better than to own. War with its spirit of "grab all you can get" never yet inspired men with this ideal tho the patriotism of peace has moved many a soldier in battle nobly to illustrate this very virtue.

The patriotism of peace demands that the citizen give up class consciousness for that is a war passion, race prejudice, for that is a fighting motive, labor solidarity and capitalistic solidarity for even these divide men into hostile camps. The patriotism of peace bade America fulfil her promise to Cuba, keep as long as consistent with humanity, out of Mexico and develop the Philippines not for herself, but for the people of those islands. All this means the sinking of self not only by the individual but by the nation on behalf of the common good both of the country and of that greater body politic which we call mankind.

The patriotism of peace has asked millions of men for surrender of life. London boasts two memorial centers St. Botolphs and Red Cross Hall which preserve and tell the splendid stories of heroes and heroines of peace who laid down their lives—engine driver, fireman, navvy, stewardess, maid-servant, aye and tiny child lives—to save others. America and the world will never forget Dr. Jesse W. Lazear who died to reveal to men the cause of the yellow fever scourge and whose sacrifice promises to rid the earth entirely of a pest that reaped its victims by the thousand. Think of the long coast lines of civilized lands patrolled by life savers who brave death in every great storm, add to these the intrepid fire fighters of our large cities, and the daring birdmen careless of self if only they can plus the element of air to the domain dominated by the human mind. The victories of science have been won at the cost of countless lives, quietly, joyously offered for the common weal. Who will ever fittingly tell the history of earth's peaceful sea fighters, whose bravery seasons the very food we eat? Is there a brighter chapter in human annals than that of the explorers Columbus, Magellan, Cook, Sir John Franklin, Livingston, Stanley, Peary,

Amundsen and gallant Captain Scott with his unforgettable goodbye: "Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my countrymen which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman?" Place beside all this Whitman's tribute of honor to the Pioneers with its rollicking splendid measures:

"O to die advancing on!
Are there some of us to droop and die?
has the hour come?

Then upon the march we fittest die, soon
and sure the gap is filled,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Till with sound of trumpet,
Far, far off the daybreak call—hark how
loud and clear I hear it wind;
Swift! to the head of the army! Swift,
spring to your places,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

Where even on earth's most heroic battlefields will you match the spirit of the Christian martyrs from St. Paul and Felicitas the maid of Carthage down to James Chalmers and Mary Merrill of Paotingfu—all, all peace patriots who, alone, without the glamor of arms or martial music, quietly sacrificed self for the common good?

The patriotism of war says but little of the gentler sex, but the patriotism of peace is resplendent with the age long sacrifice of women.

"The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of this world you'll find it
not—

It was fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle-shot,
With sword or with nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thot,
From the lips of wonderful men—

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart,
Of woman who could not yield,
But patiently, silently bore her part,
Lo, there is that battle field."

The patriotism of peace is, in the last analysis, the passion for humanity. The coast guardsman dares the thundering surf careless of the cold or moral status of the man on yonder sinking ship. It is enuf that he is a fellow human. It is because of its larger patriotism that peace is a supreme ideal. The very nature of peace is love of the other side, love so genuine and strong that it rises above war with its selfish ends to the plane of readiness to sacri-

fice self for the sake of the higher value to both sides and to the world that come from refusal to fight. The inspirations of peace,—beauty, orderly development, larger life for all men, world-wide fraternity—ally it with that underlying principle of evolution which holds the mastery thruout the universe. Peace and the love of country which inspires it are godlike because God Himself has never yet known war in His own perfected character.



Anti-Saloon League.

HAVING met and heard Dr. Purley A. Baker, the National Superintendent of the forces arrayed against the saloons of America, it is not so difficult to account for the phenomenal growth of the Prohibition movement. Dr. Baker is not only a man of tremendous convictions, but a worker of unbounded energy and tireless activities. For twenty years or more he has marshalled the forces of righteousness, planning wisely the battle, leading in the thickest of the fight, cheering the timid, inspiring all with his own optimistic faith, being firmly convinced of the final and utter overthrow of the liquor traffic, the dire curse of the day.

Arriving in Honolulu February 22, accompanied by Mrs. Baker and Mr. Metcalf of Columbus, Ohio, a life-long friend, it was expected that he would be able to spend four weeks or a little more in his visit to Hawaii. But certain conditions had arisen on the mainland and the time had to be cut down to three weeks, and later telegrams arrived from Tennessee calling urgently for his leadership in a local contest which again reduced the limit of his stay. Hence, much of the program for his tour of the other islands had to be greatly abbreviated, for which we were exceedingly sorry.

Here in the city, the Doctor gave a half dozen or more splendid addresses wherein he touched the different nationalities and also the life of the schools. The mass meetings for Japanese and Koreans were largely attended and unusually enthusiastic. Punahou, in both the College and Preparatory departments, was visited. The Annual Convention was attended by upwards of ninety delegates, representing all the different Islands and nearly all the races. It was in every way an encouraging conference, and the measures adopted for the future work of the

League will serve to extend its influence and increase its usefulness.

Sunday, February 28, was a red letter day. The Doctor made a stirring address at the morning service of Central Union Church, participated in the children's Lincoln-Lee Legion procession at 2 p. m., addressing fifteen hundred or more boys and girls in the Palace grounds, who, in their different groups sang enthusiastically such choruses as "Down with Rum" or "We'll Fight the Terrible Drink." At 5 p. m. he and Bishop Hughes spoke to the 3000 men of the 25th and 1st Infantry assembled in front of the Immigration Station. It was an unique and impressive outdoor service. Chaplains Scott and Aiken were in charge. The Opera House was packed at 7:30 and Doctor Baker was at his best. Several of our Legislators were present as was also his Honor, the Mayor, accompanied by the Supervisors. More than a thousand rose at the close of the address and pledged the speaker their sympathy and support in his great work as leader of the movement for National Prohibition.

After an interesting and profitable conference with the Executive Committee and a visit to Schofield Barracks on

Tuesday, the party left on Wednesday for Hilo. The volcano was visited, an address made to the students of Hilo Boarding School and the steamer caught on Friday for Maui. Here a most cordial welcome was given Doctor Baker. Messrs. Bowdish and Dodge did all in their power to make the visit pleasant and profitable. Sunday, March 7th, was a most busy day. The Doctor spoke at Makawao Church in the morning and in Wailuku Union Church at night, the Hawaiian Congregation joining with the English friends. Mr. Metcalf spoke at Makena in the forenoon and Kahului Union, upon invitation of the pastor, Rev. Howard Harris, in the evening. Monday the party visited the Wailuku public school and upon autoing over to Lahaina in the afternoon had the extreme pleasure of dining with Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald of Lahainaluna, and addressing the students of that most interesting school.

Returning to Honolulu on Tuesday, March 9th, Doctor Baker met with the Advisory Committee of the League for lunch in the Y. M. C. A., and in the evening he and Mrs. Baker, with Mr. Metcalf, were the guests of honor at a reception given in the home of Mr. and

MEMORIAL BUILDING

Bids are in for the Building. The Lord-Young Co. underbids all competitors and offers to put up the two buildings (this includes the assembly hall which it is suggested might be called "Mission Hall") for \$66,800.

The Building Committee is now assured that the estimates offered in the circular letter of January 1, are well within bounds, and that the total estimate of funds required, viz., \$90,000, is reasonable. Furnishings and equipment make up the balance, with a margin for the inevitable extras.

Regarding our assets at that time as about \$46,500 we needed pledges to the amount of \$43,500. Of this last sum about \$14,000 in pledges has been received. So about \$30,000 more is needed from the descendants of the Missionaries, and the Committee believes that such a sum from such a fortunate class of people is a modest amount to expect. However, this sum is wanted right away or we cannot give out our contract.

So, those who may have been waiting to see in how far this building plan is the downright determination of the Board, backed by the sons and grandsons of the Missionary fathers, may hesitate no longer. This building is going through. First because the work of the successors of the fathers requires proper housing and machinery, second because the fathers themselves deserve the monument. As yet, they have little to commemorate them, save as one "looks around". Again the descendants of the Missionaries can well afford to put up this monument. Better still, we believe they are loyal enough to do it.

The original committee, Messrs. Lowrey, W. R. Castle and Richards has been increased to include Messrs. Thurston and W. F. Dillingham. Please address the Treasurer of the Board as early as possible.

It may occur to someone to ask "Will the raising of funds for this building hamper the Board in its regular work,—will the money so provided lessen the annual appropriations?"

Quite candidly, we think not. No contributor of whom we know will lessen his annual contribution on this account.

Mrs. Westervelt by the Buckeye Club. Wednesday Honolulu bade the party "good-bye," sorry to have them go so soon, but grateful for a visit which means such a splendid uplift to the temperance work of the Islands.

—J. W. W.



REASSURANCE.

This Christian age
And all this rage
And lust of war!
Where is reason,
Where is conscience,
Where is Christian law?

O the sadness
Of this madness
That has seized
The hearts of men!
These betrayals
Of ideals
That have led
The peoples on;
This reversion
Swift, dismaying,
To the old-time
Vogue of war.

Clouds and darkness
May surround Him,
Yet God leads
The ages on.
Never fear you
That the visions,
Which He giveth,
Will e'er vanish.
Never fear you
That can perish
The ideals,
Hearts so cherish,
Of the blessed
Age of peace.

"Hope thou in God."
Above this flood
Of hate and strife
His bow doth span
The darkened sky,
A promise bright,
That soon shall dawn
O'er all the earth
A fairer day,
The day of peace,
The day of love.

—Collins G. Burnham.



"Yours must be a very responsible position," said a traveler to a switchman who had charge of the switches at a junction where five lines converge.

"Yes," was the reply, but it is as nothing compared to yours as a Christian."

Superintendent's Report

For Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1914.

By Rev. Wm. Brewster Oleson,
General Superintendent.

THE three months ending December 31, 1914, witnessed unusual activity in building operations. The Makiki Church has erected an attractive kindergarten building diagonally across from the church building. A neat house of worship has been erected at Hanapepe for our Japanese mission. A new chapel has been built at Kekaha, Kauai, for the Hawaiian congregation. New life in the church at Kaanapali is evidenced in the renovation of the church building at that place. A commodious and attractive parsonage has been completed on the premises of our Portuguese Church at Hilo. A long felt need has been met at Paia by the dedication of a new community house in connection with the Makawao Union Church. The little church building at Nahiku has been rebuilt and rededicated. The beautiful modern church building at Kalaupapa has been completed to the great joy of the people and will soon be dedicated. An ample and well-appointed parsonage is being erected on the grounds of the Kalihi Union Church. The indebtedness on the Wailuku Union Church has been reduced to \$5000. A patent to the site of the Waiakea Settlement has been secured by this Board. Funds, almost sufficient, have been secured by the Ewa Hawaiian Church for the purchase of land at Pearl City and the erection of a parsonage.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

After his prolonged vacation to the mainland, Rev. H. P. Judd conducted a teachers' training institute in this city which was well conceived and should have had a much larger attendance. Rev. H. Harris has taken up his work at the Kahului Union Church with true missionary spirit. Rev. T. Hori has been on the mainland enjoying a well-earned vacation from which he will soon return, we trust, with new enthusiasm for his work. Recently Rev. A. S. Baker observed the tenth anniversary of his beginning missionary work in Kona. Mr. Lo Yuet Fu was ordained to the ministry at Hanapepe, November 1, 1914. Mr. Okamura, our Japanese evangelist in Kona for many years, has felt obliged to return to Japan. Just previous to his departure

he brought five Japanese to unite with the Central Kona Church on confession of faith. Rev. M. Saito, formerly in charge of our Japanese Church at Paipaikou, has been assigned to Kona to take the place vacated by Mr. Okamura. Rev. E. S. Timoteo has accepted the call to the Wainee Church, Lahaina, and has begun work there. Rev. B. T. Sheeley has taken up his duties as Sunday School missionary in connection with the Kalihi Union Church. With the sense of great loss to our missionary interests we record the passing of Rev. W. P. Ferguson, D.D. Rev. Wm. Kamau was installed as pastor of the Ewa Hawaiian Church November 15, 1914. "His fine character and spirituality have brought into the Ewa Church a unity and enthusiasm that has given new life."

ENLARGING EFFICIENCY.

It is gratifying to note many instances of enlarging usefulness outside the usual routine of our workers in the field. One busy man is calling on the families of two pastorless Hawaiian churches in his vicinity. Several of our workers have been the moving spirits in securing funds and superintending repairs and the erection of new buildings. A valuable temperance catechism has been prepared by one of our missionaries. The catechism has been translated into Hawaiian and is now being circulated by the Anti-Saloon League. A very interesting historical address pertaining to one of our city missionary enterprises was recently prepared by one of our pastors. While ministering to a mixed congregation, one of our pastors has found time to teach Bible classes among Japanese, and to render helpful services to Hawaiians. One of our traveling evangelists covers the whole side of one island in his ministrations which are reported as being "assiduous and faithful, welcomed by the plantation authorities and his own people as well." It is quite an accomplishment to master the Spanish language sufficiently well to speak effectively to Spaniards in plantation camps; but it is a splendid supplement to that work to be able also to go from camp to camp speaking to Porto Ricans in one, and to Spaniards in another, and to Filipinos in another; and best of all to get these nationalities together sometimes in the same meeting. That Chinese pastor must be faithful and effective whose influence could in-

(Continued on Page 63)



Upper—American and British assembling their heroes of industry, come to celebrate their hundred years of peace.

Center—Uncle Sam, Columbia, John Bull, Britannia.

Lower—A detail of the above Procession. Justices of the Peace; Indians with the pipe of peace.



PEACE BRIDGE IS PROPOSED TO SPAN NIAGARA RIVER

TO commemorate the centennial of peace between Great Britain and the United States and mark this period of friendship and prosperity with an enduring monument, it has been proposed that a bridge be built to span the Niagara River, immediately below the falls, joining this country and Canada. Preliminary plans for such a structure have been drawn by a member of an American committee which has the matter in charge, but the outbreak of the European war has temporarily interfered with any attempt which might have been made to execute the idea. If built as designed, the bridge would be a white, single-arch, reinforced-concrete structure, and the fifth bridge over the river below the falls. Two of the bridges now in use are of steel-arch construction, one steel cantilever, and the other suspension.

—Popular Mechanics.



One Hundred Years of Peace

1500 Participate

and thousands from many nations join in congratulating the United States and Great Britain on their centenary of peace

in a

GRAND PAGEANT

on Alexander Field, Feb. 27, 1915.

EVEN in these days when war is the supreme topic of discussion Hawaii's sentiments in behalf of peace have found expression in a pageant and drama that will not fail to be noticed in many parts of the world.

The Peace Pageant was undertaken by the managers of The Friend and was to have taken place on Feb. 20th, almost the exact anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, but was driven under cover by the storm on that day, to emerge in splendor under a perfect sky one week later, and we here present some of its striking features.



A VOICE FROM KOREA.

Peace hath her victories no less than war.

Over the distant hills come the representatives of many nations, to witness the triumph of Peace and join in congratulation.

It is greatly to be regretted that no adequate pictures are available of that portion of the pageant which took place upon Rocky Hill, and which was probably the most spectacular feature of all. This splendid feature was created and executed by Miss Emily V. Warinner. Miss Warinner after exposure on the day of the storm, though in dire need of home care, still bent upon the success of the pageant, worked strenuously through the following days and more than deserves the success she attained. She managed the mountain groups with masterly skill.

Salutation to the Prince of Peace.

This was the opening scene of the pageant. It massed on the mountain side one thousand of the 1500 people who took part. These represented the nations of the earth who from afar had heard the fame of the American-British celebration and were coming both to witness the event and to add their congratulations.

When the Hawaiian Band began to play at the hour of opening, no one was visible on the mountain side; but suddenly at a bugle call the nations came forth from their hiding and posed, in the brilliance of their native costumes



The rising generation of a fourth part of the human race joins in the plea
"LET THERE BE PEACE."



on different commanding bluffs of the hill. When all had thus taken their position, the opening strains of the famous "Recessional,"

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
"Lest we forget, lest we forget."

were played by the band as a signal to these ten national groups to turn and face the cliff of the mountain, where at the crest, there appeared for a moment a living representation of the great Peace Monument, The Christ of the Andes. Beholding the cross and the hand raised in benediction upon their errand of peace, this multitude upon the mountain, with uplifted hands from which 1000 white handkerchiefs floated to the breeze, gave their Salutation to the Prince of Peace. The scene was most impressive, the effect of it seeming to give unity and grandeur to the whole celebration throughout its varied play of feelings, now dramatic, now humorous, and again boisterous in the exuberance of international good-will.

The Procession of the Nations.

At the disappearance from view of The Christ of the Andes, the nations came winding down the hill, passed under a white arched gateway and filed to their places on the spacious terrace back of the stage. Here a full view was afforded to the audience of a display of beautiful and varied national costumes such as could rarely be seen outside a country like Hawaii, where these nationalities all live in harmony side by side. One group bearing 120 silk flags of Great Britain and the United States, dissolved into two companies, the American flags moving to a position where they would form a back-

And from the Land of the Rising Sun they Come!

Photo by Williams

ground for John Bull's procession when it should enter, and the British flags moving to form a background for Uncle Sam's expected procession.

When all were seated the International Peace Flag, whose three streamers can be distinguished in the center of the panorama, was set in position as binding together the British and American national banners. This was done by Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, Cal., who displayed this particular flag in the Hague Peace Conference during its sessions of 1913.

PLOWSHARES AND PRUNING-HOOKS.

Following this was a drill of plowshares and pruning-hooks, in prospect of the day when "men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks." These implements had been made by the Koreans, nearly 200 of whom came the week before from the other side of the island, walking twenty miles after a hard day's work, in order to take part in the pageant. As the rain prevented the pageant, and they were unable to come a second time, they kindly loaned the implements for others to use, and the Kamehameha Boys, on short notice, took that part and gave a drill.

The Drama.

The drama, "One Hundred Years of Peace," prepared by Mr. James A. Wilder, now commenced with the appearance of a majestic and grandly costumed impersonation of War, issuing forth from his war tent and assuming undisputed possession of the world. He was represented by Mr. Clifton Tracy. Three Furies, however, clung to him wherever he moved. These were Famine, Pestilence and Horror. Here rose from the assembled nations the plaintive song, "Tenting Tonight, wishing for the dawn of Peace." One hundred voices sang the solo, and 1000 joined in the chorus.

MARCH OF THE TWO CELEBRATING NATIONS.

Peace, represented by Miss M. Nelson, and followed by her attendants, Abundance, Industry and Contentment, now comes forth from a wigwam at the other end of the field. Peace and War contend in argument, but War is crowded into the background by the coming of the representatives of the two celebrating nations, America and Great Britain, each accompanied by

hundreds of their heroes of peace and industry, entering with stately step to the strains of their national songs.

BREAKING THE FLAG.

When Columbia and Uncle Sam, led by Flower Girls, arrived and were escorted into the presence of Peace, all paused a few moments for the ceremony of "Breaking the Flag"—the unfurling from the main flagstaff of the Stars and Stripes, by Mrs. M. A. A. Baker, whose family relationship to

Replica of the Peace Monument The Christ of the Andes.



On Earth, Peace, Good will to Men.

Photo by Kodagraph Co.

the American Minister that in 1815 conveyed the Treaty of Ghent to the American Government, gave a special significance to the rite. This event was concluded by the playing of the Star Spangled Banner and the salute of twenty-one guns.

BURYING THE HATCHET.

A fanfare of trumpets then brought in the British Procession, Britannia and John Bull were escorted into the presence of Peace, greetings and congratulations were exchanged by all in happy expressions, and Indian chiefs from both sides of the 3000 miles of unfortified frontier that stretches between the United States and Canada, came forth

with a blood-stained hatchet to be buried, and a pipe of peace to be used in commemoration of the peace that is and evermore shall be between us.

MAKE WAY FOR ARBITRATION.

War scenting the battlefield as he sees the bloody axe, revives his spirits and cries, "It shall be reddened yet again," but is quickly driven from the field by the nations who have no further use for him, and in his stead comes little Arbitration, clad in rags, like one neglected, but asking for a chance to play. Gladly they welcome her, dress her in cloth of gold, and with a wreath of lilies crown her Queen. The air is rent with cheers, led in turn by John Bull, Uncle Sam, and Britannia and the whole assemblage breaks forth into song to the words, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

THANKS.

Where 1500 people join in giving such a pageant, each contributing a valuable share, and many furnishing special features of high merit, it becomes impossible to give credit to all where credit is richly due. They find their reward not in personal recognition, but in the share they have had in exalting Peace and her heroes of industry and sacrifice, and in raising her voice so high that it will sound even above the din of haughty war.

Yet there are some names not yet mentioned that must stand out because of what they represented in the play. The characters of Britannia and John Bull were taken by Miss Ethel Damon, and Mr. C. G. Bockus; of Columbia and Uncle Sam by Miss Anne Van Schaick and Mr. Ken C. Bryan; Indian Chiefs by Prof. W. A. Bryan, and Rev. H. P. Judd, and Arbitration by Miss Lucile Aflague. The dramatic instruction was under the charge of Mr. W. D. Adams. Captain Berger spared no pains in helping to carry out the musical program. Four choruses of 100 voices each were rendered by students from the Mid Pacific Institute, McKinley High School, Punahou Academy and the Kamehameha Schools. The superintending director of the music was Mr. George Andrus, who ably handled his big task of coordinating the Band, and the great chorus. Special thanks were due also to Mrs. C. F. Schmutzler of Punahou and Miss Clara Ziegler of McKinley High School for their efficient aid in equipping the American and British processions; to Rev. T. Okumura and Mr. Young M. Park for



War, worried by his Furies, and abhorred by his an

their unremitting toil in behalf of the parts taken by the Japanese and Koreans, and to the Normal School for supplying for the cast so many who were trained for their parts a year ago, while Mr. Wilder was here to imbue them with his own dramatic ideals.

SHOULD THERE BE A MEMORIAL

The Pageant will live long in the memory of those who took part in, and those who beheld it. Moving pictures will tell its story in places far distant. It has even been suggested that, following the custom of leaving a permanent memorial of great anniversaries, it would be a beautiful idea to perpetuate the memory of Hawaii's celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace following the Treaty of Ghent, by building, in moss-grown lava rock on the grey crest of Rocky Hill, a cross that shall stand as testimony to the faith of Hawaii that the bond of peace has been forever established between these two nations, a faith so well expressed by the author of the Pageant in the words put in the mouth of John Bull, "So be it. In this time of a century the relations between us have so improved that I think we are warranted in believing what all reflecting men earnestly hope, that another war between England and America has become an impossibility."

—F. S. S.



"Mary, why didn't you sound the dinner gong?"

"Please, 'm, I couldn't find it."

"Why, there it is on the hall-table!"

"Please, 'm, you said this morning that was the breakfast gong."—*The Sketch.*

The International Peace Flag.

The international peace flag is made by placing all the national flags together on a background of white, the color of the flag of truce. The design used for a banner displayed at the Hague Peace Congress in 1913, has three long streamers or pennants suspended from a rosette or bow of white ribbon. On two of these, fifty miniature flags are sewed, so that white is around and between them all. On the center ribbon are the words, "Peace to all nations."

White flags of truce have been used when armies wanted to stop fighting long enough to talk about treaties and peace. The time has come when nations want to stop killing, and make world treaties, and establish an era of peace. The new flag is the emblem of the new idea, internationalism.

National flags divide nations from each other. The international peace flag unites, not divides. It breaks down the inherited prejudice of race, and says that all men are brothers.

Let us make peace flags and use them whenever any flags are used, at public ceremonies, and in all schools.

ALICE PARK.

PROCLAMATION BY AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE ON THE CELEBRATION OF A CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES.

To the People of the United States:

One hundred years ago there was signed at Ghent, in Flanders, the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English-speaking peoples of the earth. Today the city of Ghent is at the very center of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe. The American Peace Centenary Committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without inviting the thoughtful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century-long period of peace which English-speaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand, and the appalling destruction of life, property and great



Peace and her Attendants,
Abundance, Industry and Contentment.
Little Arbitration at right.

Photo by Gurrey.



ssals, is banished from the Assembly of the Nations.

Photo by courtesy of Army and Navy News R. L. Noggle, Staff Photographer.

monuments of civilization which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English-speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. It had been our earnest desire that the spirit of peaceful and friendly cooperation with each of these peoples manifests toward the people of the United States would also mark their dealings with one another. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war that history records.

Even at such a time, we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice, over force, of law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of a hundred years among all English speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line, nearly four thousand miles in length, which divides the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance and helpfulness which make that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples, we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea.

It had been our purpose, when our committee was organized in 1910, to plan for a great celebration of the centenary anniversary by various methods which have now, because of the terrible war which is still convulsing Europe and disturbing the whole world, become

impracticable until the close of the conflict.

But we appeal to the people in all the states and to all civic bodies to mark this notable anniversary by suitable exercises in the churches of all denominations on the 14th of February, the date agreed upon for that purpose with our associate, the Canadian committee; by formal addresses at the capitals of the respective states on the 17th and 18th of February, the dates of the ratification and proclamation of the treaty; and also by appropriate exercises in all the schools on the 22nd day of February, or on such later date or dates in the spring of 1915 as may be locally preferable, by which all the children of America should be instruct-

ed on the significance of this great event, and of the happy prospect which is assured to us, in spite of this horrible war, of another century of continued peace between all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

(Signed)

Joseph H. Choate, Chairman, New York.
William Howard Taft, New Haven.
Thomas F. Bayard, Wilmington.
George W. Burleigh, New York.
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York.
Andrew Carnegie, New York.
William A. Clark, New York.
John D. Crimmins, New York.
Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington,
Harrisburg.

William C. Demorest, New York.
Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem.
J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond.
Woodbridge N. Ferris, Lansing.
John H. Finley, Albany.
Austen G. Fox, New York.
Albert Eugene Gallatin, New York.
James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore.
Samuel Gompers, Washington.
W. O. Hart, New Orleans.
Job E. Hedges, New York.
William B. Howland, New York.
Andrew B. Humphrey, New York.
Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago.
Theodore Marburg, Baltimore.
Henry C. Morris, Chicago.
Robert C. Morris, New York.
William Church Osborn, New York.
Alton B. Parker, New York.
Elihu Root, Washington.
Francis Lynde Stetson, New York.
John A. Stuart, New York.
Oscar S. Straus, New York.
Frank S. Streeter, Concord.
Wardner Williams, Denver.



War, with Famine, Pestilence and Horror dogging his steps.



Upper Left—The hatchet is buried to the accompaniment of weird music and dance.

Lower Left—Drill of Plowshares and Pruning-hooks.

Center and Right—Prince and Princesses of India who joined the British Procession.

OUR ANSWER.

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 27, 1915.

To the American Peace Centenary Committee,

Joseph H. Choate, Chairman,
New York.

Gentlemen:—Your appeal to the People of the United States to mark, with suitable exercises, the anniversary of the ratification and proclamation of the Treaty of Ghent was duly received.

The people of Hawaii have this day responded thereto by the production of a Pageant of Peace in which 1500 persons took part, and of which a description is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK S. SCUDDER,
Managing Editor of The Friend, Chairman of the Peace Pageant.



The Chairman of the Peace Pageant wishes personally to thank all the participants for their patience and cheerfulness under the inconvenience of the rain on Feb. 20th, and for their ready response to the call for service again on the 27th.

APPRECIATION.

As directors of the Peace Pageant, we wish to express our hearty thanks to all participants for standing by us faithfully and thus contributing to the success of



MRS. GEORGE LIVINGSTON BAKER,
Grand-daughter of Lieut. Col. Armistead, whose gallantry inspired the writing of The Star Spangled Banner; Grand-niece of Christopher Hughes, who in 1815 was the American Minister at The Hague, and in whose care the original Treaty of Ghent was brought to the State Department at Washington.

the Pageant, which has been generally spoken of as one of the finest events of the Carnival.

Hoping that it is a satisfaction to them to have had a share in voicing Hawaii's sentiments in behalf of the world peace, we remain,

Yours Respectfully,

FRANK S. SCUDDER,
EMILY V. WARINNER.

News of the death of Miss Bessie Woods in Shanghai, China, has been received. Miss Woods will be remembered as the successor to Mrs. Elijah Mackenzie in the Chinese Mission at Kauluwela under Mr. F. W. Damon. She arrived in Honolulu in 1901 as a worker in the Peniel Mission. She was a native of Ontario, Canada, and most of her early life was spent in the service of the Salvation Army. In 1905 she returned to Canada for recuperation, and the following year went to Shanghai where she was engaged in active missionary work to the time of her death. On January 16 she was sent to an isolation hospital suffering from smallpox and typhus fever and died three days later. Miss Woods was a consecrated worker and made many friends both here and in the orient.



The fear of criticism prevents the launching of more enterprises than any other one thing. A man standing in front of a taxidermist store window criticised an owl in these words: "That owl is not stuffed right, its head is not on right, the body is not poised right, the feathers are not fixed right and if I could not stuff an owl better than that I would go out of the taxidermist business." As he finished speaking, the owl, turning his head, blinked his eye!

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Page 56)

duce two women and two children to ride horse-back recently a distance of sixty miles to be baptized in church. As this same pastor had won the father of that family to Christ three years before, and now the whole family has been won, we may well believe that he does thoroughly what he undertakes to do, even though it be sixty miles away. One of our Filipino evangelists, now recuperating on another island, recently preached in a Hawaiian church in English, taught a class of Japanese in a near-by Sunday School, and held a Filipino service in several dialects in a Hawaiian church. There are about fifty Filipinos in that locality speaking seven different dialects. Standing in a crowd of about thirty, on his first interview with them, he spoke to them individually, to each in the dialect of each, until he had said something to the company in each of the seven dialects spoken, whereat he reports quaintly that "that made them surprised."

PASSING SHADOWS.

Some discouraging features are mentioned. One is the lack of capable men to serve in responsible positions in the church; another, the depressing effect of lessening attendance; another, difficulties encountered in promoting Bible study; another, the inability to use to the full one's time and energy with present facilities for travel; another, the loss of co-workers on account of ill-health or departure from the territory; another, the disheartening delay in securing new workers; another, the active opposition to evangelistic services; another, the difficulty of providing adequately alike for a soldier and civilian constituency; another, the problem of how to arrest the development of the city hoodlum.

THE DAWNING DAY.

Close contact with actual conditions in the field makes discouragements very real. But the realization of what they are, is the fundamental requisite in the Christian strategy that is to cope with them successfully. And many of our workers are meeting with real success in undertaking to solve their own particular problem. Thus many report better attendance on religious services; increasing interest in the great truths of religion; a steady tide of accessions to our churches; the return to church services of those who have been delinquents

for years; the creation of new preaching stations; and the measure of thoroughness with which workers are reaching out to occupy new territory for Christ. One of our missionaries has met with most grateful welcome among some of the socially submerged, who have said to him, "We are so glad you have come to us. No minister or priest has ever come to see us before." Another reports that plantation laborers in several camps, who were once fanatically opposed to the preaching of the gospel are now eager to make public profession of faith in Christ. Still another tells of a forward movement in a small community where an organization has been effected for community betterment, a new and attractive building has been provided for worship and social gatherings, and where regular preaching services are now held twice a month. Another rejoices in the organization of a new Chinese church at Hanapepe.

OUR WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

Many earnest, faithful, praying men and women are in our churches all over the territory; and where there are not capable men, there are capable women. Thus there are seventeen Sunday Schools, or one in every six, that have women superintendents. This is an index of the responsible share which women have in the activities of many of our churches, especially our Hawaiian and Union churches.

CREATING BETTER TEACHERS.

It is a long and slow process to build up a better teaching force in our Sunday Schools; but encouraging results are being gained in this particular, especially outside of Honolulu, through the patient leadership of Rev. H. P.

Judd. This work is being splendidly supplemented by the Bible School at Kawaiahao Church which is sending out large classes each year of young men and women who have had teacher training in the Normal School, and who have been grounded in a popular knowledge of the Bible in the Bible School.

SOWING THE WORD.

We would specially commend the activity of some of our workers in the distribution of Bibles and portions of the Scriptures. The word of God is a silent force in the home and in the heart, of utmost value to every worker in his effort to win men to God. Every worker should have a share in distributing Bibles in the language of the people among whom he labors.

It is worthy of note that Kalihi Union Church is continuing its service to the community formerly rendered by it as a Settlement; and under more advantageous conditions. We could wish that all our Settlements were connected up with a religious organization on the premises, thus securing unity and we believe efficiency in the highest terms.

WORKERS ALERT.

It is a hopeful sign when our workers reach out after new avenues of activity. One is eager to take on added preaching services, at a considerable distance, where there are no services now. Another, alert to see an opening, is ready to inaugurate preaching services in a new homestead region. Another is impatient to get to the toughest camps away from the railroad. The means for transportation into these distant and out-of-the-way places is the unknown quantity. One plantation manager has contributed to the solution by making a conditional pledge of \$10 per month. We hope he is the first term in the equation that will convert our unknown quality into a known one.

GOOD WILL TO MEN.

The great social event of each year in our churches and mission stations is the observance of Christmas. The pervasive Christmas spirit provides entertainment and fellowship for many who are merely on the rim of Christian influences for the rest of the year. At Christmas time they are brought into closer contact with our workers and their converts. The attendance has been unusually large at the entertainments of the Christmas season. One of our workers and his wife made over

KODAKS

and

EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

Stereopticons, Lantern Slides, Motion Picture Apparatus and Supplies, X-Ray Equipments,

Developing, Printing,

Bromide Enlarging.

Honolulu Photo Supply Company

P. O. Box 769.

Honolulu.

150 children of three different nationalities happy, in half a dozen plantation camps, with gifts made by the workers themselves. The expenditures for Christmas entertainments were less than usual, in some instances at least, "in view of contributions for relief of those affected by war."

DRY AS STATISTICS.

The close of the quarter marks also the close of the calendar year, and also of the statistical year of the churches. Some of the tabulated results, coming as they do from officials of one hundred and six churches, place before us some facts from the entire field which

would not otherwise be reported.

The Congregational Year Book for the previous year, reporting the statistics for forty-seven states and four territories, showed that the state of Massachusetts held the place of honor as having had the largest number of accessions on confession of faith, viz, 598, and that Hawaii stood next with a total of 539. The accessions to the churches in Hawaii for the past year shows a gain over the preceding year of 67, or a total of 606, and Massachusetts is yet to be heard from.

The total membership in our churches is now 8996, or 4 less than 9000, thus showing a net gain of 164, in the face of a radical revision of church rolls in the interest of greater accuracy.

It is gratifying to note that 97 churches during the past year contributed to the Hawaiian Board. Of the remaining nine, two have been without services during the year, thus reducing the number to seven, four of which are pastorless.

If we exclude Central Union Church, it would appear that the remaining one hundred and five churches increased their contributions to the Hawaiian Board during the past year by \$1043.

METHODS AND MEANS.

Recent endeavors to locate certain facts in the history of the Board have developed a serious lack in the minutes of former years, in that there are neither marginal references or any index to facilitate the search for information. This defect should be remedied at an early date.

Arrangements as to the possible use of the auditorium in the rear of the proposed new building of the Board have been making progress somewhat in advance of the erection of the buildings. Thus the plan to house the Young People's League, under Rev. A. Akana, in the new auditorium, for Sunday services, has been heartily welcomed by the League and has received

the unanimous approval of the members of the Kawaiahao Church at a meeting held January 20, 1915. We are waiting for the building itself now, hoping that it will prove a large factor in developing this promising undertaking and provide attractive English-speaking services for a large number of Honolulu's young men and women.

OUR PRESSING PROBLEM.

Perhaps the most serious problem facing our forces in the field is to meet wisely and effectually the situation created by the awakening of over 1200 Japanese to their spiritual need under the recent labors of Rev. M. Kimura. Thus far the accessions to the Japanese churches have not been numerous as a result of this evangelistic movement. It may be early yet to estimate the thoroughness and lasting quality of the work done. The situation is one of grave concern as to the wise harvesting of the results, and may well be a special call to prayer and to renewed effort. Bible classes have been started in some localities to give instruction to converts; and leaflets have been distributed inviting converts to specific forms of Christian activity; and pastors and evangelists are faithfully undertaking to meet the situation. But the need is a grave one and its call should make us all sober with the sense of responsibility to awakened souls.

While the reports for the quarter have in the main set forth explicit information covering the whole period in review, some reports have been exceedingly meager, and give evidence of hasty preparation.

The Board is to be congratulated on the patient and faithful application of the workers in the field, for their personal devotion, for their readiness to enlarge their usefulness, and for the measure of wise supervision that is so essential. For where that supervision is most frequent and timely we mark the best results.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✻ ✻ Rugs and Curtains ✻ ✻

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Men Working for Men.

By PAUL SUPER.

SWIMMING POOL.

An artesian well is now being drilled on the Y. M. C. A. premises as a source of water supply for the new swimming pool. Money for the pool was received as a Christmas gift, and a committee at once made plans for its construction. The question of water supply was carefully considered and the drilling of an artesian well adopted as the most economical plan. All the cold water used in the building will be supplied by this well, which will be completed in about two months. The well is estimated as having to be drilled some 850 feet deep. The Directors and Trustees of the Association have arranged to borrow the money for the well. The saving in water bills will pay the interest and eventually retire the note.

A NEW SECRETARYSHIP.

Beginning the first of May, Mr. L. R. Killam will become Oriental Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and give all his time to the development of the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese branches of the Association. This new secretaryship is made possible by an annual subscription of \$1800 for this purpose. Mr. Killam has been Religious Work Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for two and a half years. During recent months he has shown special skill and interest in work for the Japanese and Chinese of the city, and his new position is the logical outcome of efficient service with this important element of our population. Mr. Killam has promoted Bible study with great success among the educated Japanese, and won many of them to membership in the Japanese Y. M. C. A. He enters a great field with fascinating possibilities.

FILIPINO Y. M. C. A.

The racial expansion of the Young Men's Christian Association has now included the Filipino. At the request of a number of young men of that race an Association has been organized among them. Mr. A. E. Larimer, secretary of the men's department of the Central Association is helping develop the organization, which is already doing effective work along employment lines. Educational and religious features have been inaugurated.

BOYS' CLUBS.

The extension work of the Associa-

tion, under the leadership of Mr. S. W. Robley, has reached dimensions never before contemplated. The results in attendance are astonishing, and the extent of the boys' appreciation is indicated by the regular manner in which

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

they pay their monthly dues. No boy is considered a member unless he pays his dues regularly. The report for February is interesting in this connection, and be it remembered there were several things going on in February besides boys' club work. A carnival, for instance, very attractive to young Hawaii.

There are seven clubs, Kauluwela, Kakaako Seniors, Kakaako Juniors, Star-Bulletin Newsboys, Korean Compound, Kaimuki, and Manoa, a new club. These clubs held a total of 49 meetings during February, with an attendance of 1565. There are 356 members. Mr. Robley has certainly made good and found a great field of usefulness.

PRISON AID SOCIETY.

Religious workers who have been interested in the Y. M. C. A. jail work for a number of years have organized a society to give financial and other aid to deserving prisoners upon their being paroled or discharged. The society is organized as a committee of the Y. M. C. A., and has Mr. Robley as its business agent. It will prevent duplication in rendering assistance to prisoners, and weed out frauds.



Central Union Notes

AMONG the most efficient of all of Central Union's Kingdom forces are its two organizations of women—*The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions* and *The Women's Society of Central Union Church*.

In order that the readers of "The Friend" may see for themselves what a wide field of usefulness these organizations have and how numerous and how practical are the various forms of service which the women of this church are constantly rendering, we give up our page this month to the reports submitted by the presidents of the two societies at the Annual Meeting of the Church recently.

The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, organized in June, 1871, is now 43½ years old.

As a society it has grown with the years in strength, ability and achievement. There have been nine regular meetings since the one reported in the Year Book of 1914, with an average attendance of 103.

We have committed ourselves to active work in the Child Welfare pro-

ject. We are making an earnest effort to get more women personally interested in the work of the Woman's Board. Any woman may now become a member by giving a regular monthly amount, however small, to the Treasury.

A greater effort is being made to get into closer personal touch with our workers in the different departments, which have been supported by this Board for many years; Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiian.

As individual members we stand ready to answer calls for hospital supplies, food and clothing for needy households, and to furnish assistance in club work to the different heads of departments already in the field, for longer or shorter periods as needed.

In November two Christmas boxes were sent to China, one to Miss Ellis of Luitsnigchow, the second to Mrs. Wickes, the foreign missionary supported by the Central Union Church. Linksingchow is one of the two foreign mission stations to which this Society contributes every year.

The contents of the boxes were articles most desired by these ladies for distribution among the poor of North China, and were made in Honolulu by Chinese and American women, teachers and girls in the public schools, while many ladies throughout the city participated in this work of loving help. These boxes also contained personal gifts sent by the children of Central Union Church for the poor children in China.

A letter from Mrs. Wickes acknowledging the receipt of the box sent to her, says in substance, That every article found the person for whom it was best suited. Even the charm of wrappings was not lost upon the recipients.

During the year the Woman's Board has been favored by addresses from Rev. J. S. Worley of Japan, and Miss Adams of Ohayama, and Mrs. A. S. Baker of Kona, Hawaii, who gave very interesting addresses. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen of the Palama Mission told us of the opening among the young people of that part of the city, for work of all kinds, physical, intellectual and spiritual, to be furnished by all whose hearts and time permitted. Miss Sterrit told of the complex conditions to be found in the Girls' Industrial Home. Why the years passed in that institution failed of producing the desired results, because they were so limited, and there was no corresponding influence to protect and help them after leaving

its shelter. She favored an "Indeterminate Sentence" and industries to engage them on their return to outside life.

Miss Bergen also spoke along the same lines, while Judge Whitney spoke of prospective legislation to be enacted in behalf of all such young people, and aids prepared to help them stand for what they had been striving during the period of their detention.

The Executive Committee met during Lent to study the book, "The King's Business," and to plan and pray for the steady advance of the world-wide mission work.

The extreme and continued illness of Miss Laura Green has temporarily suspended some of the work in the Hawaiian Department. Mrs. May Wilcox has had charge of the Moilili Sunday

Silva's Toggery



CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS



The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride



ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Just
HATS
—
FUKURODA
28 Hotel Street

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

Manufacturer's Shoe Company

We have often been com-
plimented upon the up-to-
date appearance of our store
—its characteristic of the firm.

*Comfort and Style are
Both Considered.*

Fort Street

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

School and directed the Hawaiian Bible
readers.

It was given to this Society to stand
very still in the presence of our Lord
and Master as he removed to His Eter-
nal Kingdom and Higher service our
beloved Mrs. Scudder, for years the
consecrated President of this Board.
One of her last acts was a gift to the
Society of \$100, to extend the work
in which she was so much interested.
No words can express the influence of
her sweet spirit, which to the very
last was expressed in her words, "He
knows."

Into the calm of God's beautiful night
Floated our sister, an angel of light.
Gently she passed from the clasp of
each hand

Only to wake in the sweet Morning
Land.

MRS. B. F. DILLINGHAM.
Acting President.
◆◆◆

Comments of the Japanese Press.

THE QUESTION OF FEELING.

THERE are no occasions compar-
able to Carnival time for showing
our love of Hawaii and America. It is
for this reason that we have so gladly
participated in it for several years.

This season is the first, and we hope
the last, when the advisability of our
participating in it has been questioned
by any of the Japanese. The few who
opposed it have been overwhelmed by
the majority who have gone ahead
helping the Japanese committee in its
elaborate preparations.

The leaders of the opposition are not
to be commended for the thoughtless
way in which they have spoken and
acted. Not in this case only, but on
nearly every occasion, the Japanese
community is stirred up by these lead-
ers to a spirit of obstinacy, and encour-
aged to give vent to ill-feeling. The
fact is well recognized both by Ameri-
cans and Japanese of prominence, that
the Japanese here have a genuine and
rightful place in the festivities in these
islands, in whose development they have
had a laudable share. Any criticisms
of our share in the carnival should take
the form not of opposition but of con-
structive suggestion.

Upon the attitude of our leaders de-
pends in large measure, the degree of
influence we shall have in the future
development of the Mid-Pacific World.

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA GLASSWARE
 SILVERWARE
 CUTLERY

STOVES
 REFRIGERATORS
 KITCHEN
 UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

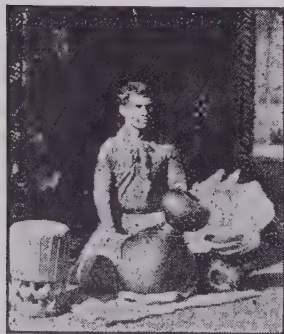
Old Clock Tower Bldg.

Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

**THE NEW IDEALISTIC TENDEN-
 CIES IN THE POLITICAL
 WORLD.**

Prof. S. Shiga, through the Tokyo Asahi, the most influential paper in Japan, commenting upon President Wilson's attitude towards the American Japanese question, says:

"President Wilson is firmly deter-
 mined to give the right of naturaliza-
 tion to the Japanese before the close of
 his Administration. This determination
 is formed, however, not on the grounds
 of pro-Japanese feeling or political in-
 terest, but of humanity and righteous-
 ness. To exclude Orientals from natu-
 ralization because of race prejudice, he
 maintains, is contrary not only to right
 principle, but to the spirit and ideal of
 America."

Count Okuma is criticised by his po-
 litical opponents for being too much of
 an idealist, but do they realize the fact
 that new and higher ideals are being
 championed by men of affairs as the
 practical goal toward which we should
 be working.

Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago
 University in his recent address here
 spoke of the vast new idealistic tide
 that is sweeping through American
 Social life, and centered in the Uni-
 versities.

Those in these islands who laugh at
 the ideals we have been striving for,
 may well wake up and take note that
 a new era is dawning in politics and
 international relations. We must be
 alive to signs of the times lest we prove
 to be blind leaders of the blind.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

Our comments in the last issue on the
 Japanese Association stirred up no lit-
 tle controversy, but the promoters of
 the Association pushed ahead and held
 a meeting for organization, at which
 some 50 persons were in attendance.

We refrain from conjecturing to
 what it may grow, but we reiterate our
 statement that though it may profess
 to represent the Japanese community,
 the Japanese community as a whole is
 standing aloof from it.

M. KAHEHI,

Editor of The Tomo.



"Pa, I heard Uncle Henry say that
 he had hatched out a scheme. How
 could he do that?"

"He probably had his mind set on
 it."—*Boston Transcript.*

**SUPPORT HOME
 INDUSTRY**

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

**Honolulu Soap
 Works Co., Ltd.**

*Jewelry, Watches,
 Silverware*

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
 a specialty.

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED

113 Hotel St.

**HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
 PAINTING**

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHER
 SCENIC ARTIST
 AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

SEE **LOVE**
IN THE **ALLEY**

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to. **CITY TRANSFER CO.**
Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,
LIMITED
LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company
Established 1852.
Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery
C. Hedemann, Manager.
Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stade, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.
Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.
Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.
Office
Hotel Street.
Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.
January 1, 1915, to February 20, 1915.

RECEIPTS.	
A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 130.30
A. M. A.	405.00
Beretania Settlement	218.50
Board Building Fund	1,635.00
Chinese Work	20.00
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaii General Fund	3.00
Hawaiian Work	100.00
Investment	500.00
Invested Funds	1,946.65
Japanese Work	80.00
Kauai General Fund	523.00
Kalaupapa Building Fund	85.00
Maui General Fund	104.00
Molokai General Fund	40.00
Ministerial Relief Fund	2.00
Oahu General Fund	1,128.25
	<hr/>
	\$6,950.70

EXPENDITURES.	
A. B. C. F. M.....	\$.75
Beretania Settlement	250.15
Board Building Fund Income	349.38
Chinese Work	\$ 24.25
Salaries	432.00
	<hr/>
Educational Work—Salaries	265.00
English-Portuguese Work.....	\$ 15.70
Salaries	805.00
	<hr/>
General Fund—Salaries	499.00
Hawaiian Work	\$ 50.30
Salaries	701.00
	<hr/>
	751.30

Japanese Work	\$152.50
Salaries	846.00
	<hr/>
Kalihi Church Land	1,349.50
Kalaupapa Building Fund	700.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	98.50
Ministerial Relief Fund	38.10
Office Expense	54.25
Sunday School Work	168.05
	<hr/>
	\$6,799.43
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures..	\$ 151.27
Cash on hand February 20, 1915.....	184.77

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.
Wholesale and Retail
BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.
Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

S. STEPHENSON
HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE
Painting
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing
—::—
137 and 139 King Street.
Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the
**REXALL
REMEDIES**
each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.
The REXALL Store

GOOD YEAR TIRES
Automobiles, Motor Trucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.
"MONOGRAM"
OILS AND GREASES
"Nature's perfect lubricant"
VULCANIZING
AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO.,
LIMITED
Merchant and Alakea Streets.
Honolulu. Telephone 4688

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.
Ocean View, Kaimuki.
Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.
Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal. P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.

Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You
Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ✂ ✂
Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ✂ ✂
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT
including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.
HONOLULU, T. H.
—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

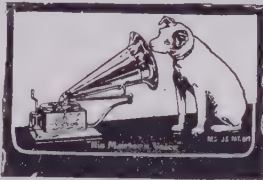
DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank
of Kahului
Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.
Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrum Music Co.
1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE
PAPER
TOWELS
IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash
150 Towels for 50 Cents
Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU
GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.
LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.
N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.
Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN,
LIMITED.
SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co. Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.
OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.
DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.
LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.
Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO READERS OF "THE FRIEND"

These Special Prices will be granted during the month of March ONLY. Your order MUST state; "I saw your ad in The Friend."

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. King Street, Honolulu

Mechanics' Fine Tools

"Tools that a Master Mechanic would specify."

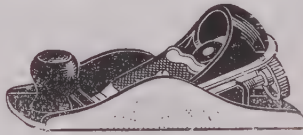
26-inch Simonds Saw, No. 10

Regular price - - \$1.75
Special price - - 1.25



Sargent All Steel Block Planes

Regular price, \$1.25. Special price, 85c.



Sargent Wood-Bottom Jack Plane

Reg. price, \$1.40. Special price \$1.00.

We have what is unquestionably the largest tool stock in the Territory

Extra Fine Cutlery

On every Pocket Knife ordered from this advertisement there will be a discount of 20%.



Bargains in Garden Hose

50 feet of 3/4 in. Buckskin Hose. Regular price \$12.50.
Special at \$9.00.

50 feet of 1/2 in. Buckskin Hose. Regular price, \$10.00.
Special at \$7.50.

"Princess" Electric Irons

Regular price - \$3.25
Special price - \$2.50

"Cadillac" Electric Stove and Toaster

Regular price - \$7.50
Special price - \$6.00

Cultivator Hoes

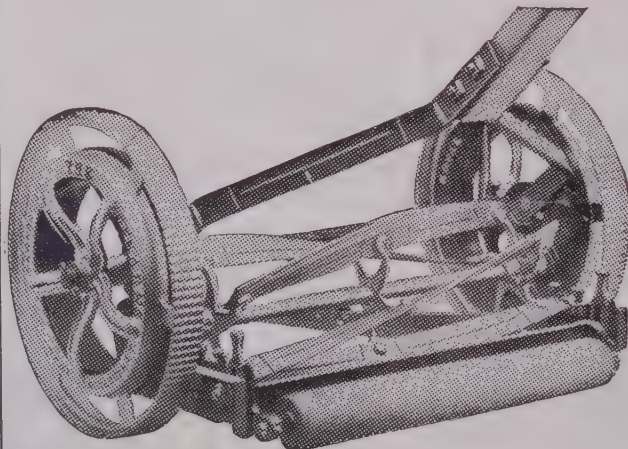


3-prong, short handle - Reg. price, 50c; special at 35c
3- " , long " - " , 75c; " " 50c
5- " , " " - " , \$1.00; " " 75c

(If ordered from this advertisement)

Specials on Lawn Mowers

12-inch Electra. Reg. price, \$5.00; special at \$3.50
14- " Royal. " " \$9.50; " " \$7.50



Rex Water Filters

To screw on faucet

Regular price - \$1.75
Special at - \$1.25

Auto-Strop Razor Sets

Regular Price - \$5.00
Special at - \$4.00

Handy Combination Kit

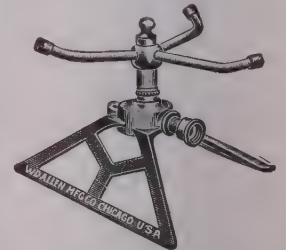
consisting of

Handle - Nippers -
Snips - Pruner -
Punch - Gas Ply-
ers - Pipe Pliers

Regular price - \$4.00
Special at - \$3.25

Preston Lawn Sprinklers

Regular price, \$1.25; special at 90c



Cocoa door mats, all sizes, reduced 20%

Headquarters for Fine Wall Papers. Special prices made on Remnants and Room-Lots.

THE FRIEND

A JAPANESE AUDIENCE IN AMERICA



Listening to Rev. S. Kimura, an Evangelist well known
on both sides of the water.

HONOLULU

April, 1915

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

* * *

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

* * *

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY MERCHANT TAILOR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Etna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

*Have Your
Calling Cards
and
Invitations*

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, APRIL, 1915.

No. 4.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - " - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—


THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor
Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards
F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner
Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy
A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

OUR LAWMAKING GUESTS

N May 3 the one hundred and thirty guests who are to compose the Congressional party will land on our shores. What shall we show them? Our up-to-date city of course, our sugar fields and mills, our canning factories and miles of pine-apples, our volcanoes dead and alive, our Waikiki Beach, around Oahu road, palis and climate. Good! but is that all? Our schools, settlements and churches, charitable institutions and uplifting agencies. Splendid! But unless we do more than this we shall fail to realize our opportunity. For the mainland needs first of all to be impressed with our Americanism. Hence shall we insist on our guests seeing a flag raising ceremony in our schools? Yes, but that is only a beginning. Cannot some function be devised where practical demonstration shall be given of the way in which the American spirit dominates our population? Hampton Institute has for

years followed the custom of inviting a Congressional delegation to visit its plant and inspect its work. When the guests come they are treated to an exhibition of the spirit and achievements of the school which are overwhelming. Hawaii is popularly supposed to be hopelessly orientalized whereas it is intensely American. It ought not to be difficult to visualize our national spirit to bring out the twentieth century Puritanism of the Hawaiian people and to call upon our Chinese citizens and our Japanese citizens to exhibit in some carefully planned gathering how Americanized they are. We suggest that time and thought be given to this feature of the entertainment of our guests! Orientals are very fertile in matters of this sort. They would gladly respond. Why not get up a pageant illustrating Modern Hawaii that shall realistically tell the tale of our up-to-date legislation, the distinctive contribution of each constituent element in our population to our community life, the way in which Occidental and Oriental and Polynesian add each a peculiar charm to the Hawaii of today and yet how all are permeated with the Spirit of America? We want some day to be a state of the Union. To succeed in this ambition we must convince Congress of our essential Americanism. These legislative junkets have as yet accomplished very little of real value for Hawaii. We are still marooned in mid ocean by the coastwise shipping law. Our sugar industry faces free trade. Our visitors enjoy our climate, our scenery, our comfortable manner of life and the bizarre effect of our polyglot and polychrome population. But they leave us thoroly convinced that all these peculiarly charming features of Island life constitute us not an essential part but a totally distinct and different element in the nation and because such unassimilable. Hence in legislation they treat us with scant consideration. The demand of the times so far as we are concerned is to convince them that the American spirit is immensely bigger than they have ever supposed it to be, that it controls and dominates Hawaii and renders her a safe candidate for statehood honors.

THE COMMON SORROW.

This community has seldom been more profoundly stirred than by the tragic scene enacted in its very midst in the loss of the submarine F-4. To feel that the twenty-one brave men composing the crew were almost within call and, except for the water, easily in full view from heights in the city, to think that the men were probably alive for hours while the rescuers exhausted every resource, and yet to be unable to reach them, all the while fancy pictured the inch by inch fight for life they were making, has constituted a harrowing experience. The army and navy of the United States are close to the heart of the people. Citizens divide sharply upon the question of peace, and preparedness for war, increase or decrease of armaments, voluntary or compulsory military drill, conscription and the like, but this does not affect the attitude of honor for the men of the service or the pride of citizens in their achievements. The story of our army and navy is one of the glorious chapters in history. It stirs the blood all the more deeply because the service has always been voluntary. The people are wonderfully proud of the great peace achievements as well as of the warlike exploits of these public servants. West Point and Annapolis have always been considered two of the greatest educational institutions. To be a graduate of either is to be a marked man, and the record of their alumni is one of our nation's large assets. Hence when a calamity befalls either branch of the service, the entire nation feels it most deeply. It is thot of as a public sorrow. That certainly is the sentiment of the entire United States over this submarine disaster. The nation mourns the men, who gave their lives, as heroes, who sacrificed themselves for the common good. We honor their devotion to duty, hasten to provide generously for their families and resolve to erect some memorial to preserve the story of their brave deed. Meantime the sorrow of wives and children is shared by the community which seeks in every thotful way to express to them its deepest sympathy.

THE PRO WAR BILL

If there is any place in the world where the war spirit should not be cultivated, it is Hawaii. Since the coming of the Gospel to these Islands war has never cursed them. It never need do so in the future. The Federal Government has spent millions of dollars in making this a military and naval base and it will doubtless continue to waste the people's money in like expenditures here for some years to come. But that is because we have not sloughed off the worn out elements of an effete civilization. If a very tiny proportion of the money, brains and muscle which have gone into these reminders of a bygone age had been devoted to cementing friendship with Asia, these two vis-a-vis continents would today be rejoicing in a triumphant conviction that armed conflict between them is forever impossible. It is not yet too late to achieve this great desideratum and everything that looks in this direction should be welcomed in our Island life. For Hawaii's entire influence has been exerted on behalf of better relations between the Orient and Occident. Speaker Holstein's bill therefore to make military training compulsory in this Territory is in direct antagonism to this strong trend towards peace and good will. It is enough to have great military camps in our midst. Let us not educate our young people to cultivate the war spirit. To fill their minds with thoughts of armed conflict, to train their faculties in the art of social murder, to impress upon them as an axiom the declaration that war is inevitable hence they must learn to fight is not a good preparation for brotherly living. It is time America began to lead the world away from war waste to the economy of peace. Some great nation has got to take its stand against the theory that war is a blessing. We hope the Legislature will defeat this unwise and unpatriotic bill. For true love of our country demands that our nation help usher into the life of the world the reign of peace.

ANIMALISM RUN RIOT

The report of the committee appointed by the Grand Jury of Kauai to investigate social conditions in the vale of Hanalei on that island reveals a condition beside which the state of nature among beasts is paradisaic. Hanalei is one of the rarest beauty spots of the Territory but this report reveals human rottenness hardly believable. It stigmatizes the Deputy Sheriff William Werner as largely responsible for this unfortunate condition. Some of the revelations are unprintable. The Christian

Church cannot escape partial responsibility for such a state of affairs. If for the past ten years a devoted and resourceful pastor and wife had been stationed in Hanalei and had labored unremittingly for the social and spiritual uplift of the community backed by financial resources that would have enabled them to work on modern settlement lines for the people, we cannot believe the present dry rot would have gone so far. It is all well enough to have a resolute sheriff but that will not suffice. Rural church experience on the mainland has completely proven that the church must address itself to the social needs of the community in order to keep religion alive. Why cannot the Hawaiian Board see to it that a white man is placed in Hanalei to minister to people of all races there, if no competent Hawaiian can be found for the place?

MATHEWS-GULICK DINNER

Some seventy men sat down to dinner in the University Club on the evening of March 9 to welcome Drs. Shailer Mathews and Sidney L. Gulick on their return from their embassy to Japan. Dr. Mathews left for the coast the next morning while Dr. Gulick remained two weeks in order to get in touch with conditions in the Islands. Dr. Mathews spoke at the dinner upon the experiences of the month spent in Japan, detailed the itinerary, the purport of the message delivered by Dr. Gulick and himself, the enthusiasm evoked, the important character of the audiences reached, the many conferences held with leading men of the nation, and the main impressions gained. That Japan's regard for the United States has for nearly two generations been universal, very deep and of an unusually genuine character was perhaps the most thorough conviction produced by this tour in Dr. Mathews' mind. This friendship is a unique historic fact and it still persists tho it has suffered a cruel wrench. The people of Japan are hurt to the heart as a result of America's conduct the past seven or eight years. The intense anti-Japanese feeling in our country has produced a corresponding anti-American feeling there. The latter is a reflex of the former and rises or falls with it. We are therefore slowly creating out of an ideal friend a national enemy. This creation is by no means complete. A reversal of conduct on our part would at once be met by a wave of returning friendliness that would make the two nations close comrades. Such is the most important impression which Dr. Mathews seems to have received from his contact with the Japanese people. The embassy thoroly explained the peculiar diffi-

culties besetting America's side of the problem, such as the anomaly of our federal and state jurisdictions, the complexity of our immigration problem, the character of Japanese emigration to the United States which has not for its main purpose permanent settlement here tho often long residence engenders such a changed aim, the delicate question of granting naturalization with consequent electoral franchise for men and women whom their own home government does not trust with this privilege, and the real differences in custom and ideals had for oriental peasants to make their own. In outlining these points Dr. Mathews led his audience to realize that the chief mission of himself and Dr. Gulick concerns not Japan but the United States. Their real task is before them. It is easy to get the ear of the Japanese people and persuade them to their duty in their relations with America but to win Americans to their obligation toward Japan is a far harder job. But we believe that this will be done. Our people are changing slowly as their consciences are being stirred. We look to see the main details of the Gulick program prevail before many years.

THE FIVE PER CENT PROPOSITION

President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill is likely to go down in United States history as one of his most far sighted legislative actions. It saved the nation from a very serious blunder the results of which would have appeared only in the long run of an extended future. Congressional debate with its outcome and presidential action upon this measure are enough to convince anyone of the extreme difficulty of wisely legislating upon this most important and complex question. As the details of such a solution as Dr. Gulick proposes are studied, the truth of this grows more impressive. At first sight the five per cent provision is very attractive and tends to win assent, but the more it is considered, the more difficulties appear. For example if the five per cent admitted from any one nation, as for example from Italy, is to cover all bona fide immigrants therefrom including women and children, the restriction may be so drastic as to stir against the measure opposition calculated to defeat it. If on the other hand only men are to be enumerated, Dr. Gulick stated that the sum total of immigrants would be about the same as now, and the advocates of genuine restriction including some if not all of the labor men might be ranged with the opposition. Again if in calculating the number to be

admitted from Japan, Hawaii's citizen population be included with that of the mainland, the total of Japanese admissible will seem to those who oppose all immigration from that country to be altogether too large. On the other hand if Hawaii be left out of the enumeration, the number will be so small that as the Kobe Chronicle points out, the measure will look like an attempt to bunco Japan, to appear to be fair and yet be really unjust. If the measure provides that a number equal to five per cent of American citizens of Japanese race on the mainland be admitted to the mainland annually while a like number equal to a like percentage of such citizens in Hawaii be admitted to Hawaii without the right to enter the mainland, it might be hailed with delight by some financial interests here, but this provision might prove a boomerang if the immigration to Hawaii should be composed largely of those who could soon qualify for naturalization under the Gulick scheme and should then cross to the mainland. To forbid American citizens of any race to go from this Territory to the States would be an unmitigated wrong even if it could be constitutionally done. There is some reason then in the contention of those who advocate retention of the status quo of immigration until the effect of the European war upon the question can be studied. That may alter so essentially the problem that any hard and fast proposition like this of proportional restriction may prove to be detrimental. We confess to a feeling of doubt as to the wisest course under the circumstances and therefore shall watch with increasing interest the progress of the discussion on the mainland where the clashing forces are so vehement.

HAWAII A DIFFERENTIAL UNIT

Another most perplexing question propounded by Dr. Gulick concerned the treatment of Hawaii by the nation as a differential unit so far as immigration and free travel to and from the mainland are concerned. One of these questions has just been raised. But its deeper relationships have not been broached. They are fundamental, however, to the development of this Territory. Mainlanders have a habit of forgetting that Hawaii came into the United States in a manner totally unlike any other constituent part of the nation. It was an independent state and the union was the result of free action by both parties. It entered as a regularly constituted Territory on the road to Statehood as were all the other Territories which have now reached the end of that road. To be ac-

corded any other status such as that of a non self-governing dependency, or to be robbed of its right to grow into a full powered State of the Union is a violation of the spirit of the agreement by which it was annexed and would be unworthy of the nation. No legislation should be passed by Congress treating Hawaii as it would not be willing to treat one of the sovereign States. Thus if on the question of immigration it is proposed to make special provisions for Hawaii, nothing should be done which would be impossible in the case of a state situated similarly as we are. Is such a course of differential treatment feasible? It is rather hard to answer this question offhand. The surest way of settling it would be first to admit Hawaii to statehood and then to determine what differential treatment would be wise. Such a happy outcome is too much to expect. The mainland does not trust us sufficiently. Hence we believe Congress should move very slowly along the line of differentiating between this Territory and the mainland. From the point of view of Dr. Gulick's program of legislation Hawaii presents other grave difficulties. One of these is involved in the granting of naturalization privileges to Japanese. If this be done, then it is conceivable that thousands of Japanese laborers here may secure citizenship, be free to travel to the mainland and in that case seriously deplete the local labor market. But this seems an impossible contingency in view of the strict requirements that hedge about naturalization. Probably only a few hundreds of our Japanese workmen could ever pass the examination required. Then too wages and conditions of labor have so improved during the past eight years that the attractions offered by the mainland have materially lessened. In fact Dr. Gulick thinks that a wise effort made by our planters to attract Japanese laborers from California hither would succeed. This seems to us extremely doubtful but it might pay to try the experiment. It is no wonder in view of all these delicate questions involved in a radical change of the immigration situation, such as is proposed by Dr. Gulick, and necessitating perhaps further differential treatment of Hawaii, that not a few believe it wise to leave this part of the problem alone for the present and approach the solution of the difficulties between Japan and America first by granting the privilege of naturalization.

STATEHOOD AGAIN

Why should not our Legislature pass a law calling for a convention to adopt a state constitution and appeal to Congress for admission to the Union? Our popula-

tion already exceeds that of two of the States and is likely to set us ahead of two others at the next census. Our petition for admission will not be granted until it has been presented again and again. At least that is the precedent set in the cases of the last two states added to the Union. But if we put off beginning the agitation, final action will be so much the more deferred. We must show that we care for the privilege first by importunity, second by adopting so wise a constitution as to command respect and third by acquainting Congress with our legislative record which will compare very favorably with that of the average mainland state. The only way we can get any recognition is by inviting study of our fitness for full self government. In this day of the dominance of psychology in human life we have learned the value of suggestion. If we educate Congress suggestively we shall the sooner gain our end. By all means then let us begin to agitate for our manhood rights as a state.

TWO VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Dr. Gulick's rapid survey of plantation conditions led him to point out a serious deficiency in our Christian propaganda. He was delighted with what we are doing in the use of the various languages spoken by our alien population. But the paucity of work done in English struck him most forcibly. This is a theme upon which Rev. Frank S. Scudder, the Superintendent of the Japanese Department of the Hawaiian Board, has thought long and deeply. We call attention to his article thereon in another column. Dr. Gulick agrees with Mr. Scudder that the young English speaking Japanese born and educated here want and should have English. They speak better this tongue than the average Japanese evangelist and hence are not easily influenced by him. If they are to be reached by Christianity it must be through some leader who commands their respect and can approach them in what is now their native language. A number of very bright young Japanese girls are teaching in the Government schools and are acquiring wide influence. Dr. Gulick wondered why girls of like attainments who are earnest Christians cannot be employed by the Board to gather Sunday Schools in plantation camps and gradually build up nuclei for churches. The suggestion will fit in well with a comprehensive scheme for English language work throughout the Territory. The solution of winning the races to Christ in Hawaii lies in manning the entire group with leaders who work in the tongue of the country. By all means push among

aliens missions using their tongues. But this is a temporary movement and can never have wide reach. The only permanent gain is that which makes the national language its medium of approach and up-building. Dr. Gulick's second suggestion was that the plantation authorities take a hand in Americanizing immigrants by erecting in every camp a moving picture house or shed where films can be shown illustrating first the Christian ideals and principles which are the foundation stones of our national life, second Biblical scenes and stories which have so much to do with our way of thinking, third religious and moral themes and fourth, social manners and customs. The expense would be slight. The establishment of a film headquarters in Honolulu to purchase and hold moving picture films of the character desired would be welcomed by churches and schools as well as by the plantations desiring to help on in this good work. Doubtless some of these would assist the plantations in financing such a depository. The result would be an educational movement of the widest benefit to our entire population. The Japanese in the scattered camps would welcome the addition to their meager sources of amusement. We commend this enterprise to the attention of churches, schools and the planters' associations.

JAPANESE EDUCATORS

The recent annual meeting of the Association of Japanese Teachers of the Territory held in Honolulu was a notable event. One of the leading Japanese of Hawaii who holds honorary membership therein advised the teachers to invite the constituency of each school to send to the next annual meeting one parent as delegate for each teacher member. Thus there will be as many parents as teachers in attendance. He pointed out that the teachers see only one side of the problem of life here. They are nominated to the schools by the Department of Education in Japan, are intensely nationalistic in sympathy, know little of America and are apt to sympathize but coldly with the American point of view. The parents, however, have as a rule lived long in Hawaii, have begun to look at things with American eyes, desire their children to grow up as loyal Americans and find from these alien teachers little support for their enlarging spirit of loyalty to their adopted country. If the parents be admitted to the association meetings they will contribute a new point of view and the result will be of large value to the Japanese who live here and to the entire Territory. It will also react favorably on American Japanese relations. This

suggestion was received at first with anything but approval and the honorary member was given to understand that his withdrawal from the association would not be amiss. But as the discussion proceeded and the proposal was calmly considered, especially when Consul Arita strongly endorsed it, sentiment changed and before the meeting adjourned it was adopted. The same far-sighted gentleman expressed his criticism of the text books used as inadequate for pupils living in America and found himself included in the committee to prepare new text books. Thus is the spirit of America working in the hearts of our Japanese fellow residents. If all the mainland could only know how rapidly the immigrants of this race are sharing the common life of America they would show a very different attitude towards them.

—D. S.

An Oncoming Problem

The Japanese population in the Hawaiian Islands is about	90,000
Of these the number born in the islands is approximately	23,000
The yearly increase by children born in Hawaii is about	3,000

HERE in a nutshell we have a problem which may be outlined as follows: Since the immigration of Japanese, excepting of brides, is practically discontinued, the increase of the Japanese population must henceforth be chiefly of those born in the islands,—who are educated in the Public Schools and whose knowledge of the Japanese tongue, after they are 8 or 10 years of age, becomes less and less, while English becomes their favorite language. By the time they are old enough to attend Church services we are in danger of losing all influence over them, for, on the one hand, their knowledge of Japanese is so limited that they can not understand the sermons preached by Japanese ministers, and, on the other hand, even our best qualified Japanese ministers are not equal to preaching in English acceptably to those youths who have attended our Public Schools and acquired English through play and study from their childhood days.

What can be done for these oncoming thousands of young men and women who are thus growing up among us? Shall they go to the English speaking Churches? The question answers itself; for, outside of Honolulu, the Churches of all denominations in these islands which have English services can be counted on the fingers of

both hands. That is sufficient evidence of the need for inaugurating English services throughout all the islands.

Church buildings are already available, each nationality being fairly well provided with suitable buildings, but unless these Churches are quick to adapt themselves to the changing order, they will soon be ministering to a small body of old people, while the great body of our young people will be unsheltered.

Who, then, shall be secured to conduct these English services? To place in the field additional missionaries from the mainland, even if it were possible, would be inadequate; for the present generation, at least, the ministers to the different nationalities should be related by blood to the people they are to serve.

It is evident then that, while utilizing the present Church buildings as permanent centers of religious life, we must have a bilingual ministry if we aim to reach both the old and the young, and as the difficulties in the way of securing one man who will speak the two languages are practically insuperable, we must begin as rapidly as possible to provide each of these Churches with an associate minister, of its own national type, who shall take charge of the English work.

This may seem like a staggering financial proposition, but it is not more staggering than the thought of a whole generation of the youth of all nationalities growing up without religious guidance, and hence setting back the moral development of our people indefinitely. The unique situation calls for unusual outlay. The time has come when we must face the fact and plan to meet it with a definite program.

The sooner the problem is faced, however, the less the expense involved. By beginning at once to adapt ourselves to it, placing in the field one new man at a time and locating him at a strategic center, the initial expense would be moderate, and the help thus given would so strengthen the Churches that they would move more rapidly towards self-support, thus keeping down the annual increase to a reasonable sum.

Our first aim, it would seem, should be to place one English speaking Japanese minister on each of the four islands where we have Japanese work, who should institute a regular English service in each Church as often as the size of his circuit will permit, and then, from this beginning, to go on increasing the number of our English speaking preachers till every Church has its dual ministry.—F. S. S.

Kalaupapa Revisited

ON the occasion of the annual trip of the Board of Health back in 1896, a larger party than usual accompanied them. Among others there was the well-known journalist and publicist Kate Field, then the publisher of the unique journal for women that bore her name. The wind and sea proving tempestuous when it was time to re-embark the company must needs spend the night in the compound of the Board and the next morning we all climbed the Pali before breakfast time to be met and hospitably cared for at the home of Mr. Meyers at Kalae. It was said at the time that Miss Field,—there was another lady in the party so that the remark applies to her also—was the first white woman to go up that trail. That were something of a distinction as it was no little achievement, but it may be well questioned whether it was worth the price she paid as she died a short time after in Honolulu, and of course it cannot be confidently affirmed that the hardships and the Pali shortened her life.

The Pali.

The theory of the Pali is that it tends to cut off those who would go out and keeps out those who would come in. There is equal need of both offices and the Pali is nearly adequate to them. Strange, it will seem to some of you that now lepers declared to be cured and dismissed have clandestinely come back over the Pali and have plead to stay, promising to work if necessary for nothing. "Strange?" Yes, but you have not seen Kalaupapa. And from the Pali; looking over on the little town, there is none sightlier nor more home-like in all the Hawaiian group. Not that you look at the town much as *you are going down the Pali*. If you are on horseback (and if you are accompanied by a Hawaiian guide, you probably are riding, for very shame lest perchance you be regarded as too much of a tender-foot and fearful) then you are regarding your mount steadfastly though with well-simulated indifference. And now his head is well over a sheer descent of a mere matter of hundreds of feet, and again his rider hangs pendant over the declivity with nothing more stable under him than a horse's heaving flank. "If one fell, what then?" Nothing, palpable. It is figured that all sensation has ceased somewhere in the airy descent. In the case of the horses that met on the trail recently and neither yielding, both rolled over and down, there is of course no registry of any

impression made on them save of the impact. Not even could it be said of them as in the case of the boy who was kicked by a mule, "You will never be as handsome as you were, but you will know more". As for us four who were bent on a service at "Siloama" we looked down at the far distant sea occasionally, and two of us dismounted for a bit of the way—"for ex-



The new Siloama Church, showing part of congregation on morning of dedication.



New church, back view.



Interior view with presiding officers in pulpit.



The old church.

ercise,—you understand" and because the descending rain was making generous runnels down the trail, seriously affecting the comfort of the horse, if not his safety.

"Siloama"

If you knew that this word is the Hawaiian for Siloam what significance would you attach to its being the name of the Hawaiian Church in Kalaupapa and Ka-

lawao? When you think of generations of worshippers afflicted with the dread disease, why a "Siloama" church? Leprosy was first made familiar to all of us through the gospel story of the Divine Man, what thought then, does this other Gospel word convey to you? "Go wash in the pool that is called Siloam (which is by interpretation Sent) and he went and washed and came seeing".

"Hookipa"

"Hookipa" is hospitality. Those of Siloama were debarred from extending it to us, which they would gladly have done as hospitality is the crowning grace of the Hawaiians. There was no lack however. There are "kokuas" (helpers) at the settlement, personal and official. Chief among the latter is Dr. Goodhue. Even at the risk of offending against good taste, one would like to say things concerning Dr. Goodhue, not only on account of his gracious treatment of us (this in Hawaiian terms would be "hoopilimea ai"—the flattery-of-the-man-who-dined-you) but on account of the fine friendliness that beams from his face and which to my mind is symbolic of his well-known efficiency. Anyway, that table within the tent on his grounds set forth as attractive a Hawaiian repast as one can see. Attractive, on account of maiden-hair ferns and flowers, calabashes and settings; attractive also on account of appetizing odors and deliciously cooked food fresh from the "imus".

"Hoolaa"—to make sacred (Dedication)

When the little party from the outer world protected by their "ponchos" or slickers from the down-pour, passed the new church building, the crowd had already begun to assemble. When we returned to the church after leaving our horses at the doctor's it had cleared somewhat. The ministerial part of the party must needs make some slight change in their clothing for clerical appearance sake. One of the other members hid his bedraggled, mud-besprenned Paniola outfit behind a brand new organ, on the pretext of playing it. (There really was the opportunity later.) And now what shall we say of the quiet orderly company that soon filled the seats so that many stood in the aisles and door-way? As we avoided giving offense by looking too closely at the countenances which might be marred, so now we have no temptation to play up the grotesque possibilities. It seemed at the time that these reverent worshippers were just ordinary human beings, perhaps a little more conscious of their deep need of Divine intervention in their lives, than the rest of us, but not one whit need-

ier. Of course we could not help noticing that there were cripples there, that some of the faces were distorted, and that they were all apparently conscious of a great gulf fixed—merely sanitary, if you will—between us and them, for it has long been the custom to omit handshaking with outsiders even with gloves. Otherwise their congregation might have been that of any church, save that the reflection intrudes itself that perhaps few Hawaiian congregations in the country would have been as neatly, not to say smartly dressed. No, there can hardly be said to be much real poverty at Kalaupapa, where so much is provided and where accommodations are so excellent.

As to the programme, perhaps little need be said, as it was in Hawaiian. The "lunahoomalu" or moderator was a "haole" who officiated in his double capacity of Superintendent of the Hawaiian Work under the Hawaiian Board and Chairman of the Building Committee. The sermon was delivered by Rev. I. Iaea from the other side of the Island, who was a member of our party, while the pastor, Rev. D. Kaai, who has been there for a number of years, serving most faithfully and devotedly though in poor health, had a prominent part. The other two haoles had no desire to be left out; one, the Board's agent on Maui, was well known to all the congregation though he was paying his first visit there. He brought a warm greeting from church people on the outside and told of a church in Massachusetts which had sent money for the building among the very first. The other, the Board's treasurer, who had held the funds for the building, and who had been in correspondence with many present for a number of years, especially about Christmas time, felt much stirred within him. "Is such a one here" asked he. "Aye" and a tall fine looking man answered at the rear of the building. Certainly that correspondence between us must have covered a period of over ten years, and the dread disease appears to have made little inroads on him. The speaker could not help saying that few churches in the group had equalled the record of "Siloama" in regular giving to the work of the Board through the past years.

What make you of "Siloama" now, "which is by interpretation 'sent'?"

"And he went and came seeing." And I verily believe that there were those of the "Siloama" ones that morning who know and obey the voice of Him who "sent" them, to whom is added this grace, that they see more than many a one who daily looks out toward more distant horizons.

T. R.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE gave the address at the Peace Service held at Wellesley College in commemoration of one hundred years of peace between United States and Great Britain. A feature of the service was the singing of the peace hymn, "Two Empires by the Sea" by Prof. George Huntington of Carleton College. This hymn was published nearly twenty years ago at a time when there was a great deal of jingo talk about trouble between the United States and Great Britain. The Associated Press gave it to the newspapers of the world, and it was extensively used in public meetings and conventions, at home and abroad, and has been incorporated in various school and religious collections, including one of the Christian Endeavor hymnals. Three years ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie issued it as a New Year's card, of which he distributed thousands of copies, and again it went the rounds of the newspapers. Several composers have written music for it, but, as its form indicates, it was intended to be a connecting link between "America" and "God Save the King", and to be sung to the same tune.

We are indebted to Mrs. Huntington, temporarily in Honolulu, for the words of the hymn:

Two empires by the sea
Two nations great and free
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God whose glorious name,
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
What battles we have fought,
Let fame record.
Now, vengeful passion, cease,
Come, victories of peace,
Nor hate nor pride's caprice
Unsheathe the sword.

Though deep the sea and wide
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand.
So be the gulf between
Grey coats and island green
With bonds of peace serene
And friendship spanned.

Now may the God above
Guard the dear lands we love,
Both East and West;
Let love more fervent glow,
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
Blessing and blest.

Dr. Gulick's Tour of the Islands

IN the problem of aiding the Orient and the Occident to understand each other Hawaii has a message of undoubted value. For this reason the recent tour of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick is of the utmost significance; through him this message will be voiced far and wide. Having a remarkable gift for investigation of social problems, and being fitted by long residence in Japan and by recent investigations on both sides of the Pacific to speak with first hand information, no one could be better qualified than he to estimate the value of Hawaii's experiment in harmonizing the races, nor better able to make her testimony heard.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. P. Cooke, Dr. Gulick was enabled to utilize a twelve-day stopover with every possible convenience for a quick and thorough investigation. Tickets were placed in his hands, automobiles were waiting upon him at every step, letters of introduction were forwarded to prominent men telling of the probable time of his arrival so that not a hour of his time was lost. In five days the Island of Hawaii was practically circled and hundreds of individuals and groups of people were interviewed. Two days were spent on Maui. On the island of Kauai from Kealia to Kekeha within two days 60 individuals were interviewed for periods of from ten minutes to an hour. During his tour he visited numerous "camps," bath houses, temples, schools, mills, hospitals, homesteads and stores, and interviewed plantation managers, clerks, laborers, both men and women, ministers, teachers, priests, judges, doctors, fishermen, and people of every standing in life, and from each he elicited testimony of some kind bearing upon the problems he is investigating. Wherever he found statements contradictory to the general impression he followed them up rigorously and fairly, reticent about advancing his own opinions while drawing out the views of others.

Nature of Questions Asked Non-Japanese

Any attempt to give a fair idea of Dr. Gulick's rapid fire questions, or the answers elicited must be very incomplete, and entirely from memory. No notes were taken during interviews; to have done so would in most cases have been a breach of courtesy, and would have interfered with freedom in the interchange of ideas. The writer, who accompanied Dr. Gulick on his tours is here aiming to give the impressions he gained and what is here written

is without any conference with Dr. Gulick, whose own report would doubtless vary in many particulars from this. But an attempt is here made to give an idea of the questions and a consensus of the answers thereto.

Yes, or No, indicates practical unanimity in the replies.

Yes? or No? indicates considerable difference in the replies.

Classification is difficult, but in general the questions seemed to aim at the economic, social, moral and political aspects of the problem of the living together of the races.

1. What proportion of the laborers are Japanese? A majority.
Are they a satisfactory class of laborers. Yes.
How do they compare with other laborers? Answers favorable.
If laws would permit, would you desire more? Yes.
What effect would increased Japanese population have upon the problem of assimilating and Americanizing them? Answers vary.
Are the Japanese now here intending to remain? Yes and No.
Will children born here be content in Japan? No?
Are Japanese inclined to take up homesteads? Yes?
If laborers could go to the mainland would there be a large exodus? Yes?
If possible to secure Japanese labor from California, would it be desirable? No?
Are laborers better off here than in California, considering the advantages of free house, free fuel, economy in clothing and steady employment for 12 months of the year? Yes?
What proportion of the Japanese take contracts in cane raising? Nearly all.
Do other nationalities take contracts? Less frequently. Why? Japanese are more ambitious.
Are your contracts with Japanese written or verbal? Practically all verbal, for periods of less than two years. Two-year contracts are written.
Do not the Japanese attempt to take advantage when contracts are verbal? No.
Are contracts taken by individuals or by groups? Usually by groups.
When a Japanese contractor hires laborers does he share honestly with them? Yes.
How long must a laborer continue in his job in order to secure a bonus?
How much is the bonus? Sometimes equal to the whole month's wages.
Does education tend to keep young Japanese from work on plantations? Answers vary rather by communities than by individuals. Proximity to city unfavorable.

2. What proportion of the Japanese are married? Over one-half.

Do picture brides appear to be a success? Yes.

Is there any swapping of wives? Rarely.

Is the morale of the laborers improved by the importation of wives? Decidedly.

Is prostitution common on plantations? Not in places distant from the cities.

Do Japanese intermarry with other races? Very rarely.

Why do they not choose Hawaiian born Japanese for wives? Educational difference; or, marriages arranged by parents who do not like independence of girls educated in Hawaii.

Are they more inclined than formerly to use American furniture, food, etc? Yes.
Do they use available ground for raising vegetables? Yes.

Do they beautify with flowers, etc., the surroundings of their houses? Yes.

Would they take more interest in home improvement if permitted to own their own homes? A question worthy of consideration.

3. Are American ethical ideals gaining acceptance?

In relations between husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters; honoring women as equals of men? Answers betray widespread ignorance as to these points.

Moral relations of the sexes? Testimony of teachers excellent. Testimony of doctors and plantation managers remarkably favorable.

Are the sexes separated in bathhouses? Conditions are bad in the cities; improving on plantations.

As to business integrity? Radical difference in answers. Very honest; up to the average; can not be trusted, etc.

Do laborers work on Sunday? Unnecessary work avoided.

Do they carouse on Sunday? Not disorderly; fond of baseball, etc.

4. Are the Japanese becoming Americanized? As compared with twenty years ago, Yes.

Can the young people read and understand English newspapers? Yes, more readily than Japanese papers.

Do they understand the principles of representative government? No.

Are they inclined to use the suffrage as they come of age? Yes and No.

Do you fear the consequences in case the Japanese vote becomes preponderant? Yes, they will elect their own people to office. No, they will make good citizens. It will be a great advantage to the Territory to have Japanese take part in government. There will be more efficient service.

Is much money sent to Japan? Yes, but year by year more is spent here for food, auto rides, moving pictures, etc.

Do many Japanese desire to be naturalized? No?

Do they wish their children to be American citizens? Yes?

Do the Japanese have military drill? No.
Do they have guns in the camps? No. Investigations have proved that they have not.

Are Japanese private schools hindering Americanization? Yes. Some are actively pro-Japanese; some are friendly to American ideals but insufficiently informed.

Do they observe American holidays? Only as rest days.

What are Americans doing to Americanize these people? Embarrassing silence! This problem is left to school teachers, many of whom are doing splendid service.

Are the Orientals encouraged to join in celebrating our holidays and honoring the great men of our country? No; they should be encouraged.

As Answered by Japanese

It is interesting to note how Japanese answer to some of the above questions. Many of the older generation intend ultimately to return to Japan. Even of the older people, however, many have decided to remain here for the sake of their children. To the question, "Do you expect to remain here?" the middle-aged man of long residence is likely to answer "Yes." "Would you like to become an American citizen?" "Yes." For the children who go back to Japan after the age of infancy, conditions are unhappy, unfamiliarity with the language and customs of Japan is a serious handicap; the restraints of Japanese social etiquette are irksome, and the children long for Hawaii, the free land of their birth.

While Dr. Gulick's errand on this visit to the islands was to ascertain the American view point rather than that of the Japanese, he had opportunity on numerous occasions to sound the Japanese community also, especially in Hilo where he made four addresses in Japanese, one in a theatre where 800 were present. Explaining one point of friction he said in effect: "True immigrants bring their families, build a home, invest their money, and work to build up the country of their adoption. America welcomes such. But if people come just to earn money, remain apart from the life of the people, expecting ultimately to return to their native land, is it to be wondered at that they are regarded with discrimination? If the Japanese as true immigrants, aim to understand and live according to American ideals, study the Bible whose teachings are at the very foundation of our national institutions, and seek to become assimilated to our people in language and customs and moral and spiritual life, the solution of other diffi-

culties will readily be found," and to such sentiments the Japanese gave applause.

In recording the answers to the questions quoted above, the writer has aimed strictly to avoid leaning to his own views, which in numerous instances are quite at variance with the answers given. The intention has been to give a fair consensus of the views expressed by many people.

—F. S. S.

◆◆◆

To illustrate the ease with which the seeds of suspicion and animosity are sown in the present excited condition of the world at large, Dr. Gulick told the editor of an experience he had while addressing a men's club in Kansas City not long ago.

After urging the cultivation of good will and brotherliness he was asked by a prominent member of the club, a deacon of the church where he was speaking, how it was possible for America to feel friendly toward Japan when that country was employing such underhanded methods against us. He went on to speak of what he alleged to be a well-known fact that the land in the vicinity of the DuPont Powder Works in Delaware had been purchased surreptitiously by Japan with a view in case of war to destroying or controlling that source of ammunition for the American army. Dr. Gulick replied that the report was altogether new to him, and that he would investigate it. Just then a

young man arose and said that two years ago he was a reporter on the New York *American*. This same report came to the office, and Mr. Hearst sent one of the ablest men on the staff to examine, with the aid of lawyers, the titles of property adjacent to the powder works and, if the allegation was found true, to make a sensational story. The man to whom the task was assigned found after careful examination of titles and deeds that there was not a shred of truth in the rumor. "That story is only a sample," said Dr. Gulick, "of the canards that are invented and circulated with a view of starting suspicion and strife."—*The Congregationalist*.

PEACE PAGEANT ECHOES

THANK you for the Peace Pageant. We thought it a fitting opening for Carnival Week and when, by force of circumstances it was postponed until the last, we found the arrangement admirable. It was dignified and wonderfully spectacular. Many have said it gave a tone to the Carnival that nothing else could have given.

*Jas. D. Dougherty,
Director-General,
1915 Mid-Pacific Carnival.*

◆

THE FRIEND may well take satisfaction in the plan of the Peace Pageant and in its successful presentation. In its conception and in its mass effects it was one of the most successful events of the Carnival.

*A. F. Griffiths,
Pres. Oahu College.*

◆

The Peace Pageant was one of the most successful and pleasing events of Carnival Week.

*F. J. Lowrey,
Pres. Lewers & Cooke.*

◆

To me the Peace Pageant was one of the best illustrations of how nations may dwell together in unity and peace when they understand one another. It is the misinterpreted view-point which often causes all the trouble.

*J. A. Rath,
Head Worker Palama Settlement.*

◆

The Peace Pageant was wonderful in its spectacular effects. I was much impressed.

*H. L. Holstein,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The living replica of the Christ of the Andes made an impression I shall never forget.

*Rev. H. K. Poepe,
Pastor Kaunakapili Church.*

◆

I don't know when I have enjoyed anything so much. The effect of the cross was wonderful; the whole hillside scene inspiring, and the action on the stage finished and well balanced. I enjoyed the Peace Pageant and the exhibition by the school children at the Palace grounds more than any other events of the Carnival.

*Ed. Towse,
Pres. Mercantile Printing Co.*

◆

The Peace Pageant had a stronger lesson than any event in the Carnival. The thousand school children who participated in it were given a splendid educational opportunity. I wish every child in Hawaii might have seen it. It was most effective as a closing event.

*Mrs. R. W. Andrews,
Associate Recorder,
Hawaiian Mission Children's Soc.*

◆

I was delighted to have given mainland friends an opportunity to witness the Peace Pageant. The setting was wonderful and every detail in perfect harmony.

*Miss Frances Gould,
Manager Castle Home.*

◆

The scenic features were notable. The entire Pageant was well handled.

*Miss Anna Reid,
Kamehameha Girls' School.*

The Peace Pageant was one of the best out-of-door events ever given here. As a loyal Canadian I enjoyed every minute of it.

*R. A. Robbins,
Lewers & Cooke.*

◆

Of the several Carnival events I attended I thought the Peace Pageant the best. As a spectacular event, and as an educational feature it was unsurpassed.

Mrs. May T. Wilcox.

◆

The entire pageant was a wonderful success. Each phase presented its own story and contributed to the beauty of the whole. The audience was able to understand not only the spoken words, but the parts told in pantomime.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

◆

It was one of the big things I saw in Hawaii. It was a true lesson in peace.

*Mrs. Alice Park,
Palo Alto, Cal.*

◆

Your pageant was exceptionally well done. The bigness of conception was a revelation to the on-looker.

*H. M. Von Holt,
Consul The Netherlands.*

◆

Artistically and morally the Peace Pageant was a big success. It left a splendid impression.

*H. Arita,
Japanese Eleve-Consul.*

Grandfather, Shirt or a Heart

"A lot of people think a man needs a new grandfather, sanitation, and a new shirt, when what he needs is a new heart."

—Billy Sunday.

Some day a learned University professor, with a string of titles after his name, will startle the world by breaking away from the present conventionalism in sociology, and will conduct elaborate laboratory experiments in human betterment on the field of a Billy Sunday campaign. His conclusion will surely be that the most potent force for the service of society—the shortest, surest way of bettering the human race—is by the fresh, clear, sincere and insistent preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Of course the New Testament has been teaching that for nearly twenty centuries, but the world has not comprehended the practicability of the program. Your learned professor may prove, by literally thousands of incidents, that honesty, chastity, brotherliness and idealism have been more definitely promoted by revivals of religion than by educational or legislative programs. All that the social reformers of our day desire may be most quickly secured by straight-put preaching of the gospel. The short-cut to a better social order is by way of converted men and women."—William T. Ellis, LL.D., in "Billy Sunday, the Man and His Message," Winston.

Of the three things enumerated in our title, all requiring the word "new" before them, Mr. Sunday seems to be in favor of a new heart. "But why any antagonism?" Not any, if you get them in the right order, so we contend. The New (potential) grandfather and the new shirt always follow the new heart and we have never seen the order inverted successfully.

In his reference to "grandfathers" Mr. Sunday is evidently making his bow to Eugenics. How the grace of God in a man's heart does laugh at some of the fatalistic talk on heredity. We wonder if he has Social Settlements in mind or possibly Associated Charities when he links together those talismanic words "Sanitation and a new shirt." What moral corruption and rebellion against God can hide under the ample folds of "sanitation and a new shirt." God Himself only knows.

The Neo-protestants are not with you, Mr. Sunday. The whole machinery of some of the churches and their large out-put financially is in the direction of social amelioration; new societies and new legislation; until the whole body politic seems plastered over with remedial measures. And

the pity of it all is that through the plasters the air is malodorous with putrifying sores.

We think we can hear Mr. Sunday say "I don't have to have those people with me. I have Almighty God with me."

To which we reply, "Are not you a bit too confident,—not to say arrogant,—you know that is what they are constantly saying of you, Billy?" Listen to him: "If you people will hunt up an old book your fathers believed in with all their hearts, blow the dust of your modern scepticism from it, you will do less puttering with the effects of sin, more to get rid of the deadly thing itself. Yes, and you will have confidence in the remedy, too."

See what Charles Gallaudet Trumbull says on "The Sunday Schools' True Evangelism," "The Social Service program which includes so many things Christian in spirit but which in so many cases so disastrously puts fruit ahead of root, is a danger against which the Sunday School needs to guard, especially in its adult classes. The salvation of society regardless of the salvation of the individual is a hopeless task and the Sunday School of true evangelism will not enter upon it. But the Sunday School that brings the good news of Jesus Christ to the individuals of any community lifts society as the usual Social Service program can never do. A striking illustration of this principle has been noted in the work of the Evangelist "Billy" Sunday. Sunday preaches the individual gospel of the apostolic church. He says little about social service. But the community-results where Sunday's evangelism has had an opportunity are revolutionizing. *There is no social service worker in America today whose work can compare, in the very results for which the social service program aims, with that of Sunday's.*" (Italics ours, Ed.)

We are with you, Billy Sunday (the "we" is editorial); though, perhaps you had better not mention it down here, as the fact might not be of any assistance to you, should you come this way. It looks as though "we" were but a feeble folk and very much in the minority. In the meantime we would commend the thoughtful reader to Bernard Iddings Bell's article in the February Atlantic. The most disastrous split among Christian people is that liable to result over this question, "Social Service and the Church."—T. R.

The Hawaii Association Meeting

THE recent semi-annual meeting of the Hawaii Evangelical Association, held at Laupahoehoe, was one of the most successful meetings ever held.

Nearly every church was represented by either pastor or delegate. All the Hawaiian ministers were on hand except two, and there were also present three Japanese, three English-speaking, one Chinese and one Portuguese minister.

The session began on Thursday afternoon, March 25th, with a prayer meeting conducted by Rev. H. P. Judd, on the subject of "Christian Discipleship." The business meeting of the Association was then held, the Moderator, Rev. C. M. Kamakawiwoole of Hamakua, presiding. After this the Sunday School and C. E. societies held their meetings.

Dr. A. S. Baker of Kona addressed the evening meeting on the topic, "Christian Service for the Welfare of Humanity." He showed how this was necessary in four phases—public life, ministry, teaching and the home.

The sessions on Friday were devoted largely to the reading of reports in the three associations. At eleven o'clock the ordination service of Rev. S. Sokabe, pastor of the Honomu Japanese Church, took place. Rev. F. S. Scudder gave the charge to the minister, and Rev. K. Higuchi, pastor of the Hilo Japanese Church, offered the ordaining prayer, while the hands of fifteen ministers were placed on the head of Mr. Sokabe.

The evening prayer meeting on the subject of "Zacchaeus" was a very helpful one. Saturday morning the business of the Association was concluded after two hours of discussion on various matters. Among others it was voted to oppose as a body the bill before the Senate to allow moving picture shows on Sunday, and a petition was signed by the members. The Association put itself on record as being opposed to ministers doing politics on Sunday and as not favoring the use of the church buildings by the Mormons. Appeals were made by Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. H. P. Judd for recruits for the ministry and for a stronger sentiment for temperance. Resolutions of sympathy, on the death of Rev. J. H. K. Kaiwi, pastor of the Opihikao Church, were passed, and supplies were appointed for the pastorless churches. Several licenses to preach were renewed, and four new men were licensed.

The afternoon session of the Sunday School was largely devoted to a discussion of subjects pertaining to Sunday School work, being led by Revs. C. M. Kamaka-

wiwoole and H. P. Judd. At the C. E. hour Rev. J. P. Erdman spoke on "The Cause of Weakness in the C. E."

In the evening a concert was held in the Kaahumanu Hall for the benefit of the local church. At the Honomu Japanese Church the installation service of the Rev. S. Sokabe took place. Rev. F. S. Scudder presided, and the parts were taken by Dr. Baker and the Board's representatives from Honolulu.

Sunday morning an excellent Sunday School "Hoike" was held in the Laupahoehoe Church, and in the evening a service, during which the Moderator preached on the text Col. 1:23, concluded the sessions of the Association. It was thought by all present that the spirit of harmony and enthusiasm manifested during the various meetings has never been excelled at any previous gathering on Hawaii.



"EL MAESTRO DE LA SALVACION VIENE!" (the teacher of salvation has come) is the word which spreads through the Spanish camp at Wailea, Hawaii, upon the arrival of Rev. Thomas G. Anderson, the Board's evangelist among Spanish-speaking people in Hilo, and vicinity. "The people hear him gladly," and great pride is taken by parents in the participation of children in the services. They are quick to learn Bible verses and it is matter of keen satisfaction that the Word is spoken in their own tongue. They read with interest the tracts that are given them and so prize the pictures in Sunday School leaflets that they decorate their houses with them. From their small earnings some are saving to buy Spanish testaments.

There are about twenty families in the Wailea Camp, and at another at Hakalau Portuguese, Spanish, Filipinos and Porto Ricans unite in one service. As Mr. Anderson quaintly expresses it, this is four kinds with one shot.

Chin Chuck Camp, some miles distant, is a hot-bed of gambling and lawlessness. The inhabitants are Porto Ricans and as black as Africans. Until Mr. Anderson started services in their midst they had never been visited by minister or priest. They listen with great respect to the gospel, and have asked especially that the children be taught.

Cousins! Please remember the Annual Meeting appointed for April 24. Letters are coming from far, saying, "I can not take the long journey, but *will be with you in spirit*." Other letters say, "Nothing in the world would give me more pleasure, but I will send my picture instead." And the pictures are coming in by almost every steamer.

It is the children coming home to the old General Meeting to be greeted, not as of old by the Fathers and Mothers, but by the young, strong, progressive, loving 20th Century generation who have come into their inheritance and seek to do them honor. Come, "Lest we forget." M. S. R.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

February 21, 1915 to March 20, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 181.65
A. M. A.	1108.95
Annual Meeting	21.00
Beretania Settlement	194.50
Board Building Fund	25.00
Chinese Work	45.00
English-Portuguese Work	150.00
Filipino Work	60.00
Hawaii General Fund	61.00
Invested Funds	228.40
Japanese Work	165.00
Kauai General Fund	32.65
Kalaupapa Church Fund	15.00
Maui General Fund	204.00
Molokai General Fund	40.15
Ministerial Relief Fund	2.00
Oahu General Fund	985.30
Office Expense	.20
	\$3519.80

EXPENDITURES.

Beretania Settlement	\$ 269.00
Board Building Fund Income	1.80
Chinese Work	21.25
Salaries	394.50
	415.75
Educational-Social Work	.80
Salaries	265.00
	265.80
English-Portuguese Work	19.05
Salaries	805.00
	824.05
General Fund—Salaries	861.45
Hawaiian Work	41.50
Salaries	654.00
	695.50
Hyde Property	46.00
Japanese Work	136.00
Salaries	922.00
	1058.00
Lahainaluna Educational Fund	28.50
Office Expense	30.24
Preachers' Training Fund	200.95
Sunday School Work	167.00
	\$4864.04
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	\$1344.24
Overdraft on March 20, 1915	\$1159.47



Mr. C. S. Judd assumed office as Superintendent of Forestry, in succession of Mr. Ralph S. Hosmer, now head of Yale Forest School, early in January. He is also the executive officer of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Judd has had years of experience in the Federal forest service, besides a short term in special forest work in Hawaii between separate engagements on the mainland, and being of Honolulu birth and early education his appointment as head of the Division of Forestry was received with special gratification.—*Forester and Agriculturist*.



The true basis for permanent peace is international justice. Anything less fundamental is certain to bring disappointment and failure.

THE BIBLE IN LITERATURE*

SOME weeks ago after Miss Anderson had asked me to write this paper and after the thought of it had been in the back of my head waiting for its turn, I went to her to ask whether it was the Bible as Literature or the Bible in Literature that she wished for my subject. But when I finally began to write I wondered whether it made any difference which way it was put, for either way one must begin with the Bible, and try to get some definition of Literature, and when one has made up his mind what to look for in Literature and has gone to the Bible to find that thing he will have made the discovery of the Bible as Literature, and ever after will be finding the Bible in literature by the only true method, by having the acquaintance that makes recognition possible.

Arnold Bennett has written a bright little book on the forming of literary taste, a taste, as he avers, necessary to any real understanding or enjoyment of life: and while he despairs of giving an adequate definition of literature, by way of illustration, he says that anyone at a moment of heightened emotion, or of some great illuminating experience that reveals the wonder and beauty of life, and shows things in right proportions and perspective, if he can voice that emotion or can tell that experience he is producing literature and he adds: "The greatest makers of literature are those whose vision has been the widest and whose feeling has been the most intense." If we add to these great requisites a fine mastery of words we shall have three very sure and definite bases of criticism.

Really following the same conception Emerson divided literature into the literature of power, and the literature of knowledge, the first the kind that arms "the interior powers," that opens one after the other, the doors of the unseen universe, and the second that gathers and keeps all that men have discovered or achieved.

The Bible is a compact library of 66 books (but why should we exclude the apocryphal ones?) giving us the achievements and the insights and dreams of a wonderful race, a race gifted beyond their fellows with vision and understanding.

Men so gifted made literature of the greatest, literature so great because the inspiration and the vitalizing force of all who learned from them, and we to-day who

read in scores of books can only get the best understanding and enjoyment when we can recognize figure and allusion, know the force and meaning of reference and borrowed phrase, when our masters have enriched their own books with bits from this great store house.

Discoveries once made become the inheritance of after time, and the great religious truths that the Hebrew seers announced and reiterated, often in such vivid forceful phrases as no learner could surpass, using what Mathew Arnold calls "the inevitable word," have come to us in quotation and allusion in every religious writer of our Christian world.

These old scriptures, as the new Testament writers called them, the law and the prophets, the poetry and song we first find coloring all the New Testament writers and the sayings of Jesus. You have only to look at the marginal references in your New Testament to see how familiar these Christians were with their old masters, and how consciously and unconsciously they used their figures and their phrases. Paul in that short address on Mars Hill refers to Genesis, Numbers, Deuteronomy, to Job, Isaiah and the Psalms. For a striking instance let me quote for you two bits, one from Isaiah, one from the Psalms, and their echo in their beautiful opening of the Sermon on the Mount. In one of Isaiah's loftiest passages, he says, "For thus saith the high and holy One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy, I dwell in the high and holy place with him also that is of an humble spirit." And David sings, "But the meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." And as Jesus sat upon that hillside, under the open sky and preached to the multitude, we are told that he opened his mouth and taught them, saying, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven; blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." And did not the announcements come to these Jews with all the force of their beautiful Scriptures, taking a new meaning and beauty from the interpretation of the Master?

Following these earliest writers, we have the Church Fathers, whom none of us know much of—and then the hymn writers—enriching and making beautiful the church services in those days of the organization and spread of the Church. Through the ages that we often dismiss

with the epithet "dark," while characterized by much tumult and the loss of Greek learning, there was a stirring of men's hearts and a great revival of religion which spread like a wave over Europe. It was then that the great Cathedrals were begun, that painting and sculpture began to develop in new lines that led to the great period of medieval art, that music and art ministered to religion in the elaboration of the church service; and the inspiration of all these arts was the Bible, copied in exquisitely illuminated manuscripts by the monks in their quiet monasteries, conned over and over till they became the spring of their deepest thought and their widest imaginings, so that when they painted it was some vision of Biblical story; when they wrote it was in Biblical phrase; when they sang it was—

"Of Jerusalem the Golden
With milk and honey blest"—

or of "That day of wrath that dreadful day—when heaven and earth shall pass away." Hymns that, written in medieval Latin, have even in translation that fervor and beauty that make them Hymns of the Ages.

The great hymns—the literary hymns, breathe the very fragrance and atmosphere of the Bible—and just as the pleasure of a perfume is immeasurably heightened when it recalls some old garden of one's affection, so if such ringing lines as—

Watchman, tell us of the night—
What its signs of promise are;
Traveler o'er yon mountain height,
See that glory beaming star?

recalls that burden of Isaiah—

"The burden of the desert, of the sea—
As whirlwinds from the south pass through.
The burden of Dumah—He calleth to me
Out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night,
Watchman, what of the night?
The watchman said the morning cometh—
And also the night—if ye will enquire,
Enquire ye; return; return come."

does not the hymn carry a message of deeper meaning and thrill one with its sense of timeless hope?

Following the narrow times of these Dark Ages came the Renaissance, when the world entered unafraid into its inheritance from the past, pagan as well as Christian, and faced a spacious future, when geographically, intellectually and spiritually the horizons widened. Fortunately printing was invented just then and with the rediscovery of the classics and their wider distribution came also the wider spread of the Bible and its translation into

* Paper read before the Christian Endeavor Society of Central Union Church by Mrs. Isaac M. Cox, Sunday evening, March 14.

modern languages, which had become the speech of the people.

It took but a Chaucer, a Dante, to make them literary languages. And it is interesting to note how with all the riches of the past open the Bible held its own.

Dante's *Divine Comedy* is the very epitome of the time; it embraces all its characteristics and springs out of its intricality mingled materials as the first and finest growth.

Jeremiah and Virgil, Paul and Plato, and the narrowest scotries of the time jostle each other in its pages. To understand Dante is to understand all the philosophy and science and poetry and history of this quickened Italy.

"How strange the sculptures that adorn
these towers,
This crowd of statues in whose folded
sleeves
Birds build their nests; while canopied
with leaves
Parvis and portal bloom like trellised
bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of
flowers!
But fiends and dragons on the gargoyled
eaves
Watch the dead Christ between the living
heaves,
And underneath the traitor Judas lowers!
Ah—from what agonies of heart and
brain
What exultations trampling on despair,
What tenderness, what tears, what hate of
wrong,
What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
Uprose this poem of the earth and air,
This medieval miracle of song!"

England was more simple. England became a land of one book—and that book the Bible. There long ago the Father of English verse, Caedmon, and the Father of English prose, Bede the Venerable, were versed in Bible lore.

Caedmon, blending the brief passionate poetry of the war songs of the Teutons with the vaster music of the Hebrew mystics sang the sacred story, and Bede left a translation of the Gospel of John as part of his legacy to England.

Wycliffe, by his translation, could make it possible to declare the right of every instructed man to examine and know the Bible for himself, and the "rough, clear homely English" of his powerful tracts was colored by the picturesque phraseology of the Bible he knew so well.

Emerson says he observes that in our Bible "it seems easy and inevitable to ren-

der the rhythm and music of the original with phrases of equal melody." And certainly our translations are lofty and vivid, and the imaginative force that they gave to the lives of the English people during that period when they were read and known by all is clearly seen in the work of John Bunyon, unversed save in one of two "godly books" but whose *Pilgrim's Progress* is written, to quote Green, "in the simplest and homliest English that has ever been used by any great English writer." Its images are the images of the prophet and evangelist, it borrows for its tenderer outbursts the very verse of the Song of Songs, and pictures the Heavenly City in the words of the apocalypse." But not only for the unlettered Bunyon was the Bible an inspirer of noble and sweet literature, but for our one great epic writer—the cultured, polished Milton—did the Biblical narrative furnish both great subject and loftiness of phrase. Not vainly did he invoke that spirit:—"that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and
pure—

Instruct me, for thou knowest; Thou from
the first

Wast present, and with mighty wings out-
spread

Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant to raise and
support him "to the heights of his great
argument."

Paradise Lost has given to the English thought a marvelously expanded Biblical Eden, and a Satan of heroic proportions. If he has held and colored the Christian imagination is it not largely because he is so Biblical in feeling and expression?

But it is not alone in works consciously inspired by the writers of the Bible that we feel its influence.

Not only in religious and theological treatises, in hymns, in Dante and Bunyon and Milton who chose subjects from the Bible's story, but in all our literature we find figure and allusion, quotation and vivid phrase, that can only be appreciated if we can recognize them and feel their first significance. When after the assassination of President Lincoln, Garfield came out on an upper balcony of the Astor House, with the mob below threatening violence, and calmed them with the magnificent utterance:

"Clouds and darkness are round about him,
Justice and Judgment are the habitation of
his throne."

God reigns, and the government at Wash-
ington still lives.

It was not alone the high truth and beauty of the words that stilled them, but something of the sense of their authority and antiquity, that had stood the test of centuries of human calamities and were still the expression of the foundation of faith and courage.

Shakespeare is full of references. Hamlet speaking to Horatio before the passage of arms with Laertes, says, "There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow," and old Adam in "As You Like It," in urging the acceptance of his hoarded savings upon Orlando, with beautiful faith announces, "He that doth the ravens feed, yea providently caters to the sparrow, be comfort to my age." Both reminiscent of the tender assurances of Jesus, "Consider the ravens, for they neither sow nor reap, which neither have store house nor barn and God feedeth them," and "Are not three sparrows sold for a farthing and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father. Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

When the Duke of Richmond in Richard III avers of Hope that

"Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures
Kings—"

and when Claudis in "Measure for Measure" finely and calmly declares—

"The miserable have no other medicine but
only Hope. I have Hope to live"—

they may not be direct reference, but how it intensifies the meaning if Paul's words flash into one's mind: "We are saved by Hope." And we all remember the exultant thrill in comprehending the meaning of the triumph of the cry in the Merchant of Venice: "A Daniel come to Judgment, yea a Daniel," as memory compassed the career of that great man, made chief over all the wise men of Babylon; or the picture told so quaintly in Genesis that is conjured up when Canterbury remarks to Ely: "Consideration like an angel came and whipped the offending Adam out of Eden."

When Mrs. Browning sings:

Earth's crammed with Heaven—
And every common bush afire with God—
But only he who sees takes off his shoes—
The rest sit round him and pluck black-
berries.

It truly is only he who sees the figure of Moses at the back side of the desert where God met him in the bush, that was all ablaze

[Continued on page 90]

Central Union News

CITIZENS' NIGHT AT THE MEN'S LEAGUE

THAT "Service" is a challenge which evokes wider response than an invitation to entertainment the rousing gathering at the last meeting of the Men's League, held Monday, March 15th, proved conclusively. After an informal get-acquainted reception in the church parlors, with music from the Punahou Academy Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. L. G. French, one hundred and forty-five men sat down to the excellent supper prepared by a committee from the Women's Society and served by young men from Punahou Academy.

After the supper Dr. W. C. Hobdy, Chairman of the League, announced the purpose of the meeting as the consideration of various bills to be brought up before the legislature then in session, and introduced Hon. Walter F. Frear, who spoke at some length upon the problem of how best to handle the social evil. He referred to the old time conception which happily now is being abandoned, that this evil had always and would always exist and therefore, being inevitable, must be regulated. He pointed out that reglementation had failed completely and that in recent years city after city on the mainland had abandoned its Red Light District. The law found most effective to deal with this vice is usually known as the Abatement by Injunction Law, which makes it possible to prosecute the owner of any property used for immoral purposes and it is this law, sometimes spoken of as the Iowa Law, which it is hoped the Legislature will enact.

Mr. W. R. Castle then moved that the League declare itself as heartily endorsing the proposed measure and that at the proper time a resolution to that effect be sent both to the Senate and House of Representatives. After a forceful appeal on the part of Mr. Rath, Head Worker of Palama Settlement, on behalf of the bill, the motion was unanimously passed.

The Hon. W. L. Whitney, Judge of the Juvenile Court, was then introduced and stated that all they wanted this year was the passage of nine bills—every one of which he felt was very important—as it would greatly facilitate the work of his court in dealing with juveniles. He assured the League that all the time he required would be thirty seconds on each of the nine measures, and then, true to his

word, spoke very briefly, but decidedly to the point on the following heads:

Adoption Law: The purpose of this change is to enable the Probate Court to grant adoption of abandoned and deserted children, and orphans, a power which it may not have at this time.

Curfew Law: The object of the amendments is to prevent moving picture shows from allowing children unattended by adults from remaining in such shows after 8 p. m.

Desertion Act Amendments: The purpose of these amendments is to make the act more workable than at present by making same purely a criminal act, with powers in the trial judge to release on terms.

Age of Majority: The purpose of this act is to raise the age of majority of girls two years and of boys one year, in order to give us more time to work with them in the Industrial Schools.

Unattended Females: This Act prohibits girls from loitering or remaining on the street alone after dark.

Transfer of Industrial Schools to Commission: The purpose of this act is to create a board which shall have all the powers and duties of the Board of Education as to the Industrial Schools.

Appropriation for Dependent Childrens: These are now cared for solely by charity, and the time has come when the burden should be placed where it belongs, on the community as a whole.

Detention Homes: This is the most needed aid to the Juvenile Court, being some place where children may be kept pending the disposition of their cases.

In conclusion Judge Whitney made a most earnest plea for a fund for the maintenance of a Detention Home, that most needed auxiliary to the work of the Juvenile Court.

Related to the bills presented by Judge Whitney was the Model Child-Labor Law which Dr. Scudder was called upon to present. Reference was made to a bill which had just been introduced into the House of Representatives, but which was very inadequate because it practically exempted from the working of the laws the only industry that employs child labor to any considerable extent. Hon. C. M. Cooke, member of the House, addressed the Chair and stated that since the bill mentioned had already gone through the second reading he felt that if a committee from the Men's League were appointed to take up at once the matter of securing the necessary amendments to this bill that it would expedite matters and probably accomplish the purpose of a new bill. Such committee was appointed and the matter

taken up with the House of Representatives. A public hearing on the same was held Tuesday, March 30th.

The third topic of the evening was "Health Inspection of the Schools." Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith read an exceedingly illuminating paper upon the whole question of the exact jurisdiction which the Board of Health has in health matters. He brought out the point that it is only in the case of sickness already manifest and only in regard to those diseases which are communicable with which the Board has any authority to deal, leaving the whole matter of removing causes for sickness or disease outside the scope of the Board. He contended that a law should be passed which would definitely take charge of this important phase of health work, making it possible for the Board of Health to employ experts in the discovery of diseases among school children and introducing preventive measures. Dr. Pratt, the President of the Board of Health then presented some extremely interesting data regarding the inspection of the Royal School in the city, which follow. One thousand and fifteen children were examined of which number 645 had one or more of the listed defects. These listed defects did not include bad teeth, intestinal parasites, or other defects which could not be determined within the scope of the examination. The listed defects in detail showed:

50 cases of defective vision.

93 cases of trachoma.

123 cases of other inflammation of the conjunctiva, many of which turn out to be trachoma.

23 cases of diseases of the eye.

232 diseased tonsils of which 138 were sufficiently diseased to recommend operation.

14 cases of defective speech.

6 cases of defective hearing.

136 cases of enlarged lymph glands of the neck.

9 cases of orthopedic deformities.

40 cases of under-nourishment.

12 cases of tuberculosis.

160 children had two of the listed defects.

64 children had three of the listed defects.

21 children had four of the listed defects.

3 children had five of the listed defects.

395 children had only one of the listed defects.

After some general discussion of this important question the meeting adjourned.

—A. A. E.

♦♦♦

In San Francisco the Presbyterians and Congregationalists have united for work among the 30,000 Italians of that city.

Anti-Saloon League

By J. W. WADMAN

Prohibition Advances.

SIX months ago, there were nine Prohibition States. Today there are nineteen with two others on the way. This makes an increase of more than 100 per cent in less than half a year. The honor list now includes Arkansas, Iowa and Idaho. The saloons have been given notice to quit January 1, 1916. South Dakota's legislature has submitted the question to popular vote in November next. Vermont is swinging back into line. Its lower House last month passed a referendum bill. In eight other States, the fight is on. It waxes hot. Even New York and Minnesota are in the throes of an upheaval on the question of the traffic. Indiana is also preparing for the conflict. So also are Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Ohio enters a campaign this year under the initiative. The question is to be settled in November. Anti-Saloon League forces hope to be able to report at least thirty States dry December 31, 1915. God grant it.

Kauai.

We congratulate the people of Kauai on the brave stand taken on the condition of public morals on the Garden Island. It meant courage, a whole lot of it, on the part of the sub-committee of the Grand Jury, headed by Pastor J. M. Lydgate, to probe deeply into the nature of affairs in Hanalei and report as they did to the Grand Jury. We learn that the Committee brought back from Hanalei an automobile load of booze. Another proof of the fact that booze is at the bottom in so many cases of all other immoralities. Banish the whole liquor traffic and how much better off we would be in our social and civil life.

New Legislation.

Four or five bills are now pending either in the Upper or Lower House bearing on the liquor traffic in which the temperance forces are deeply interested. Prohibition sentiment is growing so rapidly that the legislators and senators begin to hesitate when called upon to record their vote either for or against any bill involving saloonism.

The time is near at hand in our Territorial political life, when every man seeking a position in our Legislative assemblies will be duly canvassed as to his convictions on this great question and the electors will be able to choose between the "wet"

and "dry". The question is with us today and it will not "down" until the traffic in liquor is doomed.

We were pleased to note that the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Republican party recently stated in the public press that there was no plank in the party pledging its candidates against any action involving a change in our present Liquor Law. We wonder what other excuses will be made by the legislators in order to escape responsibility.

The Law Breakers.

At the next session of the Board of License Commissioners, a lively time is anticipated. The Inspector has been ordered by the Board to summon a half dozen saloon-keepers of Honolulu to appear and answer the same serious charges in law-breaking. The President of our League, Rev. David C. Peters, caught a bartender on Alakea street in the very act of selling his goods to a man well under the influence of intoxicating liquor in violation of statute. He will also appear.

A New Year.

The League now enters upon the fourteenth year of its organization. It has already accomplished a good deal but has plans for a bigger work in the future. With our new Territorial basis, well organized committees, representatives on our Executive Committee of the other Islands, and with the sympathy and co-operation of a large number of whole-hearted citizens deeply interested in the Temperance movement for a "better Hawaii" there is no reason why the record of 1915 should not be a great advance on that of last year. We shall try and make it so.

Men Working For Men

By PAUL SUPER.

Summer Term of Night School.

YOUNG men and boys like the plan of a summer evening course of study. A few years ago this was considered to be an "extra session" of night school, but now it is an integral part of the year's program. The Summer term will open on April 5th this year. The regular faculty of teachers, which has done splendid work during the term just closing, will be in charge of the classes and many of them will continue the work now under way. There will be courses in Commercial subjects such as Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Business English and Arithmetic, and Shorthand. Among the Industrial subjects offered are, Me-

chanical Drawing, Shop Mathematics, Arithmetic and English. The Employed Boys' Group Courses combine the Three A's for boys who work in stores and offices.

These classes offer to many boys and men their only opportunity for an education. For others they give practical training which will equip for better positions in office, store and shop. The attendance at the Summer term has grown each year and that of 1915 will undoubtedly break all preceding records.

English for Portuguese.

The classes in conversational English which have been conducted during the past three months by a joint committee from the A'Patria Society and the Y.M.C.A. are significant in relation to the present discussion regarding classes in "Citizenship."

It is the object of these classes to give to Portuguese young men who do not have a command of English a better use of the language. An attempt is made to make the study both popular and practical. Mr. Earl J. Thomas and Mr. G. R. Manley are the instructors.

Civil Service Courses.

About 200 men take Civil Service examinations in Honolulu every year. At the last examinations, which were given in November, forty-seven out of fifty men failed to make passing grades. There is a continual demand by the Civil Service commission for men and the salaries paid are good. The Educational Department has arranged to give preparatory work for the examinations preceding each one as they are announced. Judging from the percentage of men who failed in the last examinations this study will be of value to all who attempt in the future to qualify for Civil Service positions. This is one of the many ways in which the Association is able to meet a practical Educational need of young men.

THE ORIENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Japanese Branch.

The annual meeting has just been held and Mr. Matsuzawa's report which dealt with the accomplishments of the past year and the program for the coming year was heartily endorsed by the members. Less than a year ago we predicted that the branch would take on new life as soon as they secured new quarters and the report of the activities is most gratifying to all of us. Perhaps the greatest increase has been in the educational work and Bible classes. Three English classes and two commercial classes have been carried through the year. Five Bible classes have been taught by E.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

—

**MERCHANT
TAILORS**

—

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

**BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.**



**W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.**

**L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King**

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just

HATS

—

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

T. Chase, W. H. Dreier and Lloyd R. Killam. The library has become of increasing importance and many young men frequent the Association rooms as they come to realize that the best Japanese library in the city is to be found at the Y.M.C.A.

The new rooms are becoming a place of social resort for many young men. Increased social activity has been carried on both for the young men who come from Japan and who enjoy Oriental games and for the Hawaiian born young people who like the American forms of amusement. In the language of Mr. Matsuzawa, "I dare to say that there is no organization or club that can offer such rich social life for Japanese young men except the 'Y.'" The work at the Alakea wharf has been continued with unfailing energy. During the year 68 different boats have been met. Over 5000 guide maps printed in Japanese and English have been given out and something over 700 phone calls have gone out from the information booth.

Future Plans.

The new fiscal year will really be the time of opportunity for the Japanese Association. They have now been in their larger quarters four months. If they continue to grow as they have in that time they will develop an organization that will occupy a strong place of leadership in their community. Mr. Matsuzawa presented a budget for the new year which called for \$1150.00 to be raised by the Japanese young men as against \$400.50 for the year just closing. It was unanimously adopted by the membership.

The new year's plans calls for a new department of the Association for English-speaking young men to be under the leadership of Mr. Killam. Increased emphasis will be put upon the regular Association work such as Bible classes, educational classes and socials. The cafeteria which has been tried as an experiment will be extended.

There are two very pressing needs and it is hoped the way may open for them before the fall. One is for a Japanese young man to give all of his time to religious work among the employes of the stores and larger business houses. Already a call has come from two places that employ from fifty to sixty young men for noon meetings to be conducted. The other is for a young American to give his full time to developing a strong night school. There is a great demand for such work but the past year has shown that it will be impossible to put it upon a proper basis until some man can give time to it.

Chinese Association.

During the past six months there has been a movement in the Chinese Association toward reorganization. At the meeting last month it was voted to reduce the membership fee and make it possible for young men to get into the membership. A quiet membership campaign will be carried on to get fifty Christian young men to join the Association and go to work for the other young men of the city. Later it is hoped a Chinese Secretary may be secured to carry on the work.

Korean Branch.

The Korean Branch with its work for students and city men has continued under the leadership of Mr. Choi. Several Bible

KODAKS

and

EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

Stereopticons, Lantern Slides, Motion Picture Apparatus and Supplies, X-Ray Equipments,

*Developing, Printing,
Bromide Enlarging.*

Honolulu Photo Supply Company
P. O. Box 769. Honolulu.

**Silva's
Toggery**

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S

FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.

Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing

& Sheet Metal

Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

classes are meeting weekly and these together with the social activities constitute the main work. A little later it is hoped to hold Sunday afternoon theater meetings for the Koreans not reached by the churches.

♦♦♦

One result of "Billy" Sunday's campaign at Scranton, Pa., was to give the Sunday Schools of Lackawana County an increased enrollment of 12,000. Not so bad. When did his enemies do that much?

♦♦♦

THE BIBLE IN LITERATURE

[Continued from page 86]

yet was not consumed, and commanded him to take off his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stood is holy ground, that can feel the real beauty of the lines.

But why multiply examples? We all come upon ones that delight us, because we know them, or puzzle and shame us because we do not know them.

We today have forgotten our Bible but we breathe something of its breath in our finest poetry and prose which have absorbed much of its very atmosphere. And why should we neglect it? Literature is no mere pastime for an idle hour and to live is no easy task. We must learn to see beauty, to savor pleasure, to feel deeply, to think clearly, to understand what we may of this life of ours that is but a part of a life boundless, endless, and limitless in possibility.

Professor Glover of St. Johns College, Cambridge, has within this year made an appeal for a revived study of the Bible:

In the first place, we may consider what a high value there is educationally in a study that takes us outside the insular and the contemporary. We tend to lie in grooves, and the grooves are apt to be circular, and to send us round and round in the same circle of ideas till we grow to be uncomfortable outside them—sometimes, even if it is suggested that there is anything outside. Well, here is a literature very foreign indeed, in speech and thought, with language in all its shades and implications and preconceptions alien from ours—the expression of a people separated from us by time, and race, and civilization. And yet the gulf is bridged partly by the historic connection of the literature with our own history, as we shall see—and partly by the vitality of the books the men wrote. Amos' book is a plea for social righteousness; stronger, because more restrained and more theocentric, than the book printed last month. But even the Old Testament has deeper books than that of Amos. And Old and

New Testament alike are full of books intensively alive, written in a way that overcomes time and space, and makes us akin with the writers.

In the Bible we have a great literature. The tale is told of an English poet who

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.

Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.

Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks. Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress
The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving—Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

was set by his wife to read a "morning
portion" and was found doing it by his
son—"My boy," he said, "you should al-
ways read the Bible; there's nothing like
it for your style." What a flippant story!
—but is it? "Style," said a great critic of
ancient times—he called it "sublimity"—
"is the echo of a great soul." A man's
style is not a trick; it is himself—much
more than anything he can adopt or leaves
off; and if the style is great (all critics of
any moment seem to agree here) then
there is a great soul behind it, with a
great experience and deep thoughts, how-
ever simple the words may be. Perhaps
the last thing St. Paul thought of was
style, yet a well-known German scholar
tells us he catches again in certain chap-
ters of Romans and Corinthians just that
note which Greek literature had had, but
had lost for centuries. The old classics
have not lived for nothing, nor the Bible
either. In this busy world where we
"scrap" everything we can, and as soon as
we can, the book that maintains itself a
hundred years has quality indeed; and
when we find books after centuries about
which we feel, as Montaigne did about
Plutarch, that "We cannot do without
them—"what a real living quality does
that imply?

And how are we to understand the his-
tory of our own lands, of England and
America,—to say nothing of Imperial
Rome, of Spain and Germany, France,—if
the something within history eludes us?
Is it not true that the Bible, the religion
connected with it, have been at or near the
heart of all the great movements of men?

If education is to make a man free of
the world, to open to him the doors that
lead to all the real things—whose world is
it? Wordsworth in his Ode on Intima-
tions of Immortality describes how the in-
terests of life crowd out that faculty of
wonder, which as Plato said, is the mother
of philosophy while the English Donne
said the same thing another way,—

"All divinity is love, or wonder."

Yes, the interests and occupations of life
overbear us and "lay waste our powers,"—
and then in breaks God. When or how,
no man can predict. The rich man will
remodel his barns and give up business
and there is a tap on the shoulder; there
is—God.

"There's a sun-set touch,

A fancy from a flower-bell, some one's
death,

A chorus ending from Euripides."

One cannot live on the surface forever,
forever haunt the circumference; and when
we begin to get below the surface a lit-
tle, to dream of depths, and think a cen-

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA
 GLASSWARE
 SILVERWARE
 CUTLERY

STOVES
 REFRIGERATORS
 KITCHEN
 UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

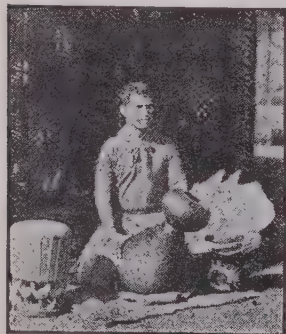
D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

ter—where are we? It must be God. But here we may lose ourselves in a dreamy mysticism—and lose God again in the contemplation of the abstract. And that is when the Bible and its readers help us, for with them God is not abstract. They feel Him in the words of Christ; they touch Him in the person of Christ; he is not abstract, he is intelligible and lovable there—real. How can we hope to know him, if the record of his revelations of Himself is a sealed book to us?

◆◆◆

EVENTS.

February.

1. Exercises at Korean Compound celebrating seventh anniversary of foundation of Korean National Association in Hawaii.

2. Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of College of Hawaii, with Mrs. Dean, guest of honor at University Club reception.

3. Senator-elect W. G. Harding, of Ohio, with Mrs. Harding, arrives on Matsonia.

4. Samoan chief and chiefess, with twenty-six others in party, arrive enroute to exposition.

5. Waikiki estate of Delegate Kuhio, formerly home of Kalakaua, sold to P. M. Pond. Will be subdivided.

6. Governor Pinkham announces plan to grant right-of-way over Lihue and Kapaa homestead lands on Kauai for extension of roads into homestead lands.

9. Outdoor Circle joins with Ad Club in anti-fence campaign; many unsightly fences to be torn down.

10. Mrs. George L. Baker, grand-daughter of Lieut.-Col. Armistead, whose defense of Fort McHenry inspired the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, and grand-neice of Christopher, American minister at The Hague in 1815, agrees to take part in Peace Pageant to be given as Carnival event by FRIEND editorial board.

11. After long fight, Pleasanton Hotel liquor license petition is killed.

12. Senator-elect Harding pledges support to legitimate interests of Hawaii; speaker and guest of honor at Chamber of Commerce banquet. Bronze bas relief is placed in St. Andrews Cathedral as memorial to Dr. Breuckhoff, who first started work of U. S. public health service for lepers in Hawaii.

13. More than \$100,000 sent from islands to suffering European countries. Campaign started by THE FRIEND to continue as long as need is great.

15. Baron Admiral Uriu and the Baroness Uriu honored guests at reception at Japanese consulate. Honored guests on way to Japan to represent their country at exposition.

16. Eastern kite photograph hobbyists here to get unusual pictures of volcano.

17. Eighth Hawaiian legislature begins work; many important bills pending. Senator C. F. Chillingsworth president of senate, and H. L. Holstein speaker of house.

20. Opening of 1915 Mid-Pacific Carnival. Many visitors in city. Mayor Lane sends wireless congratulations to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco on opening of exposition.

SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.

Jewelry, Watches,
Silverware

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
 a specialty.

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED
 113 Hotel St.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
SCENIC ARTIST
AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's

HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

GOOD YEAR TIRES

Automobiles, Motor Trucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

'MONOGRAM'

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO.,

LIMITED

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal. P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.

Reward Cards.

Mottoes, Condolence Cards, etc.

C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,

BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171:

Works : : Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.

Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delinea-
tor" and all the "Butterick" Pub-
lications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co. Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plan-
tation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-presi-
dent; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

FIRE!

LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE,
TOURIST'S BAGGAGE AND
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Agents

Castle & Cooke, Limited

If you are contemplating taking a trip to the Panama Pacific International Exposition or to the Orient, see

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

AGENTS FOR THE

MATSON NAVIGATION CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Honolulu

-

-

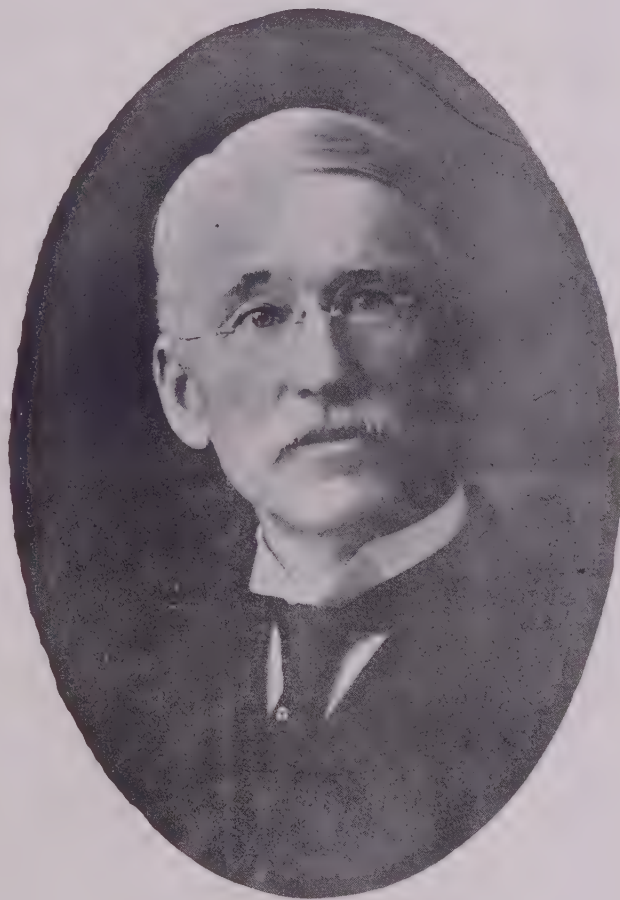
-

-

-

Hawaii

THE FRIEND



Rev. WILLIAM BREWSTER OLESON,

*General Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary
Hawaiian Evangelical Association 1908-1915.*

HONOLULU

May, 1915

HAWAII

**Henry
Waterhouse
Trust Co.,
Ltd.**

Real Estate

✱

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✱

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

✱

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY
MERCHANT TAILOR
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Flitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

**BISHOP COMPANY,
BANKERS.**

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your
Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✱

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, MAY, 1915.

No. 5

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

--::--

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

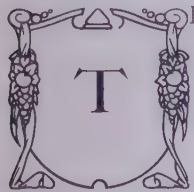
--::--

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gulick	Theodore Richards
F. W. Damon	Miss E. V. Warinner
Paul Super	Vaughan MacCaughy
A. A. Ebersole	William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.



HE tidings of the death
of Mr. Oleson, the
Secretary and Superin-
tendent of the Hawai-
ian Board came with
unexpected suddenness
to Honolulu. He had

left with Mrs. Oleson on March 10th for
a six months' furlough. For the better
part of a year he had suffered, at times
very seriously, from a lesion of the heart
which warned his friends that the sum-
mons might come at any time, yet he
seemed so vigorous when he left the city
that they still looked for some years of
continued service. March 19, while on
the train at Seligman, Arizona, an attack
of the heart trouble supervened and he
quietly passed on. The terms of service
of the Secretaries of the Hawaiian Board
have averaged a few months over seven
years each. Mr. Oleson had just com-
pleted his seventh year. He brought to
his office large experience with the Ha-
waiian people through his principalship
of Hilo Boarding School and Kameha-
meha Manual. Having also served sev-

eral churches as pastor on the mainland,
he was well fitted to understand the many
sided demands of the Board's work.
Under his painstaking supervision new
lines of missionary effort were inaugu-
rated, a system of field reports was intro-
duced, the business meetings of the
Board were relieved of detail, and the
general work pushed forward success-
fully. The movement to secure a per-
manent headquarters which should at the
same time serve as a missionary me-
morial was brought to a head. In an-
other column we speak more in detail of
his life story and of the achievements of
the crowning years of his career. Mr.
Oleson was a forceful leader with fine
abilities as a public speaker. He was a
marked figure in the life of his church
and will be sorely missed in its prayer
meeting and in its general activities. He
was a man of decided convictions and
knew how to set them forth with clear-
ness and power. Possessed of unflinching
energy he put it unreservedly at the
service of his Master.



DR. GULICK ON HAWAII.

Much was crowded into twelve days
by Rev. S. L. Gulick, D.D., in his recent
visit to this Territory. He has told the
story of it very interestingly in a little
pamphlet of 42 pages now being pri-
vately circulated through the Islands un-
der the title "Hawaii's American-Jap-
anese Problem." In so brief a compass
there is no claim, of course, to thorough-
ness in the unfolding of this problem.
It purports merely to state the con-
clusions of his investigation together
with the inferences formed as to
local difficulties and suggestions as to
how to surmount them. Under the head
of findings the author sketches rapidly
the present status of Japanese labor in
the sugar plantations, the hesitation of
Japanese to intermarry racially, their
financial condition, attitude towards nat-
uralization, and the like. The problems
which the presence of this people
in Hawaii begets, Dr. Gulick senses
under three heads, first the diffi-

culty of securing a permanent labor
population for our plantations, second
the question of thoroughly Americaniz-
ing Japanese born in the Islands and,
third, the problem of Christianizing the
upspringing generation of young people
of oriental parentage. The larger part
of the pamphlet is devoted to sugges-
tions as to how to solve these problems.
These suggestions concern first the
plantation life and how to make it whole-
some and satisfactory, second the pro-
motion of Americanization, third Gov-
ernmental participation in the work of
Americanizing the Orientals, fourth the
Japanese language schools, fifth aggres-
sive Christian work. The points covered
are very numerous and well worth at-
tention. There is one important omis-
sion in the discussion of the ques-
tion of how to retain Japanese laborers
upon the plantations from generation to
generation. Here Dr. Gulick does not
even hint at the fundamental difficulty.
Plantation laborers are tenants at will
with no permanent ties binding them to
the soil. Their living quarters are not
homes owned by themselves and it is too
much to expect that they will incur any
considerable personal expense to im-
prove them to any great extent when the
improvements are not to be their prop-
erty. Wherever land is acquired by Jap-
anese the tendency to strike permanent
root is at once made evident. The only
way to build up a stable labor popula-
tion for our sugar plantations is to at-
tach the workers to the soil by allowing
them to earn homestead rights. It is
perfectly evident that this must some-
time be the outcome of the experimenting
of the past two generations. Again Dr.
Gulick was not here long enough to be-
come familiar with the present hopeful
tendency in our public school system to
find out how to adapt the curriculum to
the demands of life in the Territory. We
are making a beginning of vocational
training and after sufficient experimenta-
tion we shall know how to fit our young
people for the tasks which our condi-
tions ask of them. When that is done
and when the acquirement of a locus for

a home is made possible to plantation laborers, the labor problem will have been largely solved. Such excellent expedients as beautifying the plantation camp, provision for recreation, social enjoyment and the like are after all secondary and in lieu of the more economic demand mere placebos. Dr. Gulick's advice to our organized Christian forces is very timely. It is good to have an influential observer, as wise and sane as he, point out our sad omissions in English work. But we doubt whether his suggestion as to manning the field with English-speaking Japanese Christian workers goes far enough. Where men or women of this race with sufficient equipment successfully to reach the children of other races can be found, by all means get them. But we must abandon race distinctions in Christian work that plans for Hawaiian born children. Therefore evangelists, teachers, pastors and missionaries must be sought who are able to get at every variety of children and build them up into English speaking churches. Not that we are doing too much with other tongues in Hawaii, but that we are woefully lacking in permanently constructive effort in the one dominant language. A definite movement to bring every child under Christian training in the English language should be inaugurated at once. Our Hawaiian work is sure to dwindle if we do not stop playing with the Hawaiian tongue. In order to build the church of the future in this Territory there must be white leaders, whose language and inheritance are American, in every strategic center and the sooner we place them the better. Part second of Dr. Gulick's pamphlet is addressed to the Japanese and rapidly sketches American characteristics, problems of Hawaii and suggestions for their solution. This section should be widely circulated in the Japanese language. The entire pamphlet is a most valuable contribution to questions uppermost in our community life and should be read and pondered by every public spirited citizen in the Territory. The hearty thanks of our people should go to Dr. Gulick for this thoughtful study.

HENRY PERRINE BALDWIN

As the years go by the significance and influence of the life of Mr. Baldwin grow more impressive to one who looks beneath the surface of things in Hawaii. Hence we are grateful for the simple and beautiful account of his life by his son,

Arthur D. Baldwin, which has just been issued for his family and friends. The volume in its make-up is an unusually choice and appropriate work of art. It tells its story with a suggestiveness that enables one to fill in much between the lines and yet with a reserve peculiarly in accord with the character of its subject. Mr. Baldwin was one of the great builders of industrial Hawaii and he did his work so well that a generation hence his contribution will be seen to have been greater than we of today can estimate. He was a man of large vision and unusual resourcefulness. His devotion to the Hawaiian people was so genuine, so thoughtful and so wise that with the lapse of years it will be only more fully understood and appreciated. His attitude upon interracial problems showed great foresight. In fact, his policy of sympathy with the Orientals as evidenced by his interest in their schools, his consideration for their point of view and his respect for their religious preferences will someday be recognized to have had large influence in developing the peculiarly happy relations between the races that characterizes Hawaii. We are very thankful to have had the privilege of reading this story of a life of such wide public service.



THE GOOD-HUMORED LEGISLATURE.

It has come and gone. The legislature of 1915 sailed over calm seas. It got on well with the Governor, the interests and itself. It passed a lot of edge-smoothing bills, calculated to relieve friction here and there. It did one positively very good thing in easy-going style when the Senate tabled the compulsory military training bill. It dodged nearly every moral issue it could. It shouldered the Sunday movie bill onto the supervisors. It refused to safeguard the homes and girls of the poor by quietly strangling the red light injunction bill. It showed great solicitude for the Hilo railroad and kindly remitted the taxes so that the capitalists need lose no money but when it came to safeguarding the children of the Territory from exploitation by capitalists it bravely declined to act. Perhaps Congress will strike a blow for the children that will yet bother our employers of labor. This legislature told the same old story that the rich get what they want both in money and in the flesh and blood of the poor. It is a long fight, this of practical brotherhood, as such States as New York and Delaware are

even now proving with their reactionary laws on employer's liability and the rights of children. At the last moment the Senate repudiated all its pledges to legislate for woman's suffrage. Republican and Democratic party platforms promised solemnly to support this reform and the House did its duty but the Senate belied its word. The movement for Statehood, however, was advanced by the passage of a resolution petitioning Congress to take steps to admit Hawaii as a State. Among the bills of large positive value enacted into law were those increasing the tax on incomes over \$4,000, safeguarding public health, deserted and non-supported wives and dependent children, making a beginning of employers' liability, providing for teachers' pensions, and enabling the city of Honolulu to prepare an up-to-date charter for submission to the next legislature. We do not recall any really bad bills passed, but the dozen or so representatives who voted not to expel Kupaheha showed themselves so blind to dictates of honor and cast such a sinister reflection upon the Hawaiian race that they should be sedulously retired to private life and thereafter kept there by their constituents. For what of good this year's legislature did Hawaii proffers its members hearty thanks. For its many sins of omission may it be duly repentant and forgiven. The record of Senator Desha of Hilo was so brilliantly public spirited and so eminently Christian that it should cover with confusion those who criticised him as a minister for entering politics. He royally made good. The time is at hand when ministers must not be regarded as a priestly caste but as men among men to be judged by exactly the same standards as their fellows. Jesus ended the era of priests and introduced the age of ministers that is of servants. The minister who is not a public servant is not a minister. He who is both should be just as eligible to any sort of honest service for the people for which he is fitted and which for the time being is clearly in the line of duty as any other man. All honor to Mr. Desha for his fine illustration of this truth and heartiest congratulations to the voters, who elected him, upon the record achieved by their Senator.

—D. S.



All honor to Harriet Richards Clark, the OLDEST LIVING COUSIN. Mrs. Clark is 86 years old and lives in Newton, Mass. Her picture is shown in the Cousins group on the back cover page of this issue.

The Far Eastern Question

By DOREMUS SCUDDER

Elsewhere in this issue, for purposes of reference, we print in full the demands made by Japan upon China. We received these from the highest Chinese sources in such a way as to leave no doubt as to their genuineness. It is unfortunate that Japan did not trust the world more fully and give to the public the text of her demands ere they leaked out. It was inevitable that these five series of articles should see the light, and it would have disarmed criticism to have frankly let it be known what Japan desired to extort from her sister nation.

A Military Procedure.

Whatever be Japan's real motive in bringing pressure to bear upon China to accede to these demands, it is perfectly clear from a perusal of them that they are not friendly in tone. They bear no resemblance to bona fide negotiations between two powers striving to enter into a mutually helpful agreement. They are not a voluntary expression of good will. It is apparent that one of the two negotiators is trying to wring unwilling concessions from the other. The threat of force is everywhere in evidence tho never expressed. They are the manifestations of a superior conquering will. They are therefore a militarist and not a peaceful procedure and smack of the historic epoch which the world is preparing to leave rather than that which it is about to enter—the age of brotherhood.

Infringement of Sovereignty.

They also menace a sovereign independent power with the loss of a part of its sovereignty. They propose for example that the sovereign power of China to lease or cede a part of her territory be surrendered, and that the power to employ foreign advisers in certain parts of the country, to engage whatever advisers she pleases for her central government, to administer her police without foreign interference, to purchase all of her war munitions where she desires, and to borrow foreign capital entirely at her own motion be curtailed. According to these demands Japan might force China to purchase say half of her munitions of war without any guarantee as to their quality and thus flood the country with second rate means of defense or offense. All these demands propose a dis-

tingent and very humiliating infringement upon the sovereignty of the Chinese government.

They ask what Europe or America never demanded of Japan. It is impossible to defend the high handed course which several of the European governments pursued with Japan fifty or sixty years ago and which seemed to this sensitive people a succession of studied insults. But Europe never dreamed of going so far as to make demands like these which China faces today. It would seem as tho fellow feeling would dictate less rough trampling upon the sensibilities of the new Republic.

Oriental and Occidental Human Nature.

For Japan, it is claimed, that she understands China better than any occidental nation can, and that in view of this knowledge the terms which she proposes are not as humiliating as they appear to Westerners. It may be that her intimate acquaintance with oriental character tells her that the course she is pursuing is the surest way in which to gain the lasting friendship of her neighbor nation. As to that we occidentals must plead ignorance. But if it be true that such treatment is calculated to stimulate friendship between these two peoples, then there certainly are two varieties of human nature and the contention of some members of the white race—a contention which Japan has strenuously combatted—that the oriental cannot assimilate with the occidental has the firmest ground upon which to rest. The treatment which Japan is handing out to China, so far as occidental human nature goes, is calculated to alienate the Chinese for generations to come. Wise diplomacy builds not upon physical force but upon spiritual principles, at least that is the substance of what Count Okuma intimated two years ago but in these demands upon China this statesman has thrown spiritual principles to the four winds of heaven. We do not for one moment think that he has done this because he believes he is acting ideally in this course, but because he is forced thereto by the public opinion of his nation or of its ruling class. Of course for men who actually know the East and the West there is absolutely no ground for the fiction of two such differing entities as occidental and oriental human natures. Hence it is axiomatic that these sweeping demands upon a neighbor people, with whom it is the highest dictate of wisdom, of humanity

and of religion that Japan should cultivate the most intimate friendship, seem calculated only to breed distrust and long estrangement.

Comparison of the Two Nations.

A further criticism suggests itself to the American who is somewhat familiar with Japan and China. This is that Japan's nationalism leans to the German point of view while China has distinctly chosen Americanism as her guide in planning her future development. Certainly there are features of Japanese life which support this inference that Japanism resembles Germanism rather closely.

The two forms of Government are quite a little alike, the Emperor cult, the dominance of a class rather than of the people, the organization of army and navy, the scientific bent of mind, the paternalism of the government, police espionage, enthusiastic belief in her destiny as Kultur-giver to Asia and the dread of democracy. On the other hand China has always been in some respects the most democratic people on earth and in organizing her republic she has chosen the United States as pattern. Japan knows that she must reckon with democratic tendencies in her own people and is resolved to put off the evil day of popular government as long as possible. Her voters comprise a very small section of her population. She dreads labor unionism and the emergence of the proletariat. After freeing herself from the trammels of feudalism she deliberately chose to organize her social system on an aristocratic plan with a peefage of privilege, while China has no such frills and does not want them. In a very real sense then the democracy of China is a menace to Japan's aristocratic system and it is natural that Japan should take steps to diminish the force of this menace by controlling the development of her neighbor. Hence her demand that China be guided by Japanese advisers.

There are some who go so far as to hold that Japan in presenting these terms to China is acting in full agreement with Russia, that these once hostile powers have come to an understanding with each other, that China is to be duly parcelled out between them, and that these demands are the first step in this program. Of course Russian bureaucracy desires a successful republic next door to her absolutism as little as does Japan.

Japan China's Champion.

So much for one side of the question agitating the Far East. There is, how-

ever, another view of Japan's course which merits careful consideration before fair minded men can reach a conclusion. For many years far-sighted leaders in that Empire have recognized the truth that the only possible safety for both Japan and China in developing their civilization free from the dominance of the aggressive white man lies in their standing together. Hence for several decades the Mikado's statesmen sought to cultivate an *entente* with the celestial empire but failed. China had always despised Japan and could not bring herself to trust her neighbor. This lack of confidence together with the shifting policy of the Manchu government led to the war of 1894-5 which did not improve the relations between the two powers because of the stupidity of Peking. But the war did stimulate Europe to hasten its policy of parceling out the Far East before it was too late. The brunt of stemming the tide of European aggression fell upon Japan and she did the work in her war with Russia. That war should have opened China's eyes to her danger and to who her real friend was. But again she temporized. The European war finally gave Japan another great opportunity to dislodge Europe from Eastern Asia and she grasped it. Even yet, however, China does not realize that the only safety for herself and China from European aggression lies in making common cause with her valiant little neighbor.

Japan having exhausted every other resource in trying to convince China is now compelled to resort to harsher means to bind the two peoples together. Hence these demands which have but one object—to unite these nations in opposing all further aggression by the white man. The opportunity offered is unique. Germany and Russia have been successfully stood off. Japan must hold Southern Manchuria in order to keep Russia at bay. She must for the present keep Kianchow to prevent some other foreign power from stealing it. When China is strong enough to hold it for herself, it shall be returned.

Why Did Not Japan Make Demands Public?

Inasmuch as China seems powerless to develop herself and to withstand the aggression of the West, Japan must willy nilly help her to do it both for China's and for her own sake. Hence the articles in her bill of demands relating to arsenals, cession and lease of territory to other nations and the appointment of advisers.

Moreover Japan now has the chance to make her commercial interests in China dominant over those of other foreign powers and it would be suicidal in her to neglect to improve it. Commerce binds nations together as nothing else can. Hence the extensive nature of the terms regarding mining and railway concessions and the like. The entire agreement is self preservative of the integrity of the Far East. China does not recognize this now but if she is coerced into this course of pooling her issues with Japan, under the tutelage of her real friend she will rapidly learn the lesson and have lasting cause to bless her benefactor. That this is the real explanation of the course of their nation is the view held by many Japanese patriots and there is no blinking the fact that it is very convincing. The only criticism upon it is that if this is the animating principle of the present course of the Japanese government, Count Okuma lost the chance of a lifetime in not making the demands upon China public at the outset and backing them up with a clear statement of their really altruistic and self preservative nature. We ought not to look to a Japanese newspaper correspondent in San Francisco for this exposition of the motives moving the statesmen of his race in this great world crisis. Perhaps the Tokyo leaders are preparing such an exposition of their policy now.

Japan and the World Conscience.

The Friend believes in putting the best construction possible upon Japan's action. We do this first because that nation has taken high moral ground in its conduct of the war with Germany and in all its international relations since it emerged upon the scene as one of the World's Great Powers. Again we are convinced that an ideal interpretation of her conduct towards China will react favorably upon her entire future course. Japan wants the support of the world conscience and if that conscience leniently judges her present course on the ground that she means to do the honorable thing by China, she will irresistibly find herself doing that honorable thing. We believe that the criticisms that Japanism is a variant form of Germanism, that in making her demands on China she is trying to foist her *Kultur* upon her neighbor as Germany dreamed of doing with the rest of the world, that Japan and Russia are combining to exploit the Celestial Republic and that Japan's ultimate aim is to build up a vast empire of physical force in the Far East able to

compete with the aggressive White Man, are not true. Yet there undoubtedly is ground for some of these inferences in the utterances of some of the Japanese newspapers. And so far as permeating China with Japanism and the dream of dominating the Far East is concerned there may be danger that this ambition may mount the saddle in that land as Pan Germanism fixed its grip upon the ruling clan in the Kaiser's country.

Auto-Infection Dangerous.

When a nation gets so drunken with its own spirit as to fancy that it can impose it by force upon another, it is a symptom of dangerous auto-infection. We do not believe that the Japanese people are experiencing this misfortune, yet the tone of the expressed opinion of a number of would-be moulders of public sentiment there suggests such a possibility. China is the last body politic on earth in whose case the experiment of inoculation with a hated national spirit promises any forlorn hope of success. The fate of Pan Germanism ought to be a sufficient warning.

Some Japanese Patriots Oppose Demands.

In this connection it is significant that the cable brings tidings of a concerted movement in Japan against the government's policy of forcing China by threat of war to agree to these extreme demands submitted by the Okuma cabinet to President Yuan Shi Kai. It is hard to see how far-sighted patriots in that country can long refrain from organizing a triumphant opposition to this policy which is so diametrically contrary to the trend of present-day internationalism. To require that "the Chinese Central Government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs" seems to these patriots so serious a breach of China's sovereignty that they state that this article in the negotiations is not to be pressed. It is to be hoped that this cheering sign of a possible division in the councils of the Empire may presage a happy solution of the entire question.

America's Vested Moral Interests.

It is difficult to see how our own Government can waive in China its rights that are threatened by Japan's demands. So far as these rights are concerned with our vested commercial interests there is no dearth of champions. But few of our countrymen are giving much thought to the vastly more important moral in-

terests vested by our nation in the Far Eastern Republic. In the better part of a century America has been investing millions of dollars and incalculably greater values of personality in China. By training hundreds of the young people of that country in our best institutions of learning also we have been implanting our moral ideals throughout that nation. In consequence what we mean by ideal Americanism has been absorbed to a degree by China and now constitutes a great vested moral interest held by our nation therein. No other power has any right forcibly to menace this interest. Japan must not by imposing her advisers upon the Republic and against its will interfere with the advantage already peacefully gained by America. Our Government should not for a moment allow such a concession to be extorted from the Republic which already stands so close to ours in sympathy. China should be guaranteed the right to choose her advisers where she pleases and to import as much Americanism into her civilization as she desires.

A New World Hero.

It is impossible to withhold one's ardent admiration for the grand old man to whom Providence has intrusted the leadership of the new Republic. He is surrounded with dangers greater than those which threatened any ruler in history. Factions among his own people, impossible idealists constantly fomenting internal revolutions, an atmosphere of conservatism thousands of years thick, a jealous Empire at the gates armed to the teeth and threatening the very independence of his nation, without a single earnest sincerely friendly power to support him in his superhuman task, Yuan Shi Kai is fast mounting the solitary heights of achievement as one of the greatest heroes of history. His marvelous patience during these strenuous months since Japan began her menacing policy, his quiet self control, unerring sagacity, firm grasp upon the passions of his people, masterful rulership of turbulent forces, unselfish patriotism and dogged courage form a picture which, if crowned with the emergence of his country into assured independence and tranquil self government, the story of mankind will be unable to parallel. God be with him in his splendid endeavor to save China.

It Might Have Been and Still May Be.

Ardent friend of Japan though we are, we must confess to the deepest and most pained disappointment at the course of her ruling statesmen in her attitude towards China. We looked for something totally different. We believed that she was too noble to do aught but remember her own painful ascent to her present position among world powers and in consequence help her neighbor up the same toilful road. We were convinced that Japan belonged to the future of human brotherhood and not to the past of human fratricide. We saw her binding China to herself in loyal friendship by her generous sharing of the fruits of her victories over Russia and Germany. We looked for a consequent friendly industrial development of the two peoples which should be one of the world wonders. We knew that America was beginning to turn from injustice to justice in her treatment of far-Eastern Asia, that a deep quiet moral movement was proceeding thruout our Pacific Coast States which would mean a new era of friendliness and mutual helpfulness on both sides of the Great Ocean and that Japan's generous treatment of the Kiauchau incident would mightily re-enforce this trend towards good will in our nation. But the prospect which the effort and hope of years so brightly pictured has been seriously clouded by these unfortunate demands made upon China. We believe it is not too late, however, for Japan to save the day and our faith in her people is strong enough to beget the confident expectation that she will save it.

Another keen regret concerns our own nation. If America had set her relations with Japan and China upon the sure footing of brotherhood and justice, we should now be in possession of moral power in both of these countries that would prove irresistible in friendly intervention at this critical juncture in their history. But it is not too late. If ever it were a nation's privilege and duty to act justly by others, this obligation is ours today in America. If our Government could only be induced to place both of these sister peoples on a level of treatment with Europeans in granting them the privilege of naturalization, we should gain an influence in determining the future of the Pacific world simply incalculable. Would that we might see our great opportunity and make the most of it.

Dago and Sheeny and Chink,
Greaser and Nigger and Jap;
The devil, invented these terms, I think,
To hurl at each hopeful chap
Who comes so far over the foam
To this land of his heart's desire,
To rear his brood, to build his home,
And to kindle his hearthstone fire.
While the eyes with joy are blurred,
Lo! we make the strong man sink,
And stab the soul with the hateful word,
Dago and Sheeny and Chink.

Dago and Sheeny and Chink,
These are the vipers that swarm
Up from the edge of Perdition's brink
To hurt and dishearten and harm.
O shame! When their Roman forbears talked
With Moses, and he with God.
These swarthy sons of Japheth and Shem
Gave the goblet of life's sweet drink
To the thirsty world which now gives them
Dago and Sheeny and Chink.

Dago and Sheeny and Chink,
Greaser and Nigger and Jap;
From none of them doth Jehovah shrink;
He lifteth them all to his lap.
And the Christ, in His kingly grace,
When their sad, low sob he hears,
Puts his tender embrace around each race
As He kisses away its tears,
Saying, "O least of these I link
Thee to Me for whatever mayhap,"
Dago and Sheeny and Chink,
Greaser and Nigger and Jap.

—Bishop McIntyre.



The seventy-first birthday anniversary of Judge Sanford B. Dole, April 23, was the occasion for many congratulatory messages. These were received by Mrs. Dole in the temporary absence of the judge on Kauai. The Hawaiian Band gave a serenade concert at the Dole home on Emma street in the early morning of the anniversary day.

Judge Dole was born in Honolulu April 23, 1844. He was educated at Punahou and since early manhood has been one of the most prominent figures in the history of the islands. He served as a member of the supreme court for a number of years during the monarchy and was the first and only president of the Republic of Hawaii, the provisional government and finally the first governor of the Territory after annexation, resigning to accept the judgeship of the U. S. District Court, the position he now holds.



Mr. S. Kawahara, on Nuuanu street, phone 5046, has been selling his flowers and giving the proceeds for the benefit of the wives and children of the brave men who lost their lives in the sinking of the F-4.

William Brewster Oleson

WILLIAM BREWSTER OLESON was born in Portland, Maine, September 9, 1851, and would have been sixty-four years of age next September. In early manhood he entered college, and in 1874 entered the Oberlin Theological Seminary, graduating in 1877, and then for six months served as pastor of the Congregational Church in Gambier, Ohio.

In 1878 he came to Hawaii and on September 1 he became principal of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, which was founded in 1836 by Rev. D. B. Lyman. Having conducted this school for eight years he received a call from Hon. Charles R. Bishop, to lay the foundation of the institution provided for in the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, which was to be called The Kamehameha School. He entered upon this work July 1, 1886. He was Principal of the Kamehameha School about eight years, during which time he laid the firm foundations of this fine institution. He resigned and returned to the mainland in 1893.

From 1894 to 1898 he was pastor of the Belmont Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass. The next two years he preached in Ware and Holyoke, Mass. Coming to Hawaii in 1908, to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of The Kamehameha School, he was elected Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, which position he held till his death, which occurred on the 19th of March, 1915, while on a furlough and en route to the Eastern States, for his health.

Thus we see that Mr. Oleson's life in Hawaii may be divided into three periods:

First, the time in which he was Principal of the Hilo Boarding School, which covered eight years;

And, second, the period of the founding and conducting of the Kamehameha School, which covered another eight years.

Then, after an absence in the Eastern States of fourteen years, commenced the third term as Secretary of the Board of the Evangelical Association of Hawaii, which covered seven years, and ended with the close of his life.

He was a man of great tact in the adjustment of the relations of the churches of the several races, one to another. To the great kindness of his disposition, together with his genius of administration

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF WILLIAM BREWSTER OLESON.

God has taken our leader from us. William Brewster Oleson was a wise counsellor and a forceful executive of the Board since February, 1908. He was ever a lover of Hawaii and the Hawaiians, and his loss will be particularly felt in that department of the Board's work. In the short time of his leadership, however, he became deeply interested in each of the different nationalities represented in the Board's responsibilities.

His earlier acquaintance while in positions of educational prominence enhanced his influence and strengthened his leadership in the Association.

Clear and convincing in utterance, he was able to mould sentiment and control the business of our assemblies.

Systematic and orderly in the conduct of correspondence and the business connected with his office, his reports always reflected credit on the Board which he served.

Withal he was a devoted follower of our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be the honor for the savor of a good life.

WHEREFORE, we do spread upon our minutes this testimony of our appreciation of his faithful service and the sense of our loss, and we hereby direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of his family, in the hope that even in their sorrow, they may feel a noble exultation that, by God's grace, the life of husband and father has meant so much to Hawaii.



is today due, in great measure, the cordial fellowship which unites the English speaking, the Hawaiian, the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino and Porto Rican Christians and believers throughout the group in the Evangelical Association of the Congregational Order.

His connection with the Hilo Boys' Boarding School and later with the Kamehameha School, gave him intimate and loving acquaintance with a large number of the leading Hawaiians throughout the group. The old acquaintances of school days held their former teacher in the highest esteem, and hailed his visits as he went into the country to attend the semi-annual meetings of the several island Associations. At the meetings of the Annual Associations his presence and his annual reports of the progress and condition of the churches were always most highly prized.

While Mr. Oleson from the events and the relations of past years was thus highly esteemed among the native Hawaiian

Churches, pastors and people, he was no less valuable among the Christian workers of the several other races who now crowd our shores.

Those of his associates who knew of his office work at the headquarters of the Hawaiian Board in Honolulu, may remember how they often found him engaged in earnest conversation and conference, now, with some needy and discouraged Hawaiian country minister, again, with some homeless Japanese evangelist or perhaps with a Chinese Christian worker.

His words of counsel and conference were always most kind, uplifting and inspiring. While thus gentle, kind and sympathetic with every Christian worker, he was prompt and efficient in every move, and in every course that contributed to the progress of evangelistic work and to the uplifting of the Christian worker.

In addition to his administrative ability, Mr. Oleson was a fine and most effective gospel preacher. In every utterance there was the ring of clear thinking and of an assured faith in things unseen and eternal.

He was a most fitting and worthy successor to the generation of missionaries who had won the Hawaiian nation, and who upon his arrival were fast passing on to their reward. He was the right one to take up the cares they were laying down, to conserve the influences they had exerted, and also, the one to give the hand of welcome and of Christian fellowship to the incoming tide of Asiatics of the several nations on the Western shores of the Pacific.

To many Mr. Oleson's life, his words, his loving spirit and ever hopeful and resolute temper were a constant inspiration.

As a personal friend he was true as steel, as gentle and loving as a brother could be; as a neighbor large hearted and liberal minded.

We miss him more than words can express, and our prayer is that the mantle falling from the chariot of fire may fall upon us who are left.

♦ ♦ ♦ —O. H. Gulick.

On leaving Hawaii, Mr. Oleson anticipated with considerable pleasure a return to his alma mater, the University of Maine, and the reunion of his class. Commenting on his sudden death the college paper says in part:

Mr. Oleson was ex-'72, and his presence on the Campus this Commencement was looked forward to with much pleas-

ure by his former college mates and old acquaintances. The re-union will lose a very distinctive feature on account of his death. We know a number who were looking forward to his being present on this occasion. His every letter indicated a longing to see his old college chums, and to show his wife "the beautiful Penobscot." The sail up the river he was evidently anticipating with much pleasure.



Mr. and Mrs. Oleson, and Miss Alice Oleson. The picture was taken at their home just before the steamer sailed.



Memorial Services

The first service of respect to the memory of the late Secretary of the Hawaiian Board was held in Kawaiahao church, Saturday, April 10th at eleven o'clock under the auspices of the Oahu Evangelical Association. Rev. Akaiko Akana, chairman of the committee in charge, presided. Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. William Kamau, pastor of the Ewa church. Rev. H. P. Judd then spoke as a representative of the Board, followed by Rev. James Davis of Waikane for the Association, Mr. A. S. Mahaulu of Waialua for the Sunday Schools, and Rev. H. K. Poepoe of Kaimakapili church for the Christian Endeavor Societies. Various phases of Mr. Oleson's life and work in Hawaii were brought out and many sincere expressions of respect were uttered by these speakers.

The second memorial service was at the Young People's League on Sunday morning, April 11th. Many of the graduates of Kamehameha School at the time Mr. Oleson was the president, as well as members of the League were present to pay honor to the memory of their late friend. Addresses were made by Mr. John Wise on behalf of the Alumni of Kamehameha, by Mr. Theo. Richards, a close friend of Mr. Oleson's for the past twenty-five years, and by Mr. Akana. These were fitting tributes

to the worth of one who had done so much for the education of Hawaiian youth and who was always vitally interested in their moral and spiritual development.

The third service was held at the Bishop Memorial Church of Kamehameha Schools on Sunday afternoon, April 11th at four o'clock. Parts in the service were taken by Rev. J. L. Hopwood, pastor of the church; Rev. A. Akana and Rev. H. P. Judd. The addresses were by Mr. U. Thompson and Mr. Richards. Mr. Thompson characterized Mr. Oleson as a man of vision, a pioneer and a tremendous worker. Mr. Richards spoke of him as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, who fought the good fight of faith and whose success in life was due to the fact that he was ever loyal to his Master and Savior.

In the addresses given at these three memorial services and in many expressions heard on every side, it was made evident that the Hawaiian people have lost a valued and true friend whose efforts were always towards the uplift and amelioration of the Hawaiians and the other races now residing in our islands.

—H. P. Judd.

Dr. Robert E. Speer

By J. P. Erdman, Princeton '96.

A REFRESHING BREEZE from the Atlantic Coast and from New York City, the busy center of Church and Missionary activities, was brought to us by the recent brief visit of Mr. Robert E. Speer. Traveling on an important errand to the Presbyterian Missions in Siam and the Philippines, his time in these Cross Roads of the Pacific was limited to the few hours of the steamer's stay. However, as is usual with him, he had an inspiring message for us to hear. His luncheon talk at the University Club to about 50 men, in a most convincing way showed the folly of conserving the natural resources and the health of our nation unless we also develop men with moral and spiritual character strong enough and high enough to make proper use of these things. His stalwart, magnetic personality made his earnest words doubly effective, so that many whose thoughts do not ordinarily run along these religious lines caught a new vision of the meaning of life.

In the afternoon, a fairly large audience of men and women met in Central Union Church to listen to his address on

the five great needs for Christians of today. Prefacing his remarks with the statement that recently in New York a group of men were discussing the fundamental needs of the church in an endeavor to decide how they might best serve, they had arrived at these conclusions.

"The first need is a clearer and more reasonable religious conviction. The reason the propaganda of Christianity limps sometimes is because it does not rest on a firm Christian conviction."

"In the second place we need a larger actual experience of Christ. He must be admitted to our daily life that He may become a part of us directing our brains and our work.

"The third need is for a larger visible moral difference between Christian men and women and those who do not feel the Christian ideal.

"The fourth need is for a far franker and unhesitating acceptance of supernaturalism. And for the fifth great need the party agreed on the necessity for more commanding moral and spiritual levels. Men and society have been too long content with the lower levels."

Mr. Speer is accompanied on his visit to the Orient by Dr. David Borand, also of Princeton '89, professor of the Medical College of Columbia University, who will inspect the Presbyterian missions from a physician's standpoint. It was Princeton Day in town with these two noted alumni visiting us.

Former Governor Carter, who had been a classmate of Mr. Speer at Andover Academy, and who later played tackle on the Yale football team directly opposite Mr. Speer on the Princeton team, met the party at the dock and entertained the visitors for the day. Mr. Speer's old friends were rejoiced by this glimpse of him and the many who had not before seen or heard him had the opportunity to come in touch with one of Christ's own men.



To take a course in the New York School of Philanthropy, Mr. W. Spencer Bowen, manager of the Associated Charities, left recently for the mainland, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen and their little daughter. Mr. Bowen was granted an indefinite leave of absence and on his return will continue to direct the local charities work. Miss Margaret Bergen, who came from the East to investigate local conditions, will take up his duties temporarily.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUSIN'S SOCIETY

It was a remarkable company that gathered at the rear of the Old Mission Home on Saturday, April 24th. It was a meeting of "The Cousins"—the return of the "Children" to the old home. There were little cherubs there in their mothers' arms, and children perched upon their fathers' shoulders to answer to the roll call by families; there were boys and girls on the front seats trying to read from the charts on the easel the names of their forebears; there were young men and maidens, and men and women in the prime of life, all wreathed in smiles and full of interest; and there were the guests of honor, sons and daughters of the missionaries, whose snowy locks covered memories of these old grounds more wonderful than stories of fairy-land—for these people themselves had slept in these old rooms, pumped water from these old wells, played "I spy" in the old attic and assembled at these gates to walk barefoot over the treeless, dusty plains to Punahou School.

Oh, the stories those sons and daughters might have told that day!

There were, when this society was formed in 1852, 235 of these grandchildren—now there are but 116, 17 of whom were present bodily on Saturday, and 29 others in spirit. Of the latter there may have been many more, but 29 remembered the day by sending a message or a photograph. It was especially when gathered about the photographs that memory dwelt long on other days and we felt the presence of those "we loved long since but lost awhile." But as in olden times when these homes were never without a guest, and all, from the king to the homeless stranger, were welcomed, so now many friends were present in the company, loved and welcomed for the interest they expressed.

The place of meeting was a tent, decorated as only G. P. Wilder would think of decorating, with great branches of *Gravillia Robusta* in yellow bloom, *Pothos Aurea* with its large, variegated leaves, and a jardiniere of rare yellow lilies—all golden to represent the years and the experience of the guests of honor.

The program? Well, at a family reunion a program would naturally be forgotten. Of course there were nominations and condensed reports, and a new trustee, F. C. Atherton, was appointed to take the place of A. B. Clark, deceased.

A collection was taken up of over \$90.00 and a donation was reported from Mrs. E. K. Wilder of \$1,000—a maintenance fund for care of the grounds, the house, and the room where she was born.

There was music, too—"Blest be the Tie" that has bound the society together for over sixty-three years; and that closing song, sung by all who have attended these meetings in years gone by, "Waft, waft, ye winds, His story." There was also a new item of business received, discussed favorably and unanimously adopted. It was a report from the Chamberlain House committee of a conference meeting with a committee from the Hawaiian Board regarding a coalition with them in raising funds for the Memorial Building. So harmonious was the expression that the \$15,000 needed seemed a small thing between us and the realization of the hopes of all the Cousins for all time—a restored Chamberlain House and a part in the perennial work for the Fathers in this Memorial Building—which is to be finished before the one-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first of the Mission Fathers and Mothers in 1820.

—M. S. A.



Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Delaporte, and Miss Meitzner, Central Union missionaries to Nauru, arrived in Honolulu on April 22 per S. S. Ventura and departed May 8 for San Francisco enroute to Oberlin, Ohio, where the Delaporte children are now living. Mrs. Delaporte has been in poor health for some years; and it is probable that it will be necessary for her to remain indefinitely on the mainland. The island of Nauru is thirty miles from the equator and the climate very trying.

Mr. Delaporte has in hand copy for the New Testament in the Nauru language and proposes to complete the translation of the Old Testament while in the States. If his plans carry he will be able on his return to the field to place the complete Bible in the hands of the people.

With Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte and Miss Meitzner is a young native man for whose passage and expenses the native Christians of Nauru raised the sum of \$500. He will assist Mr. Delaporte in the translation.

Nauru has a native population of 1500, approximately half of which are members of Mr. Delaporte's church.

Because of poor health, which came upon him during the last four months of his residence in the Islands, Rev. Howard Harris, the popular pastor of the Kahului Union Church has been obliged to close his pastorate in about a year's time. It was with universal regret throughout Maui that the news was received, and the Standing Committee of the Kahului Church were deeply saddened when they were told by their pastor of his final decision, which he first made public in a committee meeting at the church.

Rev. and Mrs. Harris will leave a host of friends behind them, when at the close of the month of May they sever their relations with the Kahului Church and the Island of Maui.

The attendance by actual record at the church has been larger than ever in its history, and the Sunday School attendance has averaged higher than at any time since the church was started in 1906, though the actual enrollment has not been quite as high as at one time a few years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris will return to California, where Mr. Harris will again enter the profession of teaching. He had expected to be able to remain a long time in the Islands, but finds he is unable to do so.

The anniversary service on April 18th was attended by practically all the people of Kahului. Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, pastor of the Paia Church assisted in the service by delivering an address. The music was very beautiful. Mrs. T. G. Stevens and Mr. Harry Washburn Baldwin sang two solos, and Mr. H. S. Perry played the violin. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

—R. B. D.



On the back cover of this issue of *THE FRIEND* is a group of "Cousins", representative as far as possible of all the mission families. Because of distance or ill-health these and other members of the society were unable to be present in person at the Annual Meeting, but many sent photographs and messages of good-will. Second generation Cousins are widely scattered and the years have wrought many changes. It is with a feeling of pride and pleasure that we show some of these good people as they appear today.



MRS. AUSTIN

Mrs. Caroline Hannah Clark Austin was born at Lahainaluna June 26, 1836, and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Baker in Kealahou, Hawaii, on the 29th of April.

Her education was obtained in these islands at Punahou and at the Royal School under Rev. Edward G. Beckwith.

She was married in 1856, at the home of her father, Rev. E. W. Clark, then pastor of Kawaiahao church, to Mr. Stafford L. Austin of Buffalo, N. Y., a resident of Hilo.

For some time after their marriage Mr. Austin was Acting Governor of the Island of Hawaii, under the Governess Ruth, and later was Circuit Judge of the Island.

Mrs. Austin usually accompanied the Judge, riding on horseback as her husband made his stated circuit to hold court, first on one side and then on the other side of the island.

An eventful portion of the life of this enterprising couple was that when Mr. Austin founded, and carried on to success, the Onomea Sugar Plantation, lying seven miles northward of the city of Hilo.

To Judge and Mrs. Austin were given six sons and one daughter who mourn the departure of a most loving and faithful mother, one whom to know was to love and honor. Three of their sons, Frank H. Austin, Stafford W. Austin,

and Ephraim W. Austin reside in California, while two sons, Herbert C. Austin and Jonathan C. Austin, and the daughter, Mrs. Harriet A. Baker, are living on Hawaii.

After her husband's death, which occurred in 1896, Mrs. Austin came to Honolulu and resided with a son and daughter in the Metropolis. Here for a time she served as a Deaconess of Central Union Church of which she was a member, and in which capacity she endeared herself to many of this large and growing church. She was well known, honored and loved by the residents of Hilo as well as by her many friends in Honolulu. Her's was a loving generous spirit, and whether on the plantation at Onomea, or in her home, either in Hilo or Honolulu, her heart and home were open to all who needed help or sympathy. She always looked upon the best side of all about her, and never failed to expect joy and happiness in every coming day.

Within a year her brother, Dr. Albert B. Clark, passed on to the further shore, and of the family of seven, but two sisters, Mrs. O. H. Gulick and Mrs. L. Severance remain to mourn their loss. For her, to live was Christ, to die was gain.

—O. H. G.

BOOK REVIEWS

PLAY IN MODERN LIFE.

Dr. Henry S. Curtis is one of the first living authorities on play. Although he is a young man he stands at the head of the present-day playground movement in America. Some years ago Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the distinguished English novelist, became interested in his work and invited him to England to introduce the gospel of the city playground into that country. Then he became director of the public playgrounds in Washington, D. C., where he served for years with great acceptance. At last Dr. Curtis has been led to put some of his large knowledge and experience into permanent form and has given the world two of the most indispensable educational books of the day. They should be in the hands of every up-to-date teacher.

Play and Recreation, issued last year, is a practical volume divided into four parts which discuss "Play in the Home and Its Environs," "Play at the Rural School," "Recreation in the Rural Community" and "The Rural Social Center." It is aimed, as these titles indicate, pri-

marily at rural conditions. It is written simply and is luminous with practical suggestions. Dr. Curtis is himself a product of country life and he knows both what that life needs in order to widen its horizon and fulfil its possibilities and how these needs may be met simply, inexpensively and effectively. No country school library can be complete without this book. It would pay our educational department to put one into every country school in the Territory. From the schools it should go into the homes. We in Hawaii have been talking about compulsory military training for all our youth but they need incalculably more just what this book suggests.

Education Through Play covers a much larger field than the foregoing and does it in a most thorough manner. Dr. Curtis' long experience in conducting institutes in all parts of the country, in Porto Rico and in Europe, has gifted him with the great qualities of simplicity, brevity, comprehensiveness and power to keep to essentials. In this book he covers the philosophy of play, its importance as a means of physical and intellectual training, play as a factor in character building, play in German, British and American schools, the rural and city aspects of play, its relation to the curriculum, school and college athletics, summer vacation play in its many features, training of play teachers, the school as a social center, and the like. The book, like its predecessor, is fascinating reading, suggestive, brimful of the results of experience and forms the very latest word upon this subject. It should be used as a text book in every normal school in the country, for no teacher can afford to be ignorant of what it sets forth so succinctly and with such attractive power.

* *Play and Recreation*, by Henry S. Curtis. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York and Chicago. 1914.

Education Through Play, by Henry S. Curtis. New York, the Macmillan Company. 1915.



DR. GRIFFIS' LATEST BOOK.*

This is a distinct contribution to popular literature on the history of our nation because it tends to correct mistaken judgment passed upon one of the presidents of the United States at a time when the passions of men which culminated in the civil war were at white heat and overwhelmed more than one patriot with denunciation. Millard Fil-

more was not a great man but he was a just man of high character, large ability and proved devotion to his country. In temperament he was not far removed from Abraham Lincoln. Both men believed the preservation of the Union to be the main concern and were ready for any compromise that would secure this end. The passing of the Fugitive Slave Bill was one step in this program of compromise and it fell to Millard Fillmore to sign it. He did so and historians agree that he thereby postponed the civil war for ten years. If the conflict had come at that early day these authorities hold that the Union would have been doomed. But the Fugitive Slave Law was execrated throughout the North, and justly so. And the opprobrium that it aroused was vented upon President Fillmore. Yet the law did more than any other one thing to crystalize anti-slavery sentiment and to unite the North. It was a necessary step in the training of a great people to stand together. Hence Millard Fillmore, living up to his duty as he saw it, helped toward the splendid end—the development of a united free people. Dr. Griffis rapidly sketches the other large services which this patriot rendered his country and leaves a picture of one more worthy American who should live in the grateful memory of his nation.

* Millard Fillmore, by William Elliot Griffis. Andrus & Church. Ithica, N. Y., 1915.

—D. S.

Central Union News

THE most important event at Central Union this past month, and indeed one of the most important events of the year, was the First Educational Council which convened in the Parish House on Friday evening, April ninth. The Council was called by the Committee on Religious Education for the purpose of considering the problems of "A Larger Educational Program for Central Union Church."

Seventy-five people, officers and teachers in the Bible School and other members of the church and congregation interested in the subject, sat down to a chowder supper which the Committee had arranged. At seven o'clock Professor MacCaughy called the meeting to order and after stating the object of the Council and announcing the general topic of the evening called on Mr. Ebersole for an

address on "The Aim and Scope of Religious Education—with Special Reference to our Local Problem."

Mr. Ebersole's address:

Let me say, first of all, Religious Education is not something new. It is not an attempt to set aside the long established lines of religious training with some new scheme of activities. The regular church service, the Sunday School, the Men's Organizations, the Women's Organizations, The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Young People's Society will undoubtedly continue to be, as they are now, the principal agencies for cultivating—for keeping alive and effective the religious aspirations, the religious impulse and purpose in the hearts and lives of the people.

Whatever Religious Education does is done *through* these organizations and others which it may find necessary, but not *without* them. As the Master said of His work when comparing it to what had gone before: "Think not that I came to destroy the law and the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil." So we might say of Religious Education: "It comes not to set aside or do away with the already existing agencies, but to perfect and supplement (where necessary) these agencies so that religion may be more thoroughly taught, and more generally practiced." In other words Religious Education is an *aim* and not a scheme or organization.

The aim of Religious Education, in the simplest terms, is (a) to provide instruction in the Bible, and (b) to furnish training in the spirit and habit of Christian service,—to every individual in the community.

To be truly *religious* a person must know God and be willing to give himself unselfishly to the service of his fellow men.

Therefore, Religious Education must meet these two needs, (1) It must see to it that every one is given the opportunity, through a study of the Bible, to know God; and (2) It must direct the good impulses which such a knowledge awakens into lines of useful service.

The principal point to be noted in this definition is that Religious Education concerns itself with *every individual* in the community.

It is, as you see, a much broader term than Sunday School or Y. M. C. A. or Men's League or Endeavor Society. Each of these organizations concerns itself more particularly with a special class or group. But Religious Education is concerned with all and stands related to

every one of these and to all other agencies in the community that seek to teach religion or to influence people to live right.

Religious Education is a program and not a particular process. This will be made clearer if we will consider for a moment the *method* by which Religious Education does its work.

Religious Education undertakes:

1. To study the religious needs of the community. Get acquainted with the people. Learn what their needs are.
2. To find out just what the organizations now at work are doing.
3. To improve and perfect the work of these organizations so that each will cover adequately its part of the whole field.
4. To organize, if necessary, new lines of work to meet any needs not otherwise provided for.
5. To co-ordinate all of these into one harmonious whole.

Among all the agencies now at work in the church for the Religious training of the youth the Sunday School for many years has been and no doubt always will be the most important. This, then, is our starting point in the building up of a larger Educational Program for the community and for the church. There is no substitute for the Sunday School. It may be improved, its work may be supplemented with other related lines of work, but it must ever be the principal agency both for the instruction and training of the children and the youth of the community.

Just as in general education, the foundation is laid in the public schools, and whatever else accomplished in higher education is dependent upon the effectiveness of the work done in these lower grades, so in Religious Education the church must see to it first of all that the different departments in its Bible School are providing just the instruction and training which the children at the different ages require. It will help us, I think, in our discussion of this whole problem of Religious Education, if we will think of our work as being the counterpart of the Public Schools which provide for general education.

The church has to provide a system of schools in religion to correspond to the system of Public Schools and Colleges which now care for the general education of the youth of the land. Until the church does do this, our Educational system is incomplete. The two systems of schools together will furnish the only

adequate educational system for a democracy.

On the one side we have erected a system of public schools reaching from the kindergarten to the great universities, with state support and secular leadership. We must complete the arch of our educational system by erecting on the other side an equally efficient system of church schools, reaching from the cradle roll, through the graded Sunday Schools, to the great Christian Universities with church support and religious leadership. The proper correlation of these two systems will give us the only solution.

As yet, our part of the arch is incomplete. We provide, in the Bible School, for the lower grades and when once we have proper equipment and when we have still further perfected our methods of teaching it ought not to be possible for a boy or girl in the community to grow up without receiving some instruction in the Bible and some training in Christian service.

But beyond the Bible School all is still disorganized. Excellent work is being done in that field, as we all know, by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., but the leaders in these organizations are the most keenly conscious of the inadequacy of their work and in recent years are turning more and more to the church again, urging it to undertake in some systematic way the religious training of the young men and young women, as well as the adults of the community. The Home Department of the Bible School reaches some few people, while the men's and women's and young people's classes which we have been carrying on have, we know, accomplished considerable good.

What is needed, and what in fact is being taken up in some of the cities on the mainland, is a *Community School of Religion* which shall provide *adequately* for the Religious Education of *all the people* in the community not taken care of by the Bible School, and at the same time give opportunity and encouragement for further study to all who complete the work of the Bible School, just as in general education the College furnishes opportunity for higher education to the graduates of the High School.

And then as the keystone to the whole arch there should be incorporated in the University a *Graduate School of Religion*. Just as now we have graduate schools of Law, of Medicine, of Science, and of Engineering, so there should be, and I believe will be some day, a graduate school of Religion, organized on the

broad basis of religion as a life interest and as a vocation for which professional training is offered.

Dr. Henry F. Cope, General Secretary of the Religious Education Association, in a recent number of "Religious Education", sets forth very clearly the purposes of such a school.

"To bring to the study of religion, as a fact in human history, as a form of social activity, and as a philosophy of life, the same exact and thorough research and study as is now given to the other great departments of human interest. To place the scientific study of religion on a level of interest and efficiency with other sciences.

"To set all religious vocations in unity and to present them with due dignity to youth.

"Properly to recognize and thus to emphasize the place of religion in human life and affairs.

"To find a common plane for the scientific study of all faiths and thus conserve the permanent values of all religions in the world.

"To offer to all religious leaders and workers professional training as thorough, broad and functional as that which is given for other leading professions.

"To train in one institution all workers, whether in the churches or outside, who devote their lives to the realization of the religious ideal in human society.

"To afford the very best facilities possible for all investigations and research studies in religion."

I want to take up later and explain somewhat fully, the possibilities and plans of a Community School of Religion, but let us first consider the Bible School to see what if any lines of work are needed to further strengthen and perfect the Bible School part of the Educational Arch.

We shall not take time tonight to discuss the organization of the Bible School. We shall take it for granted that that is understood by all, nor is this the time to consider the *regular* work in these departments. Our topic tonight is "*A Larger Educational Program for Central Union Church.*" We want to consider what more can be done than we are now doing to make the work of the Bible School still more effective. In other words what are *some of the next forward steps* which should be taken in connection with the Bible School.

We have listed *six* of these, some of them have already been decided upon, several already partially inaugurated, and the others have been or are now being considered.

We have asked different ones to speak on these points and in short three minute statements to tell us just what advantage will be gained by each.

1. Unit Teacher-Training Courses—Prof. Charles T. Fitts.
2. Systematic Training in Missionary Service—Mrs. P. L. Weaver.
3. A Supervisor of Expressional Work—Mrs. Lilla G. Marshall.
4. Organized Classes for the Boys and Girls of the Intermediate and Senior Department—Mr. Charles F. Loomis.
5. A Mother's Class—Mrs. D. L. Withington.

Now, just a word in closing about a Community School of Religion, which I feel is very much needed in this city, and which it seems to me we should plan to inaugurate just as soon as we get that New Educational Building about which Mr. Super is going to tell us in a few minutes.

Its *purpose* would be two-fold:

1. To provide instruction and training for Sunday School teachers and other religious workers of the city.
2. To stimulate interest in and afford opportunity for Bible study and training in various forms of social service for the men and women of the churches and of the community.

The Plan of Organization found most satisfactory where it can be done, is to put the school under the supervision of a Religious Education Committee of the Inter-Church Federation with a representative from each of the co-operating churches. The very nature of the work demands that it should be organized upon a broad community basis. Better courses can be offered, a better faculty of teachers can be secured, and the results will be so much greater and more satisfactory than if each church undertook to do this work for itself. When we get the new building we want, we should offer it to the Inter-Church Federation to be used for such a school.

Time of Meeting. In Des Moines, Ia., and in Kansas City where such schools have been conducted most successfully, the school meets every Monday night from October to May, a period of thirty weeks. The program begins at 7:30 and closes promptly at nine o'clock. From 7:30 to 8:15 all assemble in the main auditorium and listen to a brief address or lecture upon some vital biblical or religious topic, some missionary, or social service.

(Continued on page 113.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS HANDED
TO THE PRESIDENT, YUAN SHI-KAI,
BY MR. HIOKI, THE JAPANESE MIN-
ISTER, ON JANUARY 18, 1915.

I.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government being desirous of maintaining the general peace in Eastern Asia and further strengthening the friendly relations and good neighborhood existing between the two nations, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. The Chinese Government engages to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions, which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the province of Shantung.

Article 2. The Chinese Government engages that within the Province of Shantung and along its coast no territory or island will be ceded or leased to a third Power under any pretext.

Article 3. The Chinese Government consents to Japan's building a railway from Chefoo or Lungkou to join the Kiaochow-Chinanfu Railway.

Article 4. The Chinese Government engages, in the interest of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open by herself as soon as possible certain important cities and towns in the Province of Shantung as Commercial Ports. What places are to be opened are to be jointly decided upon in a separate agreement.

II.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, since the Chinese Government has always acknowledged the special position enjoyed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. The two contracting Parties mutually agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the term of lease of the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to the period of 99 years.

Article 2. Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia shall have the right to lease or own land required either for erecting suitable buildings for trade and manufacture or for farming.

Article 3. Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and to engage in business and in manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

Article 4. The Chinese Government agrees to grant to Japanese subjects the right of opening the mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. As regarding what mines shall be opened, they shall be decided upon jointly.

Article 5. The Chinese Government agrees that in respect of the (two) cases mentioned herein below the Japanese Government's consent shall be first obtained before action is taken:

(a) Whenever permission is granted to the subject of a third Power to build a railway or to make a loan with a third Power for the purpose of building a railway in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

(b) Whenever a loan is to be made with a third Power pledging the local taxes of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia as security.

Article 6. The Chinese Government agrees that if the Chinese Government employs political, financial or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Japanese Government shall first be consulted.

Article 7. The Chinese Government agrees that the control and management of the Kirin-Changchun railway shall be handed over to the Japanese Government for a term of 99 years, dating from the signing of this Agreement.

III.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, seeing that Japanese financiers and the Hanyehping Company have close relations with each other at present and desiring that the common interests of the two nations shall be advanced, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. The two contracting Parties mutually agree that when the opportune moment arrives the Hanyehping Company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations, and they further agree that without the previous consent of Japan, China shall not by her own act dispose of the rights and property of whatsoever nature of the said Company nor cause the said Company to dispose freely of the same.

Article 2. The Chinese Government agrees that all mines in the neighborhood of those owned by the Hanyehping Company shall not be permitted, without the consent of the said Company, to be worked by other persons outside of the said Company; and further agree that if it is desired to carry out any undertaking which, it is apprehended, may directly or indirectly affect the interests of the said Company, the consent of the said Company shall first be obtained.

IV.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government with the object of effectively preserving the territorial integrity of China agree to the following special articles:

The Chinese Government engages not

to cede or lease to a third Power any harbor or bay or island along the coast of China.

V.

Article 1. The Chinese Central Government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs.

Article 2. Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in the interior of China shall be granted the right of owning land.

Article 3. Inasmuch as the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government have had many cases of dispute between Japanese and Chinese police to settle, cases which caused no little misunderstanding, it is for this reason necessary that the police departments of important places (in China) shall be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or that the police departments of these places shall employ numerous Japanese, so that they may at the same time help to plan for the improvement of the Chinese police service.

Article 4. China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say 50% or more of what is needed by the Chinese Government or that there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.

Article 5. China agrees to grant to Japan the right of constructing a railway connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang, another line between Nanchang and Hangchow, and another between Nanchang and Chaochow.

Article 6. If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways and construct harbor-works (including dockyard) in the Province of Fukien, Japan shall be first consulted.

Article 7. China agrees that Japanese subjects shall have the right to propagate Buddhism in China.



ARE THEY HONEST?

In Waimea, Kauai, we called to see the principal of the Japanese private school. We were ushered to the principal's office; no one was there, so our guide left us and went off to call the principal. Sitting down to await his coming we noticed in this office, exposed to full view on the top of the desk, several piles of money, silver dollars, half and quarter dollars, and a pile of loose change, in all amounting probably to \$50. Window and door were wide open and nearly 200 children were at play, not a few of them within easy reach of the money, yet it seemed that no one thought it necessary to hide it.

—F. S. S.

Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

THE ALLIES ALLIED AGAINST LIQUOR.

FROM the attitude of England, Russia, France, the so-called allies toward the liquor traffic, we are reminded of what Milton said concerning the poor fellow he saw who

"Lay vanquished, rolling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded though immortal."

From the days of Noah till now, the liquorites have maintained with tremendous emphasis that prohibition spells financial ruin. No nation can thrive without its revenue. No municipality dare expel it or curtail it and hope to pay its debts. Never a liquor election occurs anywhere but what this "fake" argument is advanced by the booze barkers. It was boldly published and persistently advocated in our 1910 plebescite. Even people who should have known better succumbed in large numbers to the specious logic of this hoary headed lying syllogism.

Now comes Russia and with one dash of the pen the whole Muscovited liquor business, with its annual revenue of \$500,000,000 plus, is laid on the cooling board. And that, too, at a time when the empire is engaged in the greatest war of all history! What happened to Russia? Did the ship of state go on the financial rocks? Not for one moment. The Comptroller of the Treasury announces that so great has been the improvement in the financial (to say nothing of the moral) conditions of the people, he is able to meet the immense war expenses easily. Here is a hard jolt for the world's liquor traffic. Never a frost in autumn cut down the flowers with a deadlier sweep than does the Czar's ukase lay low the specious "revenue" lies on the liquor gang.

Here follow the exact words of Hon. M. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in an authorized press report recently published:

"It is difficult for foreigners to realize how great are Russia's economic resources, and how much greater they have become since the promulgation of that humanitarian prohibition law which is felt by the Russian people themselves not as a restriction, but as an inestimable boon conferred upon them by their provi-

dent monarch. The productivity of every class of workman in Russia has already increased by from thirty to fifty per cent., and I need hardly point out to you what that one act connotes in a population of 170,000,000, to say nothing of the cessation of the waste which formerly accompanied and followed the consumption of alcohol."

It was shortly after this report was published that Hon. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Empire, referring to this wonderful statement of Mr. Bark, in an address to the British Parliament, uttered these burning words, containing one of the deadliest death blows ever hurled into the face of the liquor traffic:

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink."

"I have a growing conviction, based on accumulating evidence, that nothing but root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail in dealing with the evil. I believe it is the general feeling that if we are to settle German militarism, we must first of all settle with the drink."

And previous to Lloyd George's address as above stated and at an earlier stage in the European struggle, Hon. M. Ribot, French Minister of Finance, gave out this statement to the people of sunny France at the time when the Chamber passed a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absinthe:

"Everyone will admit that it is necessary to protect the French race against the dangers which face the nation from alcoholism. If the Chamber stops at the suppression of absinthe it will not have gone far enough. There must be a reform of the legislation on all alcoholic liquors. This question will be forced on all governments consequent on the enormous evils flowing from alcohol. It is not a financial question only, it is a great moral question in which the interests of the nation are concerned. The government asks that the Chamber will take steps such as will do honor to itself and the nation."

We have, therefore, in the above one hope, the final deathblow given to the lying logic of the liquorites regarding the necessity of the traffic for the sake of the revenue or for the sake of good business. Never again shall this miserable ghastly ghost be trotted out and made to do its dastardly work of dread

at the time of an election on the liquor traffic. It is dead and gone for aye and aye. Thank God!

JOHN W. WADMAN,
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii.

♦♦♦

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

March 21, 1915, to April 20, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 26.50
A. M. A.	40.50
Annual Meeting	16.50
Beretania Settlement	192.25
Board Building Fund	4,025.00
Chinese Work	20.00
English-Portuguese Work	50.00
Filipino Work	280.00
Hawaii General Fund	39.75
Invested Funds (Bal.)	3,632.90
Japanese Work	80.00
Kohala Girls' School	75.00
Kauai General Fund	4,052.75
Kalaupapa Church	10.00
Maui General Fund	100.00
Ministerial Relief Fund	148.40
Oahu General Fund	685.80
Sunday School Work	600.00
	\$14,075.35

EXPENDITURES.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 389.70
Beretania Settlement	246.64
Coan Land	100.30
Chinese Work	\$ 27.25
Salaries	428.00
	455.25
Educa.-Social Work....	\$ 30.00
Salaries	265.00
	295.00
English-Portuguese Wrk	\$ 65.75
Salaries	805.00
	870.75
Filipino Work	5.00
General Fund	\$ 40.00
Salaries	286.10
	326.10
Hawaiian Work	\$ 38.45
Salaries	710.75
	749.20
Japanese Work	\$264.35
Salaries	847.00
	1,111.35
Lahainaluna Ed. Fund	27.50
Office Expense	17.65
Preachers Training Fund	10.00
Sunday School Work	207.70
	\$ 4,812.14
Excess of Receipts over Exp...	\$ 9,263.21
Cash on hand April 20, 1915...	8,103.74

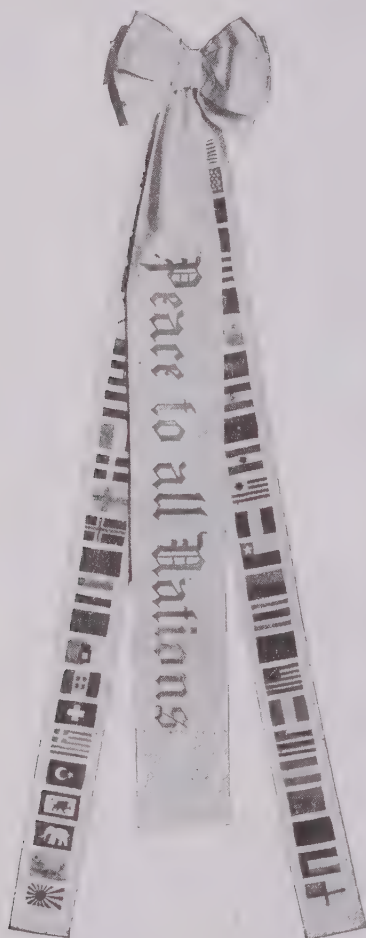
♦♦♦

I'M AN AMERICAN.

A missionary from Japan passing through this city spoke in Japanese to a Japanese boy. The little fellow objecting, threw back his shoulders and said in good English, "I'm an American."

The International Peace Flag

May 18th, the day of the opening of the Hague Peace Congress in 1899, has come to be generally observed as Peace Day in the schools of many lands, and the Sunday nearest that date is made in many churches the occasion of discussing the subject of peace under the principles taught by Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace.



In the present war the world has gone mad, but those who have kept a level head have never had a more suitable opportunity for bringing those principles to the attention of the public.

The Friend, having devoted much energy to the cause of peace in this present year, especially through its Peace Pageant and two issues so largely devoted to it, is not following its annual custom of preparing a Peace Supplement for use in the schools and churches, but we commend the observance of the day, and are glad to announce an increasing observance of it.

In this time when the nations are rending each other, let the International Peace Flag be emphasized as embodying the ideal which must be set up again. Let the children in the schools exercise their artistic talents in needlework or on the blackboard and drawing paper in reproducing in color the flag of which a picture is here given. It has three long pennants suspended from

a rosette of white ribbon. On two of these fifty miniature flags may be sewed or painted, so that white is around and between them all. To reproduce on the center ribbon in fancy type the motto, "Peace to all Nations," will give fine practice in the art of lettering.



BOYS' DAY.

The fifth day of the fifth month in Japan is Boys' Day, when proud parents raise upon the flagpole a bright colored paper fish, made like a bag, which fills in the breeze and struggles against the wind like fish, which, made like a bag, fills in the "Koi nobori." Its original significance is that the family has been blessed during the year by the advent of a husky baby boy.

The custom was too good, however, to be restricted only to such homes. Families having boys, whatever their age, join in the celebration, often having a regular string of fish, from large ones, eight or ten feet long, to tiny ones of two feet or more in length, and the bright colored fish, leaping and darting in the wind, give a vivacious touch to the landscape, which, added to their beautiful suggestion, make it a gala day custom of high attractiveness.

Through the advocacy of Mr. Ed. Towse, a number of American residents of Honolulu observed this custom by flying a Koi over their homes this May. Let it be an annual feature. Why should we not borrow from our neighbor nations customs of such beauty?—F. S. S.

The Feminine Viewpoint

The Manoa Woman's Co-operative League maintains a weekly girls' sewing class with an average attendance of fifty-seven; a boys' club of twenty-seven, and a non-sectarian Sunday night meeting. These facts were furnished Mayor Lane to substantiate a request for financial assistance in providing chairs. Mayor Lane expressed himself as heartily in accord with this branch of social service work and referred the matter to the supervisors. In using the new school house for their meetings, the women of Manoa are falling in with the increasingly popular plan of making school buildings social service centers. Mrs. A. L. Andrews and Mrs. F. E. Steere are president and secretary, respectively, of the Manoa Co-operative League.



Members of the Outdoor Circle have gone on record as unanimously favoring the Irwin site for the federal building. In a letter to Hon. Byron R. Newton, as-

sistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of the public buildings, the women declare that nine-tenths of the public and semi-public bodies of Honolulu favor the civic center site. The letter is signed by Mrs. F. J. Lowrey and Mrs. W. L. Moore, president and secretary of the circle.



The al fresco fete with which the College Club celebrated the anniversary of its founding, was one of the most charming affairs ever given in Honolulu. The Greek legends of Diana and Narcissus were told in tableaux and dance, the natural amphitheater on the beautiful grounds surrounding the F. A. Baldwin home furnishing the setting. Honolulu is more and more eschewing stuffy indoor entertainments in favor of those in the glorious out-of-doors.



Impetus to the movement for a cleaner and more beautiful Honolulu was given at a recent "get-together" luncheon of Out-Door Circle members at the Country Club. It was the largest gathering of women members of any one club ever assembled in Hawaii and was called to review the past, discuss the present and gain inspiration for the future. The hibiscus, soon to be named Honolulu's official flower, was featured in a highly decorative scheme. The "Outdoor Circle" variety, a product of the plant skill of Valentine Holt, was seen by many for the first time. It is a beautiful cream-white blossom. Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, the progressive president of the circle, outlined the work which in breadth of scope and actual achievement far exceeds that of most civic welfare bodies.

Miss Frances Lawrence, who originated the movement and named the circle, was the guest of honor at the luncheon. In a brief speech of acknowledgment, she said in part:

"We who work with little children can appreciate better than anyone else the relation of environment to the physical and moral welfare of the people. We know that every disease-breeding rubbish barrel you get rid of; every damp, dark lane you let sunshine into, every street you widen, every tree you plant; every play center you create; every cottage you substitute for a tenement is adding actual pounds and inches to the stature of our children. We have weights and measures to compute the physical gain, but only the next generation can compute the spiritual gain."



A Y.W.C.A. Summer Camp is an al-

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just
HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

luring possibility for the approaching hot weather season. The generosity of Mrs. W. F. Frear, the association president, in offering her cottage at the Peninsula insures not only the practicability of the plan, but an added attractiveness. While beach and mountain homes are numerous in the vicinity of Honolulu and their owners notably generous, there are large numbers of business girls who even in vacation time are forced to make semi-public arrangements and are thus continually out of touch with the more intimate and restful atmosphere of a private home.

The proposed Summer Camp will be delightfully informal in character, and while offering almost every privilege of a real home, the outing will be something to be bought and paid for and will thus involve no embarrassing obligations.

The board will be made as cheap as possible, and it is hoped that a conference with the railroad will result in special rates. If the plan is successful there will doubtless be many who will go back and forth from town every day, although the camp will obviously be more attractive to those with vacation time on their hands.

The army has generously offered to loan tents and cots, making possible the entertainment of an indefinite number.

The fact that Miss Anderson is to be in charge of the camp during July and August insures an attractive program of swimming, tennis and other out-of-door features.

♦♦♦

CENTRAL UNION NEWS

(Continued from page 109.)

vice theme. From 8:15 to 9 each class meets in its assigned room for the lesson of the evening.

Courses. Any subject for which there is need or for which there is sufficient demand. At Des Moines they have a faculty of eighteen and two years ago when I visited them they offered fourteen different courses including:

I. Bible Courses.

1. Old Testament.
2. New Testament.
3. Life of Christ.

II. Departmental.

1. For Teachers of Beginners.
2. For Teachers of Primary Pupils.
3. For Teachers of Intermediate Boys.
4. For Teachers of Intermediate Girls.
5. For Teachers of Senior Classes.

Duncan's Gymnasium

258 Beretania Ave.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
FOR MEN AND BOYS

Classes: \$7.00 Per Month—
3 Lessons per Week.

Private Instruction \$20.00 per
Month—3 Lessons per Week

*Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Highest References.*

Silva's Toggery

♦♦♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦♦♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦♦♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

**DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET**

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

**BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.**

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

6. For Teachers of Adult Classes.
- III. *Professional.*
1. Child Psychology and Pedagogy.
 2. Story Telling.
 3. Boy Training.
 4. Sunday School Supervision and Management.

During the year there were given ten lectures on Biblical subjects; ten lectures on Psychology, Pedagogy, and History of Religion; ten lectures on Organization and Management of the Sunday School.

At Winnetaka, Illinois, they included in their weekly program courses in Missions:

The Message of the Prophets.
The Story and Work of Paul.
The Religious Message of the Great Poets.

Public Speaking.

An enrollment fee is charged. Credits are given and at the completion of courses diplomas are granted.

Now of course we should not attempt so elaborate a program, we could not at first at least. We haven't the people here to offer all these courses or give all these lectures, but we do not know what talent lies about unused until we make a thoro hunt for it, and surely, in an attractive building with well ventilated, well-lighted roomy rooms in which to meet, with the best teachers the city can furnish, such courses even here in Honolulu would enlist a larger number of people in Bible Study and in training for service who are entirely neglecting these vital matters now. Wouldn't it be tremendously worth while to have a part in the inauguration of such a community effort for the study and practice of religion. If we don't do it, it probably won't be done.

But of course to carry out this Larger Educational Program which we have outlined here this evening we must have that new building, and I here yield the floor to Mr. Super, who is prepared to discuss that part of the evening's topic with us.

The second address was given by Mr. Super on "Modern Bible School Equipment, with suggestions as to the New Educational Building for Central Union Church." Mr. Super pointed out how the change from the old International Uniform System of Lessons to the Graded System now in use in most Sunday Schools called for a different type of Sunday School Building. With stereopticon he showed plans of some of the best Bible School buildings in the states. At the conclusion of his address he showed

New Testament alike are full of books intensively alive, written in a way that overcomes time and space, and makes us akin with the writers.

In the Bible we have a great literature. The tale is told of an English poet who

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.

Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

House Moving—Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

some tentative floor plans for an Educa-
tional Building such as would be required
to carry out this Larger Educational Pro-
gram at Central Union Church.

Dr. Scudder in the closing address em-
phasized the far-reaching significance of
the movement which is being launched
and pointed out other ways in which
such a plant as is proposed could
be used in a broad and helpful way in the
community. One of the first things we
should want to organize would be a
School of Music with a competent di-
rector of Music in charge. Such an audi-
torium as this building would furnish
would enable the church to make large
use of religious and Biblical Motion Pic-
tures, not only in connection with the
Bible School, but in the Sunday service.
Such an auditorium could and should be
planned so as to be adapted to the pres-
entation of Biblical scenes and the train-
ing of our youth in Dramatic Expression.

Before adjournment the following res-
olutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—

1. That it is the sense of this meeting
that the Church should at once take steps
toward securing a building and equip-
ment adapted to the carrying out of such
a program of religious Education as has
been outlined this evening.

2. That an early meeting of the Board
of Trustees be requested to consider this
matter.



EVENTS.

February.

22. William Johnston, Pacific Coast tennis
champion, and Henry Breck, inter-collegiate
champion, arrive to take part in tennis tourna-
ment, an interesting feature of the Mid-Pacific
Carnival.....S. S. Great Northern in record
run from San Francisco arrives with big ex-
cursion party.....Dr. Purley A. Baker, National
leader of Anti-Saloon League, arrives for visit
of several weeks.

23. Japanese school authorities hold conven-
tion and decide to teach more American sub-
jects, including history and geography.

24. Mrs. H. F. Rude and Mrs. Miles Bell,
members of Great Northern excursion party,
meet death in auto accident on trip from Hilo
to volcano.....John F. Haley, local news-
paper man, nominated by President Wilson to
position of collector of internal revenue, suc-
ceeding Chas. A. Cottrill.....J. Walter Doyle
chosen publicity man for Hawaii at exposition.

27. Peace Pageant, postponed one week on
account of rain, is big success at Alexander
Field. Carnival closes this day.

31. Bishop E. H. Hughes, of California,
brings to close annual Methodist conference.
.....Dr. Purley A. Baker addresses mass-
meeting in opera house; one thousand promise
to fight liquor in Hawaii.

March.

3. President signs Honolulu Federal Build-
ing bill; more than a million dollars appro-
priated.

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO. FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA STOVES
 GLASSWARE REFRIGERATORS
 SILVERWARE KITCHEN
 CUTLERY UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN

Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.

Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

5. Exposition management appropriates \$2,000 for expenses in connection with San Francisco-Honolulu, transpacific yacht race. Planned to start at San Francisco and finish off Diamond Head.....Philip D. Armour III and bride arrive on honeymoon; extensively entertained by society.....Percy Marks, "opal king" of Australia, passes through port with opals to the value of \$100,000 for Exposition.Prominent citizens gather at Honolulu School for Boys to review year's work; splendid progress shown.....Senate holdover educational committee praises work of H. W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction.

6. Iowa button factory, through visiting representative, announces plan to establish a factory here; shells to come from the Gilbert Islands.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Jack London, sojourning in Islands, lease Waikiki place for three months.

8. House of Representatives passes resolution commending faithfulness of Capt. Henri Berger, Hawaii's veteran band-master.

10. Marriage of Mrs. Henrietta E. Sullivan of Honolulu and Representative George H. Huddy, of Hilo, first to take place in Palace. Ceremony in Throne Room of Hawaiian Royalty.....Supervisor Arnold at meeting of board boosts playgrounds, declaring juveniles more important to Honolulu than streets. Mrs. Theodore Richards speaker for Children's Aid and Free Kindergarten Association.

12. Queen Liliuokalani entertains Mr. and Mrs. Jack London at morning concert.....Jas. Yuan, nephew of Yuan Shi-kai, president of Republic of China, in Honolulu for brief visit, returning to China after course at Columbia University.....Miss Marie Weidinger, of Berlin, enroute to China, passenger on Tenyo Maru; making long trip to be married in China.

15. Young Chinese hold eloquent sessions throughout city in denunciation of alleged injustice inflicted by Japan.....Annual report of Leahi Home commended, anti-tuberculosis work compares favorably with that on mainland.....Proposed social legislation topic of absorbing interest at meeting of Men's League in Central Union Church.....Former Governor Frear, Judge Whitney and others speak.....Women of Manoa valley hold alfresco exercises dedicating park in district; christened "Kanuanele", in memory of Hawaiian princess.

16. Bertram E. Nixon, son of late Senator Nixon, brings bride to Hawaii.....Emergency Hospital plans are approved by officials of city, Queen's Hospital and Palama Settlement; Hospital to be an adjunct of Queen's Hospital and city dispensary work to be under control of Palama.

19.—Congratulatory dinner given by trustees of Christian Church to architects, contractors and others who assisted in building the beautiful new bungalow church on Kewalo street.

20.—Jitney bus service to be installed in Honolulu.

22.—Geo. R. Carter elected chairman of War Relief Committee of Hawaii, succeeding W. R. Castle, resigned. Relief fund started by The Friend swelled to over \$65,000.

25.—U. S. Submarine F-4 sinks in Honolulu Harbor; crew of twenty-one men imprisoned. Rescue work begun immediately.

SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.

Kukui Jewelry Mounted
in 14 Karat Gold

LATEST DESIGNS
 IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED

113 Hotel St.

HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL
PAINTING

BY

TOM SHARP

SIGNOGRAPHIST
 SCENIC ARTIST
 AND DESIGNER

A Sign from the SHARP SIGN SHOP
 will promote trade.
 Telephone 1697

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroege and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianos Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.

Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.

Opposite Catholic Church.

ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

S. STEPHENSON

HOUSE, SIGN AND
DECORATIVE

Painting

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
Graining and Polishing
Wall Tinting and Frescoing

—::—

137 and 139 King Street.

Telephone 1726. Honolulu, T. H.

GOOD YEAR TIRES

Automobiles, Motor Trucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

“MONOGRAM”

OILS AND GREASES

“Nature's perfect lubricant”

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO.,
LIMITED

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✻ ✻ Rugs and Curtains ✻ ✻

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

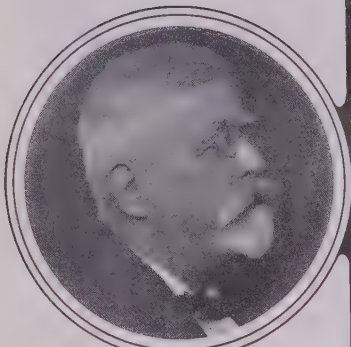
—::—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.

Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.

C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

AMONG THOSE
"PRESENT
IN SPIRIT"
at the
COUSINS'
RE-UNION



GEORGE N. WILCOX



LUCY CAROLINE ANDREWS

MRS. MARY T.
CASTLE HITCHCOCK

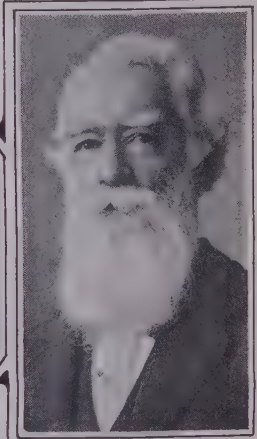
T. MUNSON COAN, M.D.

REV.
SAMUEL LEE CONDEMRS. MILLCENT P.
SMITH WATERHOUSE

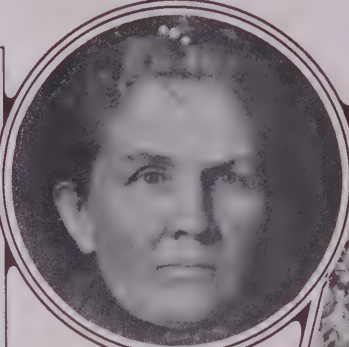
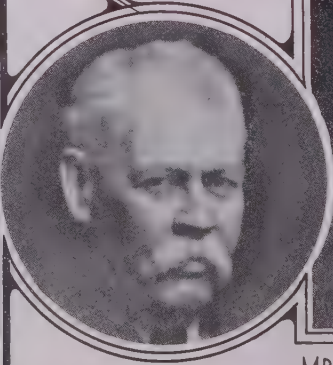
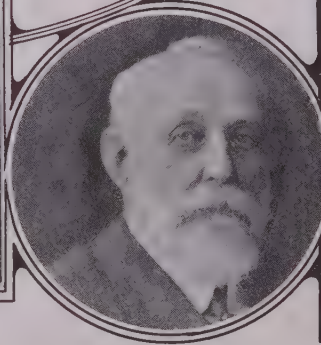
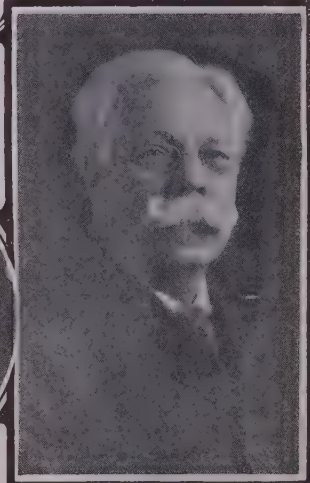
MRS. ELIZABETH JUDD WILDER



MRS. SERENO E. BISHOP



FREDERICK SWARTZ LYMAN

MRS. JULIETTE COOKE
ATHERTONGENERAL THEODORE
F. FORBES (RETIRED)MRS. CLARA M.
ROWELL DOLEMRS. ELLEN
ARMSTRONG WEAVERMRS. EMILY ALEXANDER
BALDWINMRS. MARY WOOD
TINKER HARVEYWILLIAM
ANDREWSMRS. HARRIET K.
RICHARDS CLARKWILLIAM HYDE
RICE

JUSTIN E. EMERSON, M.D.

THE FRIEND

The Honolulu Bible Training School which has completed ten years of service



HONOLULU

June, 1915

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY

MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and
PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY,
BANKERS.
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your
Calling Cards
and
Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

Crane's
Linen Lawn
The Correct Writing
Paper

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, JUNE, 1915.

No. 6

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

F. W. Damon Miss E. V. Warinner

Paul Super Vaughan MacCaughy

A. A. Ebersole William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

DR. ROBERT DAY WILLIAMS.

THE FRIEND is happy to in-
troduce to its readers Dr.
Williams, the new Principal
of Mills School, a short ac-
count of whose life, together with some
data concerning Mrs. Williams are
found on another page. Two years ago
the same position was offered to Dr.
Williams but at that time he was tied
down at Pomona College by special work
which he felt obligated to finish. Now
that the splendid addition of \$1,100,000
to the endowment of the college has been
secured he has felt free to accept the
principalship here. As his life story shows,
Dr. Williams has had a very varied
experience for one so young and brings
with him the impress of an unusual num-
ber of leading mainland universities. A
lover of athletics, a friend of boys, at
home in the movement of extending
higher educational advantages to the peo-
ple, conversant with popular teaching of
the Bible and with Settlement work, at
the same time sufficiently proficient in



DR. WILLIAMS.

both the natural sciences and philosophy
to have been an instructor in one and as-
sistant professor in the other, and now
at the head of the department of psychol-
ogy and education in his college, he
brings to his present position a rare com-
bination of qualities valuable in an edu-
cational leader. The Pomona, Univer-
sity of California and Yale alumni asso-
ciations of Hawaii will heartily welcome
him to their fellowship. He will find
large scope for all his powers in the
strenuous higher life of this community
while the growing influence of the Mid-
Pacific Institute will make ever increas-
ing demands upon his resources. We are
glad to call attention also to the fine
equipment for service which Mrs. Will-
iams possesses. Honolulu will enlist all
her energies in as many spheres as she
will have strength and time to enter. It
is a pleasure to welcome to our Terri-
tory two co-workers of such high
promise.



SUNDAY MOVIES.

Those conversant with public opinion
believe that the movement for permitting

motion picture theaters in Honolulu
to give shows on Sunday evenings has
the backing of the people. Whether this
belief accords with the truth or not can
only be ascertained by a popular vote.
This method of testing out the question
was suggested to the legislature but did
not receive the support even of a com-
mittee recommendation. While there is
considerable opposition to Sunday mov-
ies, especially among church people, it is
certain that a number of Christians fa-
vor the innovation. It is a good thing
that Honolulu has had upon this question
no hard and fast division following the
line of church and non-church. It is
also unfortunate that our community is
without the advantage which organized
labor sentiment in support of any move-
ment to cut down Sunday work to the
minimum affords. Our Territorial Sun-
day laws are woefully weak from the
point of view of the modern labor move-
ment. The breaking down of restric-
tions safeguarding rest on Sunday is to
be laid at the door of our sugar planta-
tions, which are so largely controlled by
church people. Hence it is natural that
such an agitation as that on behalf of
the moving picture shows, engineered
tho it was by the showmen who wanted
the profits should succeed. Opposition
of the church people was sure to be dis-
counted. There are therefore several
very comforting reflections in view of
the licensing of Sunday movies. The
first is that they will probably keep very
few from attending church. The sec-
ond is that the showmen are quite likely
to find them not over remunerative in
the long run. The third is that they may
lead to the use by the churches on Sun-
day evenings of films of the highest re-
ligious and educational value in their
own buildings. Furthermore they will
take their place in the great scheme of
forcing men to make moral choices
rather than wholesale prohibitions. Life
today demands more than ever before
that every person learn to discriminate
between the use and abuse of many of the
things that the churches of fifty or a hun-
dred years ago were wont to tabu in toto,

as for example cards, theaters, dancing, amusements, fiction and the like which present themselves now to men as challenges to their moral reason. They are good or bad according to certain definite conditions of which each man is able, or should be able, to make a moral judgment. If cards are played with a stake or to excess they are wrong. If the drama enacted in a theater is impure, to attend is morally bad. Sunday movies take their place in this category. If they are a social menace through infringing upon the rest day which labor requires or because they exhibit indecent pictures or keep people from better things, to say no to them personally is the dictate of a good conscience. In the long run they will help train the community to righteousness by their appeal to every man to apply to them his moral judgment. Finally they will challenge the churches to devise new means to bring men under the influence of the gospel. As Paul implies in one of his passages, where evil abounds there is a tremendous incitement to righteousness to get busy and abound also. Let Christians go to it and make their evening services more winsome, if they are determined to meet in the evening. If every church member would get to work to attend church in the evening and to bring some friend with him, in other words, if he would support the evening service loyally, the churches would have little worry over Sunday movies.



NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

One of our visiting congressmen before the Men's League at its recent meeting, waxed eloquent over the great need for strengthening the navy of the United States. Of course on such an occasion the temptation of a political speaker is to deal in "safeties"—platitudes, flag painting, and eagle spreading generally. It does no harm to utter perfunctory remarks as to the need of a navy adequate to protect our nation. Fortunately for the average citizen the Independent has just printed a most illuminating article by a real authority on naval matters, Mr. Park Benjamin. He shows very conclusively first that "ship for ship and man for man no navy surpasses our own." "The drunken tar of the old days is as extinct as the dodo." Ninety-eight per cent of the enlisted men are American born citizens and only two per cent naturalized. The personnel of our navy exceeds in ability and training that of any other power. Second, inasmuch

as the British, German, French and Russian fleets are either bottled up or are doing the bottling, "there is no navy in existence today so situated as to be capable of successfully competing with our own." After the war is over he concludes that no one of the victorious navies will be left in a condition superior or equal to America's. Hence we need not be in any hurry to construct more vessels. After the war it will be easy to keep our naval primacy by building as fast as the nearest competitor can do. We shall be able to do this without the slightest difficulty. Third, no one can foretell now what the lessons of this war will be concerning the type of fighting ship demanded by the future. It is extremely doubtful whether "another type of vessel may not arise as different (from the modern superdreadnought) as the turreted monitor was from the iron-plated steam frigate." The whole question of the kind of navy needed by modern conditions of fighting is in abeyance and will be until the close of the European war. He concludes the point by adding: "It does not seem prudent therefore, that by shouts of unpreparedness we should be stampeded into constructing a navy not in accordance with whatever relative conditions may be brought into existence as the outcome of the present war, but with those which obtained before this war began, and which may never be reproduced." This is good common sense. The average American citizen will support the administration, however slow it may go in greatly enlarging our navy at present. A waiting policy is perfectly safe for our nation. It is economical and it is wise.



NATIONAL DEFENSE.

A great deal is being written in the American press concerning the inability of our nation to defend itself with its present fortifications and its existing army. The Friend with all its heart believes that a nation should be able to protect its own life and the integrity of its territory from unprovoked assault from abroad. But it does not believe that now is the time to enter upon a campaign for enlarged armaments and this for several reasons. First, because men's minds are excited upon the question of warfare and if the fear microbe, the dread of invasion, be allowed to do its deadly work, we are in danger of following Europe in its mad passion of overarming itself. That is clearly shown in a very tiny instance by the recent proposal to train every boy in

Hawaii willy nilly to become an amateur soldier. If such a reasonable proposal had been introduced into the Legislature as a provision for military instruction in the public schools for those boys whose parents or guardians desired them to take it, very little opposition would have been aroused. But no, the war fear bug had gotten into possession of the minds of the proposers and nothing would do but to compel the Territory to swallow Europe's discredited bitter pill of universal military service. It was a tiny homeopathic sugar coated pellet to be sure, but it held the identical poison. Second, no one can tell the outcome of the present war. There are more than fifty chances in a hundred that it will be fought to a finish. If so Europe will be exhausted and ready to get together with America and the Far East to make future war impossible. America's self-restraint in not greatly increasing her armament pending the close of the war will have a most helpful influence in bringing about this greatly desired end. We need to set ourselves sternly against militarism just at this juncture of history. Our voice for peace will then have irresistible power. Third, the war is teaching new lessons as to what will constitute most effective means and measures for self defense. It behooves us to await the clear demonstration of these lessons before we rush into expenditures that may be largely wasted. Any day some genius may make a discovery which will entirely revolutionize the art and science of self defense. This is certainly the most pregnant time the world has ever seen for such a discovery, and the story of mankind clearly proves that when all is ready for some mighty advance in civilization, the human mind is inspired to devise means therefor. The world waits for peace, and demands it as never before. Some fortunate invention may make peace certain by rendering war so fatal to all combatants as to be unthinkable. It is certainly a good time not to hurry.



SAVE MEXICO.

The people of the United States have borne long with the President in his policy of hands off of Mexico. A large number, probably a majority, did not believe he did right in helping to overthrow Huerta. His course has seemed to them a very lucky succession of blunders. Yet the nation is so honestly peaceloving, so true to its ideals of democracy that it has been willing to wait, hoping that some

strong man might arise to bring order out of chaos in our sister republic. Steadily, however, matters have gone from bad to worse and there seems no escape from the conviction that America has a most direct responsibility for the misery and misrule there. Our policy is helping the ruthless bandits in Mexico to prey upon the defenseless people. We can stop the murder and rapine. No one else can. To end the anarchy is a sacred neighborly duty. It is not warfare. It is a sacrificial service. It is hard to see how our nation can any longer refuse to render this service. If we intervene as it seems surely we must, we ought to do it with vigor. The occasion might give opportunity for the training of a large police force, perhaps a much greater army than we now have. Incidentally this might develop a force for national defense if such is demanded. It would tend to solve the only question that now promises to involve us in unpleasantness with European powers at the close of the war, namely, our unwillingness to live up to the demands of our pet hobby, the Monroe doctrine. Mexico needs good government. She cannot develop it. We can give it to her. Foreigners lawfully resident there demand protection. Mexico cannot protect them. We can guarantee protection. This is saying nothing for our own interests in that country. All of these conditions demand vigorous kindly intervention. Yet in order to forestall all misunderstanding by Latin-speaking nations in the Western Continent we should not enter upon intervention alone. By agreement with the A B C group of South American republics, and perhaps one or two more, the entire program should be mapped out and then followed in such a manner as to convince the world of our genuine disinterestedness.



CURING CRIME.

Mr. Osborne's splendid management of Sing Sing prison is concentrating the best shot of the country upon the newer methods of restoring criminals to health as productive members of society. In three and a half years Warden Homer at Great Meadows in New York State has been conducting his prison farm with such success that of 1400 paroled men only 40 have been returned to confinement. This system of treatment has been tried elsewhere with like results. Hence it is not strange that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Virginia are already em-

barking upon similar experiments with prison farms and not a few other states are finding that out door work for prisoners under right conditions gives the most gratifying results. Hawaii has been practising the same method for years and with great acceptance. Though we have no prison farm our wardens have been most successful in utilizing out door work as a means of training men back to normal habits. In this connection Mr. Ford of automobile fame has rendered the country lasting service by his graphic declaration of his willingness after careful experimentation to attempt in his factory the reformation of any criminal.

Crime is now recognized as a social disease, no case of which can be pronounced incurable. The next step is to train social physicians to become experts in the treatment of this malady, and then to intrust all patients to their care. Meantime side by side with this procedure social hygiene must be employed to counteract the unsanitary social conditions amid which this disease is generated. This is a long task but it is as sure of success as Dr. Gorgas was in rooting out yellow fever from the Panama canal zone by exterminating the *stegomyia calopus*.
—D. S.

The Lure of the Friendly Isles

By DOREMUS SCUDDER

WHAT is it that gives to a few bits of volcanic rock in the midst of earth's widest ocean their strange fascination? Wherever the name Hawaii has gone it has exerted a certain magnetic attraction. Men of varied nationalities dwelling in all parts of the globe make confession to it. People drawn from every compass point drift hither for a few halcyon days and go away more in love with the reality than with their dream of it. I well remember my first days in Honolulu and the dread thru the months of acclimatization lest the lure of these Islands should so enslave me that I should want to live nowhere else; and that fear has been realized. Families seek these Islands, lose their hearts, are called elsewhere by stern duty and never are quite content until they return. What is the secret?

Kindly Nature with her gentle caressing zephyrs, the tonic of her trades, her appeal to the sensuous, the wooing of her mysterious, inexhaustible, ravishingly lovely mountains constantly challenging to daring adventure and forever disclosing unguessed beauties, her irresistible waters provoking pastimes all their own, her call to the wild in man and her power to awaken an insatiable passion for God's out of doors? Yes, this is a part of the lure of these blissful Islands.

Is it not also the perfectly *sui generis* welcome that man gives here, a welcome traceable directly to the winsome nature of the Hawaiian himself? Elsewhere in the great peaceful sea explorers were glad handed because of the contribution to the savage menu which their toothsome bodies made, but here cannibalism

was unknown and the stranger could command the host's best. The friendly people shared their all; even their racial integrity was freely sacrificed. There is no story just like it elsewhere on earth. All peoples came and found a home in Hawaii. No race riots, no scornful nomenclature of micks and dagoes, chinks and huns, sheenies and Japs, ever flourished here. No cruel condemnation of a woman, who falls, to a worse hell than the future ever will know nor a mark like Cain's on a criminal that forbids his free return to honest life darkens the social economy of these Islands. And all this inheres in the very air we breathe. It forms an impalpable fragrance which every visitor senses long before he analyzes it into its constituent elements.

But important as these two contributions of genial nature and kindly aboriginal man have been in building up the winsome character of these home-like islands, they do not fully account for the grip of power which they get upon everyone who comes here. Our own nation has had a large share in developing this, for to Hawaii America gave her ideal best and she did it with a thoroness and a generosity unexcelled in the story of civilization. To those holding the cool calculating standards of business prevailing in 1819 throughout the group of states hugging the Atlantic seaboard and fringing them on the west, the Sandwich Island Mission, as it was called, was an impracticable utopian scheme. The story of Obukiah lifted it into the realm of romance and gave to it a strange fascination in the minds

of youthful idealists. For the educated American that air of romantic adventure has hovered about the Islands during all the intervening years and still abides. The men and women who, yielding to this spell came here as missionaries from 1819 to 1850, were, for the most part, the pick of the nation, strong-muscled dreamers who represented almost all sections of the then mainland, adventurous spirits to whom six months imprisonment under a swearing tyrant with poor food and old Neptune's roughest treatment offered no obstacle, trained in our best colleges and seminaries, keen minded with statesmanlike qualities, worthy of any position of responsibility in their own country, in love with the Christ and eager to dare anything in His name.

They lavished their ideality here. They were such enthusiasts that scarcely had they gotten a smattering of the language before they inoculated the entire Hawaiian people with a passion for popular education which it had taken the most favored sections of the world 1800 years of Christianity to develop. Then followed the miracle of the civilization of Hawaii in a single generation which is the rarest little chapter in the story of the human race. It is because the work of these pioneers was so thoroly done that Hawaii grips a man with firmer hold the longer he lives here.

The first great task of these idealists was to graft upon these islands simon-pure Americanism. Whatever else may be said about America, its inexhaustible resources, its phenomenal growth, its unbelievable prosperity, its love of achievement, its materialism and mighty dollar worship, it cannot be denied that its chief glory and its fundamental characteristic is its idealism. Its first settlers were dreamers, pioneers in Walt Whitman's sense. They came to Virginia, to New England, to Maryland for larger life, "freedom to worship God" some of them said. Britain was too small for them. Survey them from the vantage ground of today and they were often narrow sectarians but to the Europe of their time they were extreme liberals, drunk with individualism. They wanted their own way and a tough time they had getting it, as the tale of Roger Williams, the Quakers, and the colonial pamphleteers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with grim humor emphasized. They were a sturdy lot and loved extravagant language. They dealt in ideals too big for them and the way they wrestled with those ideals was pathetic and ludicrous and heroic. They furnished the

noblest type of ancestors this world ever produced.

The most fundamental of all the ideals they professed was "further light." You find these words, "more light, further light," and the like in their church compacts, dearer to them than any other feature of their life. Another ideal was social justice. A third universal education. A fourth equality; they opened America to the oppressed and persecuted of the world.

Now it so happened that the young enthusiasts who began to come to Hawaii nearly a century ago lived in a day when the glamor had not been worn off of these ideals by the grinding force of modern industrialism. Here was virgin soil for experimentation. And they propagated their principles as they have been developed nowhere else on earth. Take the Pilgrim fathers' bold conception of "further light." That was carried over sea hither and as a consequence you find less denominationalism in Hawaii than anywhere else under the Stars and Stripes. The father missionaries had been bred in an atmosphere of dread of popery and could not help showing a bit of animosity when Roman Catholics invaded what they had come to regard as their own special baillwick. But this died a natural death. Today we have the Papist, the Episcopalian and the extreme independent, the Congregationalist, dwelling together like brothers while the wealthy sons of pioneer missionaries show equal generosity in building churches for all these types of Christians and also in helping erect Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines for their employees. No loyalty to the Great Master is thus sacrificed. In Honolulu's Central Union Church, typically the missionary church of the Islands and theologically the residuary degatee of the fathers, there are united some twenty-eight denominations of Christians, including the Roman and Greek and Episcopal communions and numbering former Buddhists, Confucianists and Shintoists now followers of Jesus. Yet recently it voted to summon Billy Sunday here for one of his high-pressure, doctrinally reactionary but dramatically effective campaigns for winning men to a new life.

What is true in religion is equally characteristic of another great sphere of modern social life, industrialism. The ideal of social justice brot here by that rare group of dreamers from 1820 on issued in Kamehameha III's allotment of lands to the Hawaiian people. It was the greatest modern instance of social justice on record, hoary privilege

yielding gracefully to human brotherhood. And that spirit is irresistibly present yet. It has flowered into the profit sharing system of our great plantations, it has reconstructed in ten years the workingmen's dwellings almost thruout the entire group, and it is wrestling today with the question of how tie to the soil, so as to furnish continuously a population of contented prosperous farm folk, the virile peoples brot here to produce our agricultural wealth. Altho our laws to protect children and women, and to assure to all workers a weekly day of rest, are a back number, the old missionary conscience is dominant in this entire business of getting a human brother's solution for the problems of industrialism, and it will find that solution in an up-to-date system of peasant proprietorships or in a feasible sharing of capital or in some other equally Christian *modus operandi*.

This dream life of the missionary pioneers explains what guests from the mainland, who have trodden the entire globe, find here as nowhere else on earth, the peculiar interracial comity in Hawaii. To the distinguished visitors composing the congressional delegation lately so lavishly feted thruout the Islands the Hands-Around-the-Pacific banquet was an experience of a lifetime. They will never forget it. There they saw the real heart of Hawaii—the genuine spirit of "A man's a man for a' that." I venture to say that to those senators and representatives the vision of that evening was worth the entire journey from Washington and back. We have the real thing here called human brotherhood, not yet in its ideal outreach but in its honest grip upon the life of the community. You find it in churches like Central Union with more than twenty-five nationalities representing European, American, Asiatic, African and Polynesian races in its membership.

It is this rare combination of idealism, American idealism, which united with nature's winsomeness in man and climate, gives to Hawaii its mysterious lure. If this winsome force were to articulate its message to the American people it would sing a two stanzaed song.

First have faith in Americanism. The mainland dreads with a fear like that which a child holds for the dark the orientalization of its western territory. That dread is rank cowardice. The Occident has nothing to fear from the Orient. If it had would not Americanism in Hawaii with a paltry ten or twelve thousand whites of mainland parentage be submerged by our nearly ninety thou-

sand virile Japanese plus our more than twenty thousand Chinese, to say nothing of our five thousand Koreans and fourteen thousand Filipinos? But what do you find here? A community as intensely American as any the mainland can show, as devoted to education as New England and more dominated by the trio of our national ideals, religious fair-mindedness, social justice—remember we have no paupers here—and interracial brotherhood. Some statesmen fear to trust Hawaii with statehood because of its Asiatic population. Those who feel thus have not yet begun to conceive the power of that greatest social force on earth which we call the American spirit. Monarchical and bureaucratic Japan seems far nearer Europe than America in her principles of government. Yet her public men testify that her brainiest students have consistently returned from Europe lauding Japan and criticising European civilization, but when they go to America they come back finding fault with Japan and holding up American ideals. And as for China, President Yuan Shi Kai makes no concealment of his intention to take America for his model in reconstructing his nation. With our ideas we rule today the most ancient and populous and in some respects most democratic and enduring country on the globe. No, we have no cause to fear the orientalizing of our Pacific coast, still less of Hawaii. We have the power here—and are using it—to meet these fast up-growing voters from the Far East who soon will outnumber us at the polls and transform them into as patriotic, intelligent, loyal and morally responsible citizens of the United States as you can find among the average of any community from Calais, Maine, to San Diego, California. The lure of Hawaii summons every true-hearted American to have faith in Americanism.

And, second, our picturesque inter-racialism bids every American orient his world aright, and that means to occident it. In one sense the European war is strangely providential because it commands our nation to turn her gaze from Europe to Asia, from the East to the West. This frightful conflict threatens the setting of the star of Europe for generations. A continent, whose holdings in mine and land have been well nigh exploited, dependent upon America and Africa and Asia for much of the raw materials of modern civilization, is busy destroying its finest resources in men and in the accumulations of industry. For certainly one and perhaps many

generations its power, if the war be fought to a finish, is doomed. No need for the lusty giants of North America to reckon longer with Europe as chief factor in their problem. But Asia is young, young in virility, even we cannot beat her here. Her humanity has been trained for industry, disciplined to survive in peace as no other stock on earth. And her resources are exhaustless. Coal enuf in one province of China, according to Baron Von Richthofen, to last the world, at present rate of consumption; thousands of years; agricultural possibilities when the mountains are reforested simply undreamable. Japan, too, appears within the past few weeks to have awakened to the absolute necessity for true friendship between herself and the mighty race she has seemed for a few months inclined to hector. That dual comradeship invites a third, America, to act the triumvirate among the nations. The Pacific problem is the problem of our statesmanship. Yet how many of our national leaders have gained a dominating conception of its colossal proportions, its paramount significance for the future of the human race? How few in America ever think of what we are to gain from Asiatic civilization? One of the most influential authorities on international law in Japan remarked a few weeks ago to a friend of mine, "Japan has been discovering and has now discovered with absolute distinctness that treaties have no moral value. They are observed as long as they preserve some mutual advantage. When no advantage is secured they have only such force as military armaments can sustain." Where did Japan discover that? In the German-Belgium incident? No, not primarily. She believes and that distinguished son of Japan who spoke these words is convinced that she found it in America's treatment of her emigrants. It is not too late for us to dispel all this misconception by treating those whom we have admitted and are willing to admit to our shores from the Orient just as we treat European immigrants by naturalizing them on equal terms, making those terms as rigorous as may be necessary to safeguard our institutions. Hawaii's voice, product of an experience which adds rare quality to the lure of these friendly isles, is "Trust the Asiatic equally with the man of any other race. Learn from him what he has to teach and so practise reciprocity. He is just as human, just as truly God's son, just as genuinely a brother, just as white as the rest of us, and just as Americanizable."

THE FRIEND is in receipt of an advance copy of Dr. Emerson's new book, "Pele and Hiiaka," a pleasing contribution to the mythology of Hawaii. A review will appear in a forthcoming number.

♦♦♦

A PARTING SHOT.

The Daily Express publishes a photograph of a British soldier showing how his hair was parted by a German bullet. The shot, it is thought, must have been fired by a German barber.—*Punch*.

♦♦♦

HIS GREAT FEAT.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said: "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do the undoable, an' he kin onscrew de onscrutable!"—*Christian Intelligencer*.

♦♦♦

THE MODERN CAIAPHAS.

"Ye know nothing at all, nor do ye take account that it is expedient that the people should die for one man, that the whole nation perish not."—III Kings.

♦♦♦

BARKING DOGS.

Their owners love them, no doubt; but to many citizens their midnight howlings are not enjoyable, and to the sick and the nurses whose success with their patients depends upon quiet surroundings, it seems cruelly inconsiderate to allow noisy dogs to be kept in a populous district.

Why not have a graded dog-tax? Let it be scaled low for well bred dogs, but for ill bred dogs so high as to make it cheaper to own a better one.

Barking dogs have recently so irritated certain people that they have gone about poisoning dogs indiscriminately. It so happened that many of the victims were perfectly innocent and high bred animals, and the loss was keenly felt by their owners. Let a way be devised to eliminate the cur without depriving people of the companionship of the noble animal, known as the best friend of man. F. S. S.

♦♦♦

Foreign Official—"You cannot stay in this country." Traveler—"Then I'll leave it." F. O.... "Have you a permit to leave?" T.—"No, sir." F. O.... "Then you cannot leave. I give you six hours to make up your mind as to what you will do."—*Boston Transcript*.

Wao-lani Temple of Nuuanu Valley---A Legend

By W. D. Westervelt

WAO-LANI TEMPLE was located in Nuuanu Valley above the present city of Honolulu. The name may mean "The divine cleft in the mountains," or it may mean "The wilderness belonging to the gods." The land of Wao-lani belonged to the E-epa people. These were the gnomes or elves of ancient Hawaii who were born with some imperfection. The old Hawaiian story says, The sore eyes are found at Wao-lani. The deformed and the lame are there and there also are the bald heads and those with hills on their shoulders. The ill-shaped are at Wao-lani. There is a king and also those who grumble." Some of the e-epas had supernatural power. There was a great number of the e-epas. They cultivated the lands around the temples and acted as watchmen and guardians. They had games and sports like those played among the old Hawaiians. Small smooth waterworn pebbles known as konane stones are sometimes found in that part of the valley. These stones were supposed to have been used by the e-epas in playing konane. In this game a large stone was smoothed off until it had a flat surface. Rows of small holes were made across this smooth place and the natives played a game somewhat like checkers, but more nearly like the Japanese game of go-bang.

Wao-lani was celebrated by the poets in their chants as lying in the mists and rains of Nuuanu valley.

"The head of Nuuanu is hidden in the rain

The mist is tossed by the wind
Rushing each way—hither, thither,
Runs from side to side the rain.

The wind blows at Wao-lani
Also the fine rain is at Wao-lani."

Wakea and Papa his wife were the first settlers to come to the Hawaiian islands after the gods. They were the ancestors of the Polynesians in some far-away home, probably in India. The Hawaiian people after a time forgot the ancient lands and located their ancestors in the Hawaiian islands. They said that Wakea and Papa lived on the hills above Nuuanu valley. Wakea built the *heiau* (temple) of Wao-lani and some houses for the gods to live in. Apparently these were gods of the lower class, really

priests or caretakers of the temples. The names imply that the gods were kupuas, sometimes defined as sorcerers, but known in the legends as those who had power to change from a human form to that of any object in nature or myth. These were called Kupuanuu (the raised place for the kupua). Kupua-lani (the divine kupua). Paka-a-lana-lalo and Paka-a-lana-luna. (The Floating Paka below and the Floating Paka above). The traditions say that these temples were above and in the valley of Wao-lani.

Other legends state also that the first gods and first men settled in Nuuanu valley, as the first home of the Hawaiians. In one of the old Hawaiian papers *Ke Au Okoa* a long list of names is given of those who belonged to Wao-lani. Wakea is placed at the head of this list. Wao-lani was the most sacred or tabu place on the island Oahu for centuries.

Here lived the first one of divine high chief blood—the child "adopted and brought up by the gods" who was sometimes called Ka-hanai-akeakea. The one hanai (adopted) and akeakea (entertained) and sometimes Ka-hanai-a-ke-Akua. (The one adopted by the gods).

In the ancient Hawaiian legends there was a most powerful dragon named Mo-o-i-nanea (the quiet dragon) who lived in the lands of the forefathers of the Hawaiians. This dragon was also a woman having watch-care over the children of the gods.

Two of these children married Ku and Hina. Before their child was born the dragon came to Wao-lani in the beautiful new lands found by the gods in the great ocean. Here the dragon had all the thousands—the e-epa people build the *heiau* (temple) of Wao-lani.

When the time came for the child to be born all the signs of highest chiefhood appeared. Clouds and fogs swept over the land. Thunder rolled through the skies and lightning flashed through the clouds. Red rain rushed in torrents along the hill sides. Strong winds hurled dark rain storms through bending trees. Earthquakes shook the land. Waves rolled in precipices from the sea. Then a beautiful boy was born.

Among the gods there was a beautiful

maiden named Anuenue. (The rainbow maiden.) The gods sent her to the dragon to receive directions for the care of this child. Then she went to the door of the house where Ku and Hina dwelt.

Ku looked out and saw the colors of the rainbow, but no cloud or rain, so he called to Hina, "Come, see this strange thing. There is no rain and there are no clouds or mists, but there is a rainbow at the door."

They went out but Anuenue had changed her rainbow body and stood before them as a splendid woman enveloped with all shades of color blending into each other.

They began to shake with nameless terror as they beheld the wonderful rainbow maiden. Yet they stammered a welcome to her asking her to enter their house.

When she had seen the child she said, "I am from the sky, sent by my brothers, the gods, to take your child to be cared for by them.

Hina bowed her head a long time and then said: "If the dragon woman had sent you, you should have the child."

The rainbow maiden told them that the dragon had told her to carry the boy to Hawaii-nui-akea—the great wide Hawaii) to Wao-lani and there care for him.

She wrapped the child in her rainbow colors and called for a cloud to carry them away. Thus they came to Wao-lani.

The gods consulted about servants to live with the boy and the rainbow maiden. The dragon had given strict charge that the boy should not marry any one of the Oahu people. So the gods decided that only the ugly e-epas who could not be desired in marriage should live at Wao-lani, therefore they gathered together the lame, the crooked, the dwarfed, blind and blemished. Every one had some fault. They lived around the temple by hundreds. They had different homes and different tasks and the maiden of the rainbows ruled over them all.

The child cared for by the gods was given a very high and sacred tabu, and thus the tabu of the high chiefs for all the future was established. No one could

stand over them and cast a shadow on them and escape death.

Years afterward Ke-ao-melemele (The Maiden of the Golden Cloud) was brought from the far away lands and the child nourished by the gods found his wife and lived in the lower part of the fine valley of Nuuanu.

Central Union News

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY TOUCHES CHURCH LIFE

IT gives us pleasure to report that in spite of a tremendously full program that filled almost all the hours of all the days and some of the nights spent in Hawaii by the Congressional Party, we were able to secure members to be present and deliver addresses on two different occasions at Central Union Church.

On Sunday evening, May 16, the Hon. Joseph Taylor Robinson, senator from Arkansas, delivered an eloquent address before a large and appreciative audience in the church. He took for his theme, "American Ideals of Peace." He is an ardent admirer of President Wilson, and set forth most convincingly the wisdom and justice of his peace policies. While the conditions in Mexico are indeed deplorable, Senator Robinson feels sure that actual military interference would have been a fatal mistake. It would have meant a five years' guerilla warfare, the sacrifice of thousands of young American lives, and in the end perhaps a subdued but restive and dissatisfied people. It is his opinion that it would have meant the establishment of an American Protectorate in Mexico for possibly the next twenty-five years, a prospect which might well cause the nation to hesitate before sending an armed force into the country.

President Wilson, he believes, will go down in history as one of the ablest, wisest statesmen the country has yet had in the White House. His note to Germany in regard to the Lusitania affair was destined to become a famous historical document, and certainly expressed the highest principles of America's ideals of peace.

The occasion, however, which will be longest remembered by Central Union men in connection with the visit of the Congressional Party, is the Men's League meeting held on Tuesday evening, May 18, when the League had as its

guests of honor and as speakers of the evening, four prominent members of the party.

The general topic of the evening was "Our National Policies and What Is Expected of Hawaii." Representative Campbell of Kansas and Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, both of them staunch Republicans, gave assurance that when the party to which they belong was restored to power, which they seem to feel confident it would in 1916, the interests of Hawaii would be looked after, her sugar industry protected, which of course was a most acceptable prediction to an audience of ambitious Honoluluans such as make up the League, and they showed their appreciation with hearty applause.

Representative Moore especially emphasized what he spoke of as the splendid ability of the men at the head of affairs here in the Islands. He believed that in time Hawaii would meet all her problems successfully and stand on her own bottom. He said he had never found in any state men more capable of taking care of themselves than the men he had met since coming to Honolulu, and that he saw no reason why, if Hawaii really wanted statehood, she should not have it.

The Executive Committee, in securing the speakers, felt that it would add interest to the occasion to have two from each of the two large political parties in Congress. After the chairman of the evening, Dr. W. C. Hobdy, had introduced Representative Burnett of Alabama and Senator Martine of New Jersey, well known Democrats, and they both had spoken eloquently, though not so strictly along political lines as had the first two speakers, the committee felt that they had indeed been fortunate in their selection of men.

Representative Burnett referred with great earnestness to the contribution which such a body of Christian men as this League could make in keeping alive and strong right principles in the body politic. That what the nation needed above all, else was a citizenship trained to believe and trust in God.

Senator Martine, the last speaker of the evening, was quite as outspoken as Representative Moore, in regard to Statehood for Hawaii. He said he saw every bit as much reason for admitting Hawaii into the Union as there had been for admitting New Mexico, for example.

The Kamehameha Boys' Glee Club added much to the pleasure of the oc-

casation by singing several of their beautiful songs during the supper hour, as did also the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra with their melodies rendered earlier in the evening in the church parlors while the guests assembled and enjoyed an informal half hour social.

One hundred and fifty men had accepted the invitation of the League and at 6:30 surrounded the tables in the Parish House, there to enjoy the delicious supper prepared by a committee of ladies from the Women's Society, and afterward to hear the addresses.

It was in many respects the most successful and enjoyable occasion the League has yet had, and a most fitting conclusion to the seventh season of this most popular organization of the church.

New Principal of Mills School

ROBERT DAY WILLIAMS was born in Marblehead, Mass., in 1881. His mother was a native of Salem, Mass, and his father was born in Dudley, Mass. His father, Rev. J. H. Williams, was pastor of the Congregational Church of Marblehead from 1873 to 1883, at which time he accepted the call to a new enterprise in Kansas City, Mo., and organized the Clyde Congregational Church in that city, which has recently been merged with the First Congregational Church. In 1893 his father again moved westward to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Redlands, California, which pastorate he filled until 1913, when he resigned and was made Pastor Emeritus.

In 1899 Mr. Williams graduated from the Redlands High School and in the same year entered Pomona College, where he took a well-rounded course with special emphasis on biology, graduating in 1903 with the degree of B.S. While in college he was active in literary and debating societies and in the Y. M. C. A. and in athletics, where he played baseball and held the college and inter-collegiate championship in tennis for three years. During his senior year he was assistant in botany and zoology and was elected permanent class president by his class.

In the fall of 1903 he went to the University of California for a year of graduate work in the departments of botany, zoology and geology. During this year he held a Le Conte Scholarship and was assistant in botany under Prof. W. L.

Jepson, giving under his direction a course introductory to forestry. During the summer of 1904 he collected botanical specimens in Northern California, attended summer school at the University of California taking courses under the Dutch botanist, Hugo DeVries, and was a research member of the University Marine Biological Laboratory, then situated at Coronado.

In the fall of 1904 he returned to Pomona College as assistant in biology, giving courses in botany, zoology and embryology. In 1905 he was made instructor in botany and geology. In 1906 he received the Yale fellowship given by the Yale Southern California Alumni Association and went to Yale to take graduate work in philosophy and psychology. While there he had not only the best that Yale had to offer in these departments, but Harvard as well, for he had courses in ethics under Prof. G. H. Palmer and Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard, and a course in metaphysics under Prof. Royce, besides the courses in philosophy and psychology under Prof. Bakewell and Prof. Judd of Yale. In 1907 he received the degree of M.A. and in 1909 took the degree of Ph.D. in psychology, his thesis being on a piece of research work in experimental psychology under the title "An Experimental Analysis of Forms of Reaction Movement." This investigation has since been published by the Psychological Review. During his last two years at Yale he was laboratory assistant in the Psychological Laboratory, and for outside work was settlement helper in the Oak Street Settlement, known as Welcome Hall. During the summer of 1907 he had complete charge of the settlement work in this place.

In the fall of 1909 he was called once more to Pomona College as instructor in philosophy and psychology.

In 1910 he was married to Miss Jessie Hays of Kansas City, Mo. In the fall of 1910 he was made associate professor of philosophy and psychology; in 1911 the title was changed to associate professor of psychology and education at his own request, another man being called to the chair in philosophy. In 1913 he was made full professor of psychology and education, which position he held at the time of his call to the principalship of Mills School.

During the summers since 1909 Mr. Williams has twice been a leader of summer camps for boys, he has twice been a Bible study leader at the Pacific Grove Y. M. C. A. Students' Conference; a part of one summer was spent

as resident head of Dr. Dana Bartlett's Bethlehem Institute Settlement in Los Angeles. One summer was spent as a member of the Smithsonian Institution Expedition to Mount Whitney, which was studying heat radiation.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

The following data regarding the charming woman who will preside over the home of the new principal of Mills School will be welcomed by all friends of the Mid-Pacific Institute.

Mrs. Williams was born in Sullivan, Ind. When six years old she moved with her parents to Kansas City, Mo., where her girlhood and young womanhood were spent. She was graduated from Drury College, in Springfield, Mo., with second honors, receiving the B.A. and later the M.A. degrees. After teaching in a Congregational Academy at Rogers, Ark., and later the Academy of Drury College, she was offered a scholarship at Yale University, where she went for a year and a half of graduate work in Latin and Greek under Professors Morris and Seymour. She left Yale to take a position as teacher in Kansas City in the Central High School, which she held till her marriage. While living at Pomona College she has acted as a teacher at the Pacific Coast Y. W. C. A. Student Conference, held at Capitola, Calif., and has been interested in the church work, college activities, and social clubs of the community.



The picture on the cover page of this issue offers an interesting study, not alone of nationalities, but of the breadth and scope of the school in which nearly one hundred young people are receiving a three years' course in Bible training. Most of these young men and women are in Honolulu for the purpose of receiving an education, and are students at the Mid-Pacific Institute or Territorial Normal. They carry heavy courses, and though bright eyes and robust bodies do not attest to a great quantity of midnight oil, their time is well occupied. The fact, then, that they are willing to give some time during the week to preparation for Bible study on Sunday morning, and they do it in no haphazard fashion, is evidence of a Christianity of the right sort. That their earnestness is deep-rooted has been proved by the large per cent who, after graduation, have done and are still doing active Sunday School work.

Mr. Theodore Richards organized the school ten years ago and continues as director and teacher.

ONE ASPECT OF SUNDAY MOVIES.

Honolulu, May 21, 1915.

To the

Hon. John C. Lane,
Mayor of Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—

The Japanese Christian Churches of Honolulu, representing the sentiments of approximately five thousand Japanese who are directly or indirectly associated with us in working for community welfare, desire to present through you a protest against permitting moving picture shows on Sunday.

One point in particular to which we would call attention is that we believe it would encourage among Japanese a disregard of law. Accustomed in their native land to strict regulations, their natural tendency, under the greater liberty of the Hawaiian Government, is to regard too lightly the regulations already in force.

Looking to the interests, the good behavior and the orderliness of the Japanese community, we feel it to be of the utmost importance that the regulations should not be modified to admit of Sunday movies, but that rather a more strict censorship of films should be exercised.

The evil influence of films commonly shown is attested by the growing tendency among Japanese children to engage in such games as playing the thief and to indulge in mischievous forms of sport in direct imitation if things they have seen in moving picture plays.

We ask therefore, in behalf of our own people and in behalf of the good order of the community, that more stringent regulations be adopted, and particularly that the use of moving pictures on Sunday be prohibited.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. NAKAMURA,

Representing the Japanese Ministers' Association.



A demure little Boston maiden was walking down a fashionable Back Bay street, when she met an elderly friend of the family.

"How old are you, my little dear?" he questioned.

"Seven."

"And how is it you are out walking without your mother?"

"Oh, mama, doesn't go in for exercise. Really, we have very little in common, mama and I."

Their Works do Follow Them

North Yakima, Wash.,
May 15, 1915.

The Editor of THE FRIEND,
Honolulu, T. H.

To very few men is it given to live sufficiently long to see their lives reproduced in a measure in another generation. Rev. William Brewster Oleson was one of these favored few. A long life of service in training the young, giving them a new vision of life, enabled him so to inspire the young men of Hawaii that they carried with them a part of the spirit of their leader and teacher.

The Kamehameha Schools owe much to the life and work of Mr. Oleson. He was the pioneer principal that organized the whole scope of the work, that reared the ideal before those who first entered the institution. Called to Kamehameha from the Hilo Boarding School, he set about the difficult task of creating a new school, along lines where conspicuous examples were few. Industrial education was not well established in 1887. Indeed most looked upon the idea as a fad. But Mr. Oleson appreciated the need of such work, and outlined the work of the new school so wisely that few changes have been found necessary in the quarter of a century that have elapsed.

Volumes could be written of those early days. But the highest service of all to Kamehameha was the idealism Mr. Oleson brought into the work. He realized that the schools, if they were to measure up to the high standard of their loved benefactors, must be permeated with one ideal. This ideal Mr. Oleson lived and exemplified every day. He believed that only as he magnified the high calling in his daily living, only in that way could he hope to have a permanent influence upon the pupils. By precept and example, reiterated day after day, Mr. Oleson built up Kamehameha. And today in Hawaii nei, the influence of his beautiful life is seen in the character of many of those young men who learned from the life of Mr. Oleson, how to make their own lives better and stronger. It was the writer's privilege to meet many of the pupils of Mr. Oleson in the various settlements of the islands from Niuhau to Puna. Universally he found the deepest love and respect for Kamehameha's first leader, a love and respect that kept steadily increasing. In 1907 when the Alumni wished to cele-

brate their Twentieth Anniversary, the rallying influence was the desire to have Mr. Oleson return to be present to see the fruit of his labors in the twenty years. And how proud they were of him! And how proud he was of them! And later, as he traveled about the Islands, wherever he went he had the same warm reception. The influence of his life has left an impress on the Hawaiian people that has ever counted for righteousness. In the history of Hawaiians of the present day, no other life will stand out more clearly for positive living than his. Not alone how to make a *living*, but how to make a *life* was his message.

—Perley L. Horne.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Oleson came to Hawaii at the invitation of the Trustees of Hilo Boarding School in the year 1878, and undertook the work of the school at a rather critical period in its history. He proved himself one of the strongest and ablest principals the school has ever had. His was no easy task, things having run rather loosely for some time previous to his coming, and a strong hand was needed to build up the discipline and re-establish the high standard of morals that the school had always maintained. But this he did so effectually that in a short time he had built the school up, not only in efficiency, but in numbers to high water mark, and today many men in the Territory holding important positions owe their start to the inspiration of his life. So successfully did he conduct the affairs of Hilo Boarding School that the Trustees under the will of Mrs. Bernice P. Bishop invited him to become the first principal of the Kamehameha School, and he undertook the organization of that institution with the same zeal and enthusiasm with which he had conducted the affairs at Hilo and soon developed that school into the leading institution of its kind for Hawaiian youths.

As a disciplinarian he ranked among the best. There were no half-way measures with him. If there was an evil existing in the school it must be cleared out with prompt, rigorous measures. On one occasion, soon after his taking charge of the Hilo Boarding School, a strike occurred among the boys at the morning work hour in which they refused to do a certain piece of work as-

signed. Mr. Oleson promptly called the boys about him, explained the situation, and stated that obedience to orders was the first requisite to their success. He then pulled out his watch and gave the boys three minutes in which to decide whether they would go to work or leave the school. Most of the boys returned to their work; a few held out and were immediately dismissed from the grounds. The remaining boys had learned their lesson and such an occurrence never happened again. Mr. Oleson was quick to think and prompt to act. He was always ready for an emergency.

As a teacher he was excellent, enthusing his pupils with a desire to master the subject in hand, which he made intensely interesting. He led the boys to think and impressed on them the thought that "Thinking makes the man".

It was not only the bright boy who attracted his attention. He worked for the greatest good of the greatest number, and out of those slow, unpromising fellows have come some of the leaders of today.

Development of character was ever paramount in all his teaching.

L. C. Lyman.

♦ ♦ ♦

IS THERE A REST HOUSE THERE?

The most natural question in the world to people who walk up Nuuanu Valley to get the beautiful view from the Pali! and there are more than a few who are detained from going because the long jaunt may find them at the end compelled to stand out in the drifting showers until the clouds lift sufficiently to give them a view.

Even to those favored ones who "do" the Pali in an automobile, a rest house with shelter from the blast and a chance to enjoy the view from behind a firm glass front would be an immense satisfaction.

♦ ♦ ♦

Having slightly over indulged he accosted a man with the question:

"Say, old Chap; can you tell me which is the other side of the street?"

"Why! over there," said the man, pointing to the other side.

"Well now, I *thought* that was the other side, but I just asked a man over there and he said it was *this* side."

—F. S. S.

Asiatic Institute First Pacific Conference

July 19-20, 1915, the Asiatic Institute will hold a conference at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The object of the Conference is the consideration of conditions in the Pacific with a view to determining the basis for a Congress of the Pacific to be held at a time when the issues of the European war as they affect the Pacific Basin will have been determined.

The object aimed at by the Institute is that of determining what are the common interests of the countries of the two civilizations of the Pacific which can be advanced by mutual consideration and cooperation.

The sessions of July 19 will be held as a memorial to Henry Willard Denison, late adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office. The subject will be: "The Pacific as the Theatre of Two Civilizations." The principal topics considered will be Exclusion—called the Asiatic Question; Ownership and Exploitation of Pacific Regions; Armament and Military in the Pacific; and Asiatic-American Relations.

The session of July 20 will be held as a memorial to William Woodville Rockhill, late adviser to the President of China. The subject for these sessions will be: "The Pacific as the Theatre of the World's Great Hereafter!" The principal topics considered will be: Conditions of Future Peace in the Pacific; National Policies in the Pacific; The Necessities of Humanity in the Pacific; and Conflict of European Nations in the Pacific.

Those who participate in the discussions will be not only eminent speakers, but persons acquainted with the subjects.

♦♦♦

Can a man buy a cap for his knee,
Or a key for a lock of his hair?
Can his eyes be called an academy
Because there are pupils there?
In the crown of his head what gems are
set?
Who crosses the bridge of his nose?
Can he use in shingling the roof of his
mouth
The nails on the end of his toes?

THE DEAD PALM

By E. S. Goodhue in *The Literary Digest*

Uncrowned at last,
Beheaded by the ax of Time,
Its scarred and sinuous trunk still there,
Dead:
Headless in the air!

For centuries its green leaves stirred,
Shimmering and restless in the light;
The voicings of the ocean heard;
Caught shadows of the frigate-bird
In his empyreal flight.
From its proud vantage in the sun,
Saw daylight rise, and fall when day
was done;
Viewed battles fought
Where spears their havoc wrought
By wild, barbarian clans of men;
Chiefs riding o'er the field
Encased in feather cloak and shield.
Then
Strange rejoicings at some victory won!

And as the season came to yield
Threw out its bunch of browning nuts,
Where eager eyes from grass-made huts
That rose upon the lava-field
Looked up with longing to the time
When up the trunk the boys could climb;
Walk up that leaning stalk and clasp
A bowl of sweet milk at a grasp!

Ah, in those thoughtless, modern days,
When change is sought,
And kings are not;
When olden ways
Are all forgotten quite.
To me the sight
Of this dead tree
Is like a voice—
A wordless voice—
Out of eternity.

♦♦♦

THE VOICE OF THE PEDESTRIAN.

When bicycle clubs wanted better roads they got them. When automobilists spoke up they wrought a great reformation in road building. The voice that should next be heard is that of the Pedestrian. In most parts of Honolulu there is no continuous sidewalk. The sides of the street are overgrown and the walks in wet weather are intolerable; so the pedestrian walks in the road in continuous danger of being injured. With the likelihood of one or another losing his head as an

auto comes around a corner and confronts or follows those who are on foot, the danger of accident is ever present, and the blame lies not so much with the pedestrian who has no other place to walk, or the driver who has no other place to drive, as with the community which does not provide a proper path for each.

—F. S. S.

♦♦♦

The Signs of the Times

A translation from the June Tomo.

If one can read the signs of the times in the present European war and in the complex political situations of the present Far East, he is sure to be able also to read the same in the recent spiritual war the whole body of the Japanese Christian churches waged in the capital of the nation of the Rising Sun. It is no more than a superficial view which looks hopelessly upon the work of Christianizing Japan. In external appearances the growth of Christian churches in Japan may seem hopeless; in point of the number of converts, it is true, they fall far short of the churches in Korea and China.

The grand union evangelistic meetings to which I refer brought to light the fact that the Christian influence is spreading to almost all classes.

Never before in the history of the Japanese Protestant Christian church have the people of different classes responded to the sound of the trumpets of the army of the Gospel. With an earnest and serious attitude did men and women, teachers and writers, business men and politicians, take some part in the meetings.

Certainly in such co-operation are the times to be read.

The summary of the different kinds of the meetings are as follows:

April 10, evening—invited newspaper men to explain the nature and purpose of the movement and ask their assistance.

Same time, same evening—Student meeting with the attendance of some 1100 young men.

April 11, afternoon—Union service, 600 soldiers of the cross attended.

April 13, evening—Invited prominent men. Count Okuma, Baron Sakatani and several of the prominent politicians and business men spoke. They spoke unanimously of the greatness of the spirit of Christ and expressed their convictions from their respective standpoints. Especially Count Okuma emphasized the great service Christianity has rendered

in solving the woman's problem and the temperance problem.

April 15, afternoon—Woman's meeting with an attendance of 200.

Same evening—Clerks' meeting with an attendance of 1300.

April 21, evening—Teachers' meeting with an attendance of 1000.

April 22, evening—Social workers' meeting, 800 people attentively heard the reports of social work carried on by Christians.

April 24, evening—Temperance meeting, 1000 people were appealed to.

In the afternoon 5000 Christians met in a great mass meeting at Hibiya Park.

April 25, afternoon—14,000 children met in the great rally at Hibiya Park and marched along the central street leading to the Imperial Palace. In front of the Palace they sang the special song composed for the occasion, as well as the national song and shouted "Banzai" to the Emperor.

There were several other mass-meetings with street preaching and paper distributions, and ministers and laymen, women and children, high and low—all working in one body. A lady was reported to have expressed her determination in these words: "During these meetings I will keep back nothing, sacrificing all for the cause of the Master." I cannot but cry, "The Kingdom of God is coming."

M. KAKEHI.

Editor of *The Tomo*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some people fail in Christian service because they underestimate the value of the little things.

"A snowflake is so very small
We scarcely think of it at all,
And yet enough of them will make
A barrier we cannot break.

"A drop of water is so light
That as it falls it fades from sight,
And yet enough of them will be
A torrent or a raging sea.

"A word is but a breath of air,
'Tis heard or spoken without care,
Yet words in fierce profusion hurled
Upset the history of the world."

♦ ♦ ♦

If you don't enjoy paying war taxes and war prices, join the peace movement.
—*The Congregationalist*.

The Honor of the Police Force

All honor should be given to individual police who do their duty. On the police force are men who will risk their lives in performance of duty, but the public does irreparable injustice to such men by continuing in the service those who are in it simply for the job and the graft.

In a community on the island of Hawaii, the question was put to the leading citizen of the place, "Is your community orderly?" "Yes," was the reply, "the worst carousing is done by the policeman, who is usually disorderly himself and who in order to justify his tenure of office, stirs up trouble now and then in order that he may make a showing of activity before the court."

In Molokai, county economy necessitated the dismissal of four out of seven of the policemen, as a result of which action it is reported that there is less trouble than before.

A judge on one of the islands asked why *THE FRIEND* keeps still about the flagrant abuses widely practised by many of the police who threaten to arrest persons engaged in innocent fun and games, and withdraw the threat only on receipt of a generous amount of hush money.

This is a situation that can not be remedied by the public alone, nor by the police alone. But the honor of the government on the one hand, and the honor of the men who are worthy of confidence on the other hand demands that police and public should co-operate to rescue an honorable service from the contempt in which all are being involved.

"Tipping the Lord."

Mr. George Innes says there was a time in his life when he gave for missions as he gave to the porter on the sleeper or as he gave to the waiter at the hotel. He confessed that he was guilty of tipping the Lord. On a sleeper or in a first-class hotel it is not respectable to fail to give a gratuity to the porter or to the waiter in recognition of the service rendered. The berth and the meal are paid for in full; the tip is a matter of custom and good nature, and not a legal or moral obligation.

Mr. Innes gave regularly to support the local church of which he was a member, and in doing so felt that he discharged his obligation to the Lord. But he was willing to go farther, and he gave a trifle extra to extend the boundaries of the Redeemer's Kingdom. In doing what many other members of the church did there was no sense of obligation, no recognition of stewardship. Rather than be considered selfish and penurious, he gave the Lord a coin or a bill in precisely the same spirit as he gave a quarter or half dollar to the boy that cleaned his shoes in the sleeper or to the waiter that supplied his needs at the table.

—*Missionary Review of the World*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sorrows are often like clouds, which, though black when they are passing over us, when they are past become as if they were the garments of God thrown off in purple and gold along the sky.

—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

♦ ♦ ♦

My experience of life makes me sure of one thing which I do not try to explain,—that the sweetest happiness we ever know comes not from love, but from sacrifice, from the effort to make others happy.—*O'Reilly*.

The Smitten Kingdoms.

THOU, O KING

Sawest, and, behold, A GREAT IMAGE. This image, which was mighty, and whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee; and the aspect thereof was terrible. As for this image, its head was of fine gold, its breast and its arms of silver, its belly and its thighs of brass, its legs of iron, its feet part of iron, and part of clay. Thou sawest till that A STONE was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon its feet that were of iron and clay and brake them in pieces. Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken in pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing-floors and the wind carried them away, so that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.—*Daniel 2:31-35*.

Ruth Scudder Fund Established

The Ways and Means Committee, appointed by the Woman's Society of Central Union Church to general the raising of the Ruth Scudder Memorial Scholarship Fund has reported that \$1,000 is now in hand with several pledges still unredeemed. The fund is accordingly established and recommendations for the use of the income will be considered shortly.

Mrs. Andrews' report for 1914 is pleasing evidence of an active year:

A YEAR ago the President of the Woman's Society tried to show that this Society by the year's work had fulfilled its purpose as stated in the constitution, namely, to support the religious work of the church, to further its social interests, and to encourage a spirit of Christian benevolence.

During the year 1914 the interest and enthusiasm of our members has not waned; therefore it is possible to report a year of substantial accomplishment.

The Society closed the year with a paid membership of two hundred and forty-nine (249). Of this number forty-seven (47) were added during the year.

The Calling Committee has shown its activity by making three hundred and sixty-four (364) calls on strangers, sick and shut-ins. Through the generosity of this committee, seventy-three (73) sick persons have received jelly and flowers.

The decoration of the church each Sunday has meant much thought and labor on the part of the chairman of the Decorating Committee and her twelve associates. These workers have found it possible to add to the attractiveness of the church decoration, because of the thirty new plants presented to the society at the plant shower held in connection with the April social. Our plant family has also been increased by many new tubs of crotons and hibiscus from the Experiment Station. The cut flowers, used for the Sunday decorations, have been sent, on several occasions, to members of the society recovering from illness at the Queen's Hospital; twice to the Children's Hospital. The Children's Hospital also received all of the fruit from the Thanksgiving decoration. At other times the flowers have been used by the "Flower Mission" of the W. C. T. U.

The work of the Educational Committee has seen real "child welfare" work.

From its general fund the Society gives three scholarships to Kawaiahao Seminary. This year one Hawaiian girl and two part Hawaiian girls have had use of these scholarships.

Through the Special Educational Fund the Society cares for eight other girls at Kawaiahao, paying all the expenses of six, and the tuition for two. Of these girls one is German, one Chinese, one Hawaiian, and five are part Hawaiian. To these eight girls Kawaiahao Seminary has become a home, as well as a school.

Through the efforts of one of our members the Society has placed another girl in Maunaloa Seminary. By means of these gifts these twelve girls are being educated to go into the community as well trained Christian women.

The Religious Work Committee, beginning the second week in January and continuing till the last of May, conducted the Thursday Morning Bible Class under the leadership of Mr. Ebersole. During the fall months this committee organized neighborhood discussion classes. Eleven of these classes met weekly for a period of ten weeks. The subjects of the lessons were chosen from Robert E. Speer's book, "Principles of Jesus." These meetings proved most interesting and helpful.

One of our valuable assets is the kitchen equipment. This has been added to from time to time, under the direction of the House Committee. This committee has also catered for the Annual Chowder Supper of the church and the basket lunches following the regular business meetings of the Society.

Activity in the Social Committee has been evident. Four afternoon and three evening socials have been held during the year. All have been enjoyable because of good attendance, attractive decorations, excellent refreshments and entertaining programs.

Of these socials I wish to make special mention of three: The afternoon social of February was an "at home" to the women of all the other churches. Our guest of honor was Mrs. W. I. Thomas, who delighted us with a talk on her personal experiences as a social worker in Chicago.

Our guests at the September social were the teachers of the city, special attention being given to the new teachers of Honolulu.

The October evening social will long be remembered because of the instructive talk given by the late Dr. W. P. Ferguson on "The War—an Interpretation."

In addition to her regular duties the chairman of the Social Committee, together with her associates, has rendered valuable service at two suppers served to the Men's League.

The Women's Society is represented at the meetings of the Associated Charities by a regularly appointed delegate. During the year we have rendered personal service, as well as financial aid, to the Associated Charities. Several of our members have become interested in Friendly Visiting. Many others have been doing home sewing on infants' garments, which have been taken by the Friendly Visitor to the babes born in poverty.

To superintend the work of providing these garments a special committee was appointed. This committee solicited funds, purchased material, at wholesale, cut the garments and distributed them to members of the society for making. Each outfit consists of 1 mother's nightdress, 3 bands, 12 diapers, 1 blanket, 3 shirts, 1 coat, 2 night gowns, 4 dresses, ½ dozen safety pins, large; ½ dozen safety pins, small; 1 petticoat, 1 pair. booties, and one prize. The prizes are odd articles which have been sent to our committee as donations. Fourteen complete outfits and many odd garments have been given to the needy.

This service seemed so much worth while that it has been made a part of our regular work, with an annual appropriation. The chairman of this committee has been given a place on the Executive Board.

During the fall months the women furnished material and made 73 hospital garments for the Red Cross work in Europe.

A special committee directed the renovation of the big room in the Kilo-hana Building, expending \$129.70. Yet another special committee had charge of repairing and tuning the piano in the Sunday School room.

As a society we have taken our part in the Child Welfare movement, and the campaign against granting the license to the Pleasanton Hotel.

Every Sunday welcomers have greeted home folk and strangers with a cordial "good morning."

Perhaps the most important step forward has been the change in the con-

stitution making Service, financial or otherwise, the basis of membership.

The Finance Committee, under the leadership of the Treasurer, has done very efficient service:

Receipts for the year.....\$1,676.63
Expenditures 1,360.60

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1915.\$ 316.03

The Savings Bank account shows \$805.91 to the credit of the Society.

From the Chas. R. Bishop Fund we have paid the living expenses, \$125.00, of a Central Union girl attending the Normal School. The Deaconesses have drawn upon this fund for relief work to the amount of \$60.00. The amount available January 1, 1915, is \$397.55.

Our annual "In Memoriam" page bears the names of

- Mrs. B. M. Allen.
- Mrs. Doremus Scudder.
- Mrs. Stangenwald.

The Woman's Society, at its annual meeting, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mrs. Doremus Scudder was deeply interested in the life of the church and the welfare of girls; and

Whereas, The Women's Society would associate forever the memory of Mrs. Scudder with the activities of Central Union Church, be it

Resolved, That we, the women of Central Union Church, establish a fund of not less than \$1,000, to be known as the Ruth Scudder Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The principal of this fund shall be safely invested, and the income therefrom shall be added to the principal until the total amounts to the sum of \$1,000. When the fund shall have reached \$1,000 the income therefrom shall be used annually, under the direction of the Educational Committee, toward the education of some deserving girl of Hawaii.

Be it further Resolved, That as a nucleus of this fund the sum of \$25 be immediately set aside from our general treasury.

Be it further Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means of raising this fund, to see that it is properly invested, and to exercise control over it until such time as it shall amount to \$1,000.00, when it shall pass into the control of the Women's Society.

Our motto this year has been *Service*, based on Lowell's lines:
Not what we give, but what we share—
For the gift without the giver is bare:

Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,—

Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.

To each and all who have served the President takes this opportunity to extend her appreciation and most sincere thanks.

HARRIET CONSENS ANDREWS,
President.



Comfortable Quarters at the Fair

Just inside the main entrance of the Panama-Pacific Exposition is a building erected for the use and comfort of the thousands of women who will visit San Francisco during the exposition.

Two years ago the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations was visited by the officials of the exposition to erect and equip a suitable structure. The result is a beautiful building in the South gardens, facing the Tower of Jewels. It is directly to the left of the Scott Street gateway, where it will be convenient for visitors entering or leaving the grounds.

There is an Information Bureau in the center of the main lobby, where it can be seen the moment one enters the building. A staff of trained women is in attendance. The visitor who wants to know about train schedules or car service, or the woman who is anxious to find a good place to board near the Exposition grounds, will be given the desired information. Facts about the City and Bay region will be furnished here. Directors of the Exposition officials and employees, of churches and social service agencies will be available for all who apply. An emergency service and a trained nurse are a part of the equipment of this department.

On this same floor is a large quick service lunch room, where both men and women can obtain well cooked food at moderate prices. Five hundred people can be seated here at one time. A mezzanine balcony extends around the room, and from the tables laid here one can overlook the South gardens and the Lagoon. The Tower of Jewels is only a short distance away, and the central features of the wonderful illumination scheme are within a stone's throw. The view from these windows will make the balcony tables most desirable. Aside from the regular lunch and supper there is an afternoon tea service. This lunch-room is particularly convenient for the people attending programs in Festival Hall.

There are comfortable reading and writing rooms just off the main lobby

where strangers in the city may read the news from their own home paper, or write a letter to their friends.

On the second floor is an assembly room which seats two hundred and fifty people. Motion picture apparatus has been installed. This hall is available without charge for suitable organizations desiring to use it for conferences and meetings. Many organizations whose work is educational in character or along lines of social service will hold sessions in this building. It has been estimated that an average of three or four conventions a day will meet in San Francisco during the Exposition year. Many of these will be of especial interest to women.



For Strangers in Honolulu

The Young Women's Christian Association has, within the past few months, organized a volunteer Travelers' Aid Committee. Its purpose is to render assistance to girls or women who come to the city as strangers. It offers protection from those who would seek to lead girls astray.



In each of the three western counties of Massachusetts the churches own and equip a gospel tent which goes into the remoter portions of those counties. Each tent is in charge of three young men whose salaries are paid by a home missionary society, and it is said that audiences are never lacking.



Dentistry in China

It is with pleasure that we give print to the graduating thesis of Sau Yee Chang '15 of Mills School. The young man is said to be one of the brightest English students yet graduated from the school. If funds can be secured he will go to the mainland for a dental course next fall.

LIKE the unfolding scenes of a vast drama, the hand of Time is dropping the curtain on a once sleeping China and revealing to her living sons new possibilities, the greatest and richest opportunities. Throughout the whole empire as though inspired by an enchanter's wand, the people have fought for liberty and founded the largest republic upon the face of the earth, they have thrown off the yoke of servitude of the old Manchu dynasty, they have realized that China could never be a China without the learning, institutions and ideals of the twentieth century. Through

this policy the Chinese people have assumed for themselves grave responsibilities necessary for the determination of the New Republic's future. In the last few years China has sent to the United States hundreds of students that they might in time return with modern learning, and ideals with which to construct the New China. Many have pursued political, commercial, scientific or professional courses. Among this body of students I find, however, that scarcely any have pursued the profession of dentistry. And so my object in this essay will be to place before the intelligent Chinese young man and woman the fact that dental education and practice is going to play an important part along with other branches of learning in the development of the twentieth century civilization in China. We know that China does not want to give up her civilization and she should find some way to retain it without the cost of the teeth of her people. And there can be no more adequate means than for a very large number of Chinese to pursue the dental profession.

Don Quixote said, "A tooth is worth more than a diamond." How true this statement is. Diseased teeth are responsible for an almost inconceivable amount

of ill health and misery. Indigestion, amaemia, general debility, retarded growth of mind and body, nervousness and various infectious diseases are some of the most common results of diseased teeth. Complications with heart and ear are not infrequent. Life expectancy and industrial efficiency depend in a large measure on the condition of the teeth. Moral efficiency also and the joy of living depend, directly or indirectly, about as much on one's teeth as on one's philosophy or religion. If then, the Chinese expect to play their part in the growing, conquering future, because of the harmful results of diseased teeth, they must therefore realize the urgent and vital importance of dentistry in China.

The hygiene of the mouth is not a new study. It has long been recognized as an important adjunct to the hygiene of the body. It is only of recent years, however, that the study of mouth hygiene has assumed the dignity of a separate branch of public health activity in the United States. In the city of Cleveland after the teeth of the school children were properly cared for it was found that their scholarship and deportment were vastly improved. And yet we find thousands of school children and adults as well who have either never

been instructed in the use of the tooth brush or have neglected it and know nothing of its value. Knowing that such conditions exist even in so well advanced a country as the United States, what then can be true of China, who is but on the stepping stone towards development?

The tooth is a tissue which needs a particular kind of nourishment. The tissues of the tooth are composed chiefly of lime, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen. The food that contains the proper amount of these bodies is therefore fundamental in securing the growth of the teeth. It is therefore necessary that parents should be urged and instructed in the careful study of the proper nutrition of the child to secure a good set of teeth. This is a kind of instruction which will filter out through the newspapers and magazines, and from the schools and the pulpits of the country into the homes of our people. But back of this we must have an increasingly large number of dentists and dental schools to influence the Chinese people. Knowledge is a precedent to effective service in any direction, and effective service in dentistry can not be accomplished by striking in the dark. It is the "pestilence that walketh in the darkness" which baffles human endeavor



Fond Parents Oft'times Forget

that many boys seem to be born
without the playing impulse—
these little men stay puny and tired.

Duncan's Gymnasium

begs to suggest that you give these
boys a special summer course of body-building



Classes meet during "long vacation" at 9 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. Terms: \$7 per month. Inspection Invited.

Special Note for Men

Good spirits can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly—the best corrective and preventative yet discovered for irregular, faulty action of the stomach, liver and bowels is—a course of intelligent exercising at DUNCAN'S GYMNASIUM, 258 Beretania St. Classes for Business Men: meet at 12 noon, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 p. m. Terms: \$7 per month—3 lessons per week.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just

HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

to suppress, and not the "destruction that wasteth at noon-day." The pestilence that is destroying the teeth of every man has long been walking in the darkness. China to protect the greatest and richest opportunities of her living sons must guard against this pestilence and defeat its purposes. The Chinese is a new man in comparison with what he was ten years ago, he has been revolutionized by the moving avalanche of actual events, who acts upon new principles; he must, therefore, entertain new ideas, and form new opinions.

At present dentistry in China is carried on in a most unsatisfactory, dangerous and injurious manner. There are hundreds of untrained, uneducated, and unauthorized dentists in the country. Among these are to be found druggists, dealers in dental materials, the old-fashioned Chinese doctors, and many others who are not more than a horde of unscrupulous adventurers in the art of dentistry. These unauthorized dentists vary greatly in knowledge and skill. Some advertise themselves very flagrantly in order to secure the patronage of the common people,—others exploit the poor community with the simple object of removing as many teeth as they can and replacing them with cheap and ill-fitting dentures; a large number are simply glib and plausible salesmen, often emissaries of some drug stores, who canvass from house to house and, under the pretence of supplying cheap dentistry, inflict injuries, often irreparable, and not infrequently cause the death of the patient. Should the injured patient seek a remedy at law, he or she generally discovers that the Chinese government has no remedy to offer. Damages, even when awarded, are seldom obtainable—the malefactor disappears and the drug store disclaims responsibility; nor are the class who cannot afford a dentist's fees often in a position to carry through costly litigation.

These unauthorized practitioners are safe from the law. As the law stands, anyone may extract teeth, anyone may administer a general anaesthetic, anyone may inject cocaine; yet in all these operations the patient's life is placed in jeopardy.

These are vague statements; let me particularize the nature of the risks incurred. The extraction of teeth has been known to result in fatal bleeding. The existence of this condition may be suspected by a properly trained dentist, and precautionary measures adopted,

whereas a person without training probably would not know of the condition or its dangers, or be competent to deal with the trouble should it arise. Deaths have resulted from teeth extraction by unauthorized dentists, and the results of the inquiries were—"death from acci-

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.

Telephone 2642.

Silva's
Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

**DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET**

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing

& Sheet Metal

Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

**BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.**

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

dental causes."

An instrument which has not been rendered surgically clean (a very different thing from domestically clean) may be, and often is, the means of conveying disease from one patient to another. There are many cases in which death of bone has resulted from ignorance of surgical cleanliness on the part of untaught operators. Such diseases as syphilis are quite commonly inoculated into the bloodstream of patients by means of an instrument which has been insufficiently sterilized.

There are many conditions which surround the administration of a general anaesthetic with dangers to life. The expert is taught all about these risks and learns to anticipate and avoid them; but such a procedure as rendering a person insensible by the employment of nitrous oxide, which in trained hands may be said to involve scarcely any risk at all, in untrained hands bristles with danger.

Painless dentistry generally means the injection of a solution of cocaine into the tissues. The danger here is two-fold. First, there is the danger of the injection of some virus or poison if the needle is not surgically clean. Secondly there is the danger to life arising from the certain action of cocaine. Imagine this being attempted by a person who does not know the dose of cocaine!

Further, there are no dental schools worthy of the name. At the best we can find a very few unauthorized dentists who have so qualified themselves as to possess quite a fair knowledge, skill and dexterity, and have organized private classes. Owing to the selfish ambitions of these dentists they are very reluctant in bestowing upon their students the finer points of dentistry, and the result often is, that these students, after having learned a little, desert their tutors and become unscrupulous practitioners in the art. There are others who after being employed by the unqualified dentist and watching him perform for a number of years, go off and set up their own practice. A great many work as apprentices.

To improve this condition there can be but one remedy. As I have said, China needs well-trained and well-educated dentists and dental schools. It is the Chinese public that is suffering; it is the Chinese public that is in danger. The dental profession is neither suffering nor in danger. Until the Chinese demand this simple remedy, nothing will

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

**HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.**

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

**LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.**

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

**IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE**

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving—Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

be done or can be done,—the develop-
ment of China will never be hastened.
If the Chinese would live in the grow-
ing, conquering future, they must fur-
nish their strength to shape its course
and their will to discharge its duties.
The pressing question therefore, with
them is, shall the present system of den-
tistry go on as it is? If "no" be the
answer, then there must be a complete
overwhelming, reorganization, revolu-
tionizing, and directing the dental pro-
fession whereby the importance and
necessity of perfect dentistry will filter
out through the newspapers and maga-
zines, and from the schools and the pul-
pits of the country into the homes of our
people.

To this end we must have a body of
highly trained dentists who can present
a diploma from a recognized institution
and who has passed an examination for
the licentiatehip of practice equivalent
to that required in the United States.
That these men may utilize themselves
for the best of China they must establish
schools of the dental profession and
train her living sons to that calling. The
Chinese must be made experts in their
own schools. Then China will re-
alize the part she will be playing, she
will realize the urgent and vital
importance of dentistry, she will guard
against the "pestilence that walketh in
the darkness" and defeating its pur-
poses, her development will certainly be
hastened, and the Chinese will then be
conforming with new ideas, and forming
new opinions.

Sau Yee Chang.

May 31, 1915.



EVENTS.

March.

Fine exhibition of athletics given by
Honolulu School for Boys at annual
meet.

26.—U. S. Naval Station announces "find"
of Submarine "F-4;" all efforts to raise
craft unsuccessful.

Admiral Dewa, en route to Japan, re-
ceives friendly-relations cable from
Secretary of State Bryan while in Hon-
olulu.

Honolulu Red Cross nurses at the
front write letters to friends here.

29.—All hope for crew of "F-4" abandoned.
Navy divers in effort to reach craft
break deep-sea records.

Waikiki Inn, famous beach resort, sold
at auction for \$8,500.

30.—Salving fleet fastens cable around
"F-4."

April.

1.—Major-Senator W. H. Carter appears be-

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.



Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.



16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUSA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA
 GLASSWARE
 SILVERWARE
 CUTLERY

STOVES
 REFRIGERATORS
 KITCHEN
 UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals.
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

fore House of Representatives advocat-
 ing passage of proposed Compulsory
 Military Education Bill.

Prominent Honoluluans protest in ca-
 ble to Secretary of War.

Relief fund for widows and children of
 "F-4" victims started.

Cruiser Maryland ordered to Hono-
 lulu from California waters; will bring
 expert divers, wrecking party and
 equipment to assist in raising sub-
 marine.

2. Community shocked by tragic death
 of Mark P. Robinson.

3. Twenty-one girls in Montana press
 party arrive and are given keys of
 city.

News reaches city of sudden death
 of Rev. Wm. B. Oleson, corresponding
 secretary of the Hawaiian Board,
 March 19, in Arizona.

4. Judge A. S. Humphreys makes em-
 phatic protest against compulsory
 military education in Hawaii.

6. International dinner at Y. M. C. A. is
 occasion for mingling of seven races.
 Fletcher S. Brockman, of China, prin-
 cipal speaker.

8. Board of Health establishes free clinic
 to aid in fighting white plague.

10. Felice Lynn, prima donna, receives
 ovation at Hawaiian opera house.

Vice Admiral Hochinai, commander
 of Japanese Cruiser Tokiwa, conveys
 condolences of Mikado's navy over loss
 of "F-4" to local naval officials.

Members of House of Representa-
 tives pay annual visit to Molokai.

14. Paul Malone and Fredrick Rosenbaum,
 sons of Fort Shafter captains, receive
 presidential appointments to West
 Point.

16. Promotion Committee refuses to accept
 resignation of H. P. Wood, resident
 commissioner at exposition; resolution
 of confidence adopted.

18. Jas. A. Wilder sends report of Boy Scout
 activities in the East.

20. Court settlement ends litigation over
 immense estate of Thelma Parker, de-
 ceased; grandmother is given custody
 of baby.

23. Robert E. Speer passes through port en-
 route to Korea; speaker at University
 Club and mass meeting at C. U. Church.
 Beautiful Irwin home at Waikiki is re-
 opened for several weeks' stay of Mrs.
 Charles Templeton Crocker and Mrs.
 W. G. Irwin of San Francisco.

24. One hundred and fourteen of second
 generation respond to Cousins' roll call.
 Miss Agnes Judd elected president.

25. New bungalow edifice of Christian
 Church is dedicated.

27. Shells uncovered in lot near Washing-
 ton Place thought to have been planted
 by revolutionists.

29. College Club offers \$100 scholarship to
 girl graduate of preparatory schools.

SUPPORT HOME
INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.

Kukui Jewelry Mounted
in 14 Karat Gold

LATEST DESIGNS
 IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
LIMITED
 113 Hotel St.

Cunha Music
Company

SHEET MUSIC
 UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
 and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St. P. O. Box 1304

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❄ ❄

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❄ ❄

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

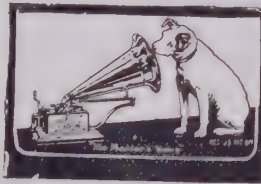
BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats.
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co. Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

— LIMITED —

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Little Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOOD YEAR TIRES

Automobiles, Motor Trucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"
OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO.,
LIMITED

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✻ ✻ Rugs and Curtains ✻ ✻

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.



Honolulu, T. H.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

The Lord-Young Engineering Company, Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS

CONSULTING, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, SANITARY, MECHANICAL, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL,
PHYSICAL AND TESTING LABORATORIES.

Contractors and Designers

FOR

Buildings, All Classes
Bridges, Wood, Steel, Concrete
Dredging and Filling
Septic Tank Purification Plants
Paving, Roads and Walks
Reinforced Concrete
Reservoirs, Dams, Etc.
Sewers and Water Systems
Docks and Dykes
Irrigation and Reclamation

Inspecting and Testing

OF

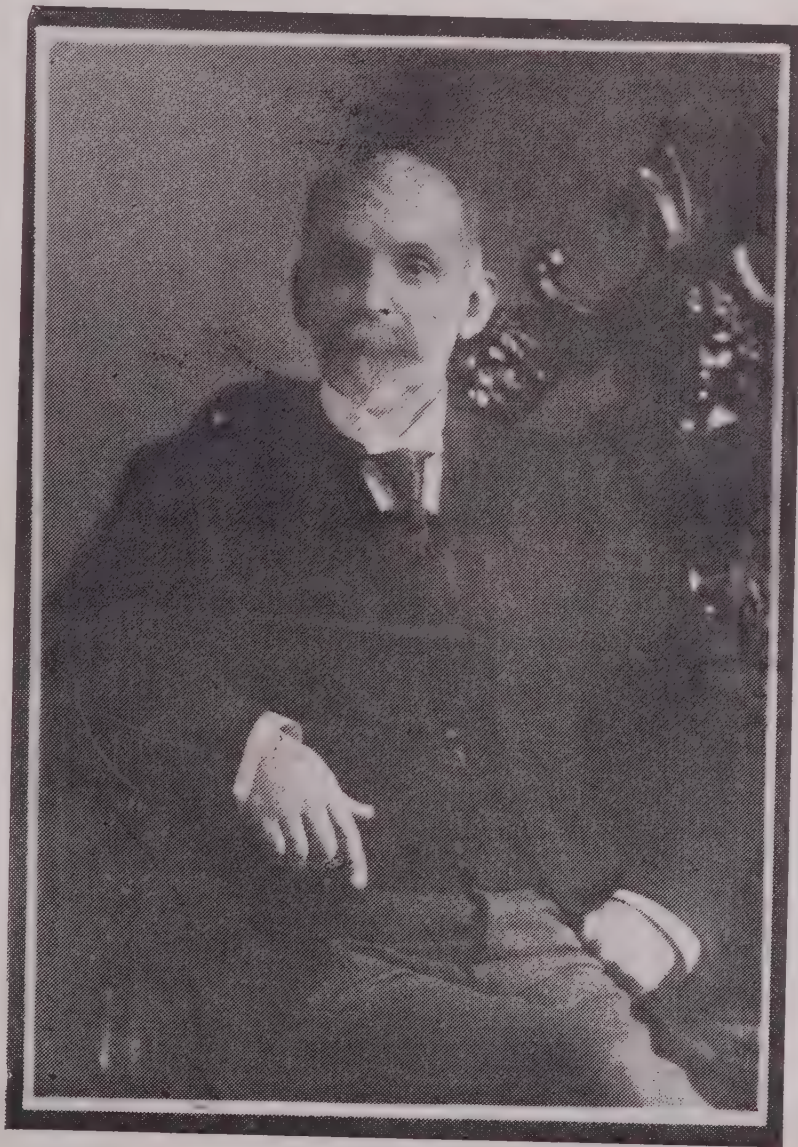
Cement and Cement Materials
Building Materials
Bridges and Railway Equipment
Properties and Processes
Consultations
Appraisements
Examinations
Estimates
Reports

ROOMS 1-12-14-15-27 CAMPBELL BLOCK.

Cable Address: "Lorung"
Western Union Code.

TELEPHONE Nos. 2610—4587

THE FRIEND



FRANCIS WILLIAMS DAMON
1852--1915

HONOLULU

July, 1915

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✱

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✱

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

✱

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted.
Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✱

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, JULY, 1915.

No. 7.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughy

William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS DAMON.



HAWAII loses one of its rarest spirits in the call to the larger life of Frank Damon. Now and again it is given to a community to have its distinctive character expressed with singular faithfulness in some one of its own people. Mr. Damon bore this relation to Honolulu. Born here on December 10, 1852, just at the culmination of the early missionary regime, he was first of all the product of that idealistic movement. The romance of missions was in his blood and was bound to flower in his career. It was perfectly natural that he should find at Canton, in Mary Happer, daughter of one of America's great missionaries to China, a life comrade fashioned by the Great Artificer to be his complementing partner. Dedicating themselves to the task of apostleship to the Chinese in Hawaii, who were in sore need of just such friendly service, it followed as day does night that when a few young Asiatics knocked at the door of their home they should be welcomed, taught and led to Christ. What this sort of home-sharing

means very few know, nor can the cost in nervous strain be easily guessed. But all this was gladly paid as a privilege. In time the dream of a great Christian educational home for Asiatic lads and for those of other races took shape in Mr. Damon's mind and began to be realized. When, after a few years' absence from Honolulu for needed rest and recuperation, he returned to find that the Hawaiian Board had caught his vision and enlarged it by planning to combine Kawaiahae Seminary and the Okumura school-home with his own Mills Institute, under the name of the Mid-Pacific Institute, he was overjoyed and threw himself into the project with all his heart. He was at once chosen the president of the board of managers of the new institution and became thenceforth its guiding mind. It will ever stand in this community as his especial monument. Mr. Damon's service to the Chinese was by no means limited to this educational work. The Fort Street Church was as dear to him as his school, and into its upbuilding went a large share of his thought and energy. And this was but a part of his missionary care, because Chinese interests all over the Islands were for years under his painstaking superintendence. Another very large department of his enterprise lay in the sphere of hospitality. For many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. Damon was pre-eminently the rendezvous for Christian travelers from all over the world. Here hundreds of missionaries, philanthropic leaders, and others interested in Christian work were welcomed and introduced as was impossible elsewhere to the best side of Honolulu life. Mr. Damon seemed to incarnate in his own personality the ideal of Hawaiian hospitality. His gracious manner, rare power to interpret the desire of every guest, unselfish courtesy, tact and thoughtfulness combined to make him a princely host. He seemed a complete stranger to the concept of race. His favorite motto was, "Within the four seas all are brothers," and his life embodied both its beauty and power. He loved his city, served it well, and led it to open its first park amid crowded tenements. His rare artistic powers were at the service of the people and added a subtle charm to all that he did. His life, like the Islands which environed it, was singularly beautiful. He lived the motto of his Master,

"Not to be ministered unto, but to minister."



THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

This is what the press claims that Honolulu is witnessing. It is charged that gambling was never so open, so flagrant and so widespread. Our reputable Chinese merchants complain that their business suffers severely from the loss of trade due to lack of money among their customers, who are squandering their all in this vice. Iwilei runs its filthy course unchecked. The police are said to stand in with those who profit both from gambling and the social vice. The revelations of the Anti-Saloon League have uncovered an unsavory mess of rottenness connected with the brewery and the local saloon business. At Wahiawa there is said to be no pretense of concealment. Gamblers and prostitutes ply their trade brazenly. The public is so debauched that juries refuse to convict flagrant cases of social vice. Recently it took three trials to find a notorious character guilty. Escapes from jail are ludicrously easy and frequent. Nolle prosequing of criminal cases and judicial tolerance are so frequent as to attract little or no attention. The poor criminal, especially if he be Asiatic, it is claimed, is made to suffer penalty, while the rich or influential goes scot free. There is a widespread moral let-down which affects every sphere of life. Where will it end? If half is true as charged, and many of our conservative, sagacious Christian leaders think that the half has not yet been told, Honolulu needs a thoro moral cleanup. It is certainly time for a deluge, a great uprising of the Christian conscience to sweep away these evidences of social corruption. Some expect a new city charter will do it. It won't. Others ask, "When will Billy Sunday come?" Something deeper than either must lead the way. It is a good time to look the field over quietly this summer, and then let the entire Christian force act together.



THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Honolulu was faced in the charter election with a really great opportunity, and yet we never saw the community so apa-

thetic. There was no interest observable anywhere. Can anything great come out of such a stagnant pool of deadness? Some two and a half years ago the then Governor called together a representative committee that put a large amount of time and effort into studying the whole question of municipal government, especially its two most up-to-date and efficient forms—the commission and city manager plans. The conclusion reached by this study was embodied in a very carefully drawn charter following the city manager model. It was intended to have the result of the committee's work presented to the Legislature of 1913, but by some unexplained failure this was not done. There can be no disputing, first, that Honolulu needs and should have the best city government which can be devised, and, second, that the city manager plan, which has worked wonders in Germany, where thrive the most efficiently and honestly governed municipalities the world has ever seen, represents the last and highest word yet spoken on this question. After the flood the city of Dayton, which was determined to have for its rebuilding the best system of civic control that earth could offer, adopted this plan and has achieved such a record that other cities are following the lead of this Ohio municipality as fast as they can, which in America is not breakneck speed unfortunately. The theory of this method of government is that which competitive business has after ages of experiment worked up into the modern financial corporation. The voting citizens correspond to the stockholders. They elect a directorate, or city council, of able business men, say five or seven, who serve without pay unless the rule of many corporations of paying \$5.00 to each director present at a fixed or regularly called meeting prevails. These directors, or councilmen, who after the initial election are chosen one every year to serve five years or in some corresponding fashion so as to obviate the loss in efficiency due to a green board, engage a thoroly trained manager, who runs the city just as the executive head of any great business directs its affairs. He engages as heads of departments all his lieutenants and is held rigidly responsible for results. The contract system of public work prevails, and the manager has a free hand in letting these contracts as in all else. Being usually a stranger, his only incentive is to make good, for if he fails he is summarily discharged and another manager is hired. The city council, which gives its services for the public good and has no personal interest in the shape of graft, direct or indirect, in any municipal enterprise, is keen to exact

the very highest efficiency from the manager. This plan divorces all the departments of the city government from politics. The running of a city is pure business. In America we have made it impure politics, which means graft, dishonesty, crime, vice, extravagance and inefficiency, or exactly what every one knows we have in Honolulu. Why can we not have the ideal in civics here? There are several reasons. The first and foremost is because there are too many men who derive their living from the present system. These men largely control the vote. Whenever any reform promising efficiency heaves in sight, they are past masters in injecting the fear into the Hawaiian voters' minds that their liberties are menaced. Promptly with the approval of the charter election this old chestnut made its appearance, and the usual result of nothing doing seems sure to follow. Indeed our political hacks already boast this outcome. This is the real secret of the apathy of this community. It is a foregone conclusion that with our electorate of easily frightened Hawaiians no measure of thoroughgoing reform has much chance of success. And this will continue until the Hawaiians no longer constitute the majority. When that happy day arrives stampeding tactics, as by the liquor element in the plebiscite of 1910, and by our professional politicians on red light injunction, medical certificates for marriage and like questions, will be no longer remunerative. For this reason Hawaii should welcome a large, intelligent voting population of Asiatic origin, not that the Far Easterner is any less an adept in grafting than the Anglo-Saxon or Polynesian, but that he is not so stampedeable as the gentle, unsophisticated native, and hence he is more educable, and because more thrifty is more amenable to the appeal to his love of efficiency. It is easier to teach him that in the long run he gets far more out of a city run for the public good than from one the chief concern of whose government is to exploit the people's resources.



CHARLES REED BISHOP.

One more of the great philanthropists of Hawaii has passed over the line. Mr. Bishop's career was that of a typical Yankee. Coming here from Boston with the enterprise, thrift and business sense of the New England Puritan in his veins, he was sure to succeed. While he had in time the fortune of the royal family of the Islands to assist, practically without this aid he acquired wealth because of his business ability, his careful habits and his integrity. His life was dominated by a romance, and the

story of the love of the Princess Bernice Pauahi Paki and Charles R. Bishop will ever live here to radiate ideality into the not always creditable record of the relations of whites with Hawaiians. After amassing wealth Mr. Bishop faced the question of its disposal. For a man of his accumulative instinct it was not an easy question to solve. To make his first large contribution cost him effort, but he fought the battle thru and painstakingly trained himself to give until he became one of Hawaii's greatest benefactors. He and his wife were at one in all their philanthropy, so that to this ideal union of two noble natures is to be attributed all that the Kamehameha Schools have represented in the life of these Islands. This mid-ocean community will forever be immensely richer in the higher values of character because of these two blended lives. The romance of their career closed fittingly when, thirty years after the Princess' death, the ashes of her faithful lover were brought oversea to lie forever beside hers in the city and among the people that they had so devotedly served.



THE MID-PACIFIC INSTITUTE.

The past year has been a very costly one in personalities. First Dr. Ferguson, at the very height of his power and after winning remarkably the aloha of the community, was suddenly called to a larger sphere in the eternal world. In less than two years' service he had reorganized the internal economy of the school and had given it such an enviable name for thoro work that its building was taxed to capacity, with a waiting list of some half a hundred boys impossible to accommodate. Then, following the close of the term, Mr. Francis W. Damon, the founder of Mills, after a protracted illness, passed on to his rich reward. Ever since its removal to its present site the school has had to contend with frequent changes in the personnel of its faculty, culminating in this double bereavement, but so real is the demand for the work which it is doing that it has continued steadily to increase in power and influence. The total enrollment for the year at Mills was 232, with 205 as the regular number at work. The racial figures were 100 Chinese, 95 Japanese, 11 Koreans, 11 Filipinos, 8 Hawaiians, 2 Portuguese, 2 Americans and 1 each part-Hawaiian, Spanish and English-Marshall islander. All but twelve were boarders, the rule being to allow no students to board outside except by special permission of the managers. Mills carried off the Chamber of Commerce \$100 scholarship in the Col-

lege of Hawaii, the winner being Lee Pok Sil. One of the seniors, Sau Yee Chang, was awarded the Yale Alumni Association's first composition prize. In athletics good, honest work was done, championship in tennis doubles, second place in tennis singles and second place in cross-country run having been won. The development of school spirit has been one of the most gratifying features. Too much praise cannot be given for the splendid leadership of assistant Principal John F. Nelson, who, after Dr. Ferguson's death, as acting principal, carried the school thru the year with increased effectiveness. In this he was most loyally and ably seconded by the other members of the faculty, whose *esprit de corps* helped make the year the most notable Mills has ever had.

The story of Kawaiahao Seminary has been one of steadily enlarging power. The value of one continuous management ever since it moved to Manoa Valley is manifested increasingly every year by the development of its community influence, as well as by the enrichment of its own inner life. The principal during these seven years, Miss Bosher, has been rarely successful in fostering such a spirit of mutual helpfulness and loving service that faculty and students have come to constitute one great home. In this she has been faithfully abetted from year to year by her corps of teachers. To serve under such a management has been esteemed a privilege. This home atmosphere has proved singularly attractive to visitors, and is so marked that the stream of guests is almost continuous. At the same time Kawaiahao has been made to serve the community in so many ways that its circle of friends is rapidly widening. For years now there has been no chance to enlarge the student body because every place has been taken. Until a suitable preparatory school can be provided the figures must remain stationary. One hundred and thirty-nine girls were enrolled during the year, with an average of 127 boarders and 4 day pupils. The part-Hawaiians came first with 59, Hawaiians 34, Chinese 24, Japanese 11, Portuguese 3, Americans, Germans and Filipinos each 1 and others 5. Last November the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated with a most effective historical pageant and other exercises of unusual interest. The raising of a Jubilee Fund of \$50,000 for endowment was inaugurated, and at date totals all but \$4000 of the proposed amount. The school imperatively needs a well-equipped domestic science building, costing no less than \$20,000. The vocational side of its work is steadily developing, its sewing department having just concluded its best year. Increased

facilities would greatly augment this side of Kawaiahao's service to the public.

♦ ♦ ♦

SPOILS TO VICTORS.

Andrew Jackson is remembered for his victory at New Orleans, his picturesque personality and his foisting of the iniquitous spoils system upon the public service of the Nation. Washington, when President, wisely set the business example of selecting, as far as possible, for the service of the people the men best fitted therefor. He was followed in this patriotic course by the succeeding five chief executives, and the country seemed assured of high standards in its civil service when Jackson entered office and instituted the grafting policy—"To the victors belong the spoils." From Jackson's inauguration in 1829 until Cleveland was seated in the White House in 1885 this motto ruled the politics of the country, regardless of party. But Cleveland tho of the same party with Jackson, was elected on a platform of "Public office is a public trust," and thruout his administration he was loyal to civil service reform. Since that epochal presidency the principle gained momentum steadily in spite of the many assaults made upon it in Congress by lovers of political loaves and fishes. It has remained, however, for another Democratic President, to negative all this progress. President Wilson in his writings and speeches has made perhaps more claim to the conduct of official duty in accordance with high moral principles than any of his predecessors. His antecedents as a college professor and university president led the people to expect him to be especially faithful to such an ideal movement as civil service reform. Much of his administrative record has been on a very high plane, yet he has dealt the public service of the country the most deadly blow of any executive since Jackson. This is not because he has openly abandoned the cause, but because he has consistently weeded out good public servants to fill their places with men whose only claim to their positions was party usefulness or adherence. The story of our Government's record in Santo Domingo under this administration, as told in the *Outlook* recently, is enough to bring shame to the heart of every loyal American. Here in Hawaii, as elsewhere thruout the Union, the same retrograde policy has been pursued. The most efficient internal revenue collector this Territory has known, whose record for efficiency stood at 100, a faultless public servant, was recently sacrificed. Worst of all a severe blow has been struck at the American ideal of the judiciary. One by

one most of the most reliable judges of long public service, unblemished honor and faithful administration of their offices have been superseded, with no advantage to the interests of the people.

♦ ♦ ♦

JUDGE WHITNEY.

The most flagrant instance of disregard of the common welfare in these failures to reappoint has been manifested in the case of Judge William L. Whitney. To refuse to continue in office this public servant is as tho the President, having been granted the power to do so, should remove Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Colorado. Judge Whitney is rarely qualified by nature for judicial service. Leading members of the Honolulu bar, irrespective of political affiliation, have long spoken of him as worthy of a position upon the highest bench in the Territory. He has not been active in politics and has followed a course calculated to develop the even temper of fair-mindedness and a broad outlook upon all questions. His training on the bench has been unusually comprehensive. Beginning his legal career here in the Attorney General's office, where he remained two years, he next served as District Judge for four years, and was appointed on the circuit bench a little over six years ago. It is understating the truth to say that he has graced every position he has held. Several years ago sensing the demand for juvenile court work, he went to the mainland and made an exhaustive study of what was being done in Denver, Chicago and other cities, and returned to arouse the people of Honolulu to the necessity for like service here in order to save boys and girls. He persuaded the Legislature to pass the needed laws and was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court. In this capacity he has served with a brilliancy and faithfulness beyond all praise. Thousands of children have passed under his care. His personal devotion to them, his rare memory of their names and faces, his wonderful influence upon them and great patience constitute a picture of loving service seldom rendered by a public official anywhere. Social service of this nature simply cannot be bought. It is the rarest variety of Christian ministry. The pay of a circuit judge in Hawaii is not munificent. On entering private practice Judge Whitney will at once begin to earn twice the amount the people have been paying him, but it has meant nothing to him to surrender large pecuniary rewards in order to serve his country, and especially the boys and girls. But saying all this does not begin to sum up the extent of Mr. Whitney's value to the community in his judicial capacity, be-

cause his court experience has brot him into contact with all the problems of the home and of childhood. This first-hand acquaintance with the most important questions in present day society has suggested to him many modifications of law to safeguard the interests of women and children. Every legislature for years has had brot before it bills suggested by Judge Whitney necessary to the welfare of this sacred institution, the home. No less than twelve such measures were fathered by him last spring when our legislature was in session. Experience of the wisdom of his recommendations was fast building up in the minds of our legislators confidence that anything backed by this judge was worthy of enactment. To refuse to reappoint such a public servant is a crime against the people, and this the citizens of the Territory have a right to charge against the present administration at Washington. Nothing the national Government may do can harm Judge Whitney, but such a false conception of public service as this supplanting of an ideal official with one who cannot but be less efficient, and such an exhibition of lack of political principle in a great party do injure the country well-nigh irreparably. There is no possible excuse for such betrayal of the people, because the department had been fully informed of the high character of Judge Whitney's service.

The Far East Again

The publication of the correspondence between China and Japan which culminated in the agreement signed by both Governments makes interesting reading. For a time, immediately pending the settlement of the questions between the two nations, Japan seethed with rumors that accused the Elder Statesmen of blocking the plan of Foreign Minister Kato to face China with a decided ultimatum that would end the negotiations and might precipitate war. It was stated by the press of the Empire that the Elder Statesmen determinedly opposed any course that might lead to a rupture of the peace, and many of the newspapers were bitter against these wise heads for their pacificatory action. Other rumors were rife, such as that Great Britain had not been informed by Baron Kato of the contents of Group V of Japan's demands, being told that they were of no moment, and that when knowledge of these details leaked out pressure was brought to bear upon the Japanese Government to modify its demands. But most of these statements were doubtless false.

HOW THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED.

The correspondence shows that Japan presented her modified demands on April 26, but the answer of China was so unsatisfactory that on May 7 Japan sent an ultimatum to China, making further concessions and demanding a reply by May 9, failing which the Imperial Government would "take such measures as it may deem necessary." The next day, May 8, the Chinese Government accepted the Japanese proposals. Further notes followed between the two Powers, which defined more clearly minor points in the agreement, and on June 2 the treaty was reported as signed by Yuan Shi Kai. The final text has not yet reached Honolulu, but it is clear that Japan made very substantial modifications in its original demands, first by accepting China's declaration of purpose not to alienate any of her territory instead of forcing a formal agreement to this effect, second by abating all of Group V except the clause relating to Fukien Province, and third by promising to restore Kiaochou, provided at the close of the war she be given an absolutely free hand and provided China would open the whole of Kiaochou as a commercial port, would establish therein both a Japanese concession, the locality to be designated by Japan, and an international settlement if the Powers desire and would agree upon suitable arrangements regarding German public establishments and property in the ceded territory. The conclusion arrived at by Japan and China should be hailed with joy by all lovers of the Far East. In connection therewith four very important considerations should be borne in mind.

LONG STANDING DIFFERENCES ENDED.

First, a number of the questions at issue between the two Powers for many years have now been solved to the satisfaction of both sides. The Manchu Government treated Japan cavalierly, shifted, delayed and exhibited anything but a spirit of fair-mindedness in meeting the points in dispute. Now all this friction between the two neighbors will be a thing of the past and both sides are to be heartily congratulated that a peaceful, honorable solution has been reached.

DISSATISFACTION OF EXTREMISTS.

Second, the agreement between the two Governments has been hailed by the opposition in each country with a chorus of denunciation. Count Okuma's enemies have made one of the bitterest assaults upon the cabinet in the political history of modern Japan. In China, President Yuan holds the reins so tight that the adverse feeling

has been able to take only the form of a very serious boycott of Japanese trade. The fact that the agreement is so fiercely assailed by extremists in both nations is an argument in favor of its fairness.

MUTUAL FACE SAVING

Third, it is freely stated by authorities in the Far East that Group V was originally inserted by Japan in order to save China's face, the chief negotiators on both sides so clearly understanding it. The negotiations then took their slow course in the best way to influence public opinion in China and avert a crisis there. At the opportune moment Japan waived the extreme demands and promised the retrocession of Kiaochou in ultimatum form, so that President Yuan might yield with grace. Meantime the elections in Japan had firmly seated Count Okuma, so that he might safely carry out his original program of treating China honorably. By reserving the waived clauses in Group V for future negotiation, he at the same time saved the face of his own Government. This is a very plausible theory and may strike very near the truth.

ASIA'S MONROE DOCTRINE

Fourth, looking at the completed agreement it is evident that in it both Japan and China have served notice upon the rest of the world that no more territorial encroachments upon the Republic will be permitted. We say both Japan and China, because the treaty as signed has very little resemblance to the Empire's original demands upon the Republic, and because it bears far more the appearance of a mutually self respecting agreement than that of a series of concessions wrung from a weaker power by a stronger. Because of this altered form criticism upon it must recognize a different spirit. The term Monroe Doctrine for Asia has been applied to Japan's course in this transaction, but that is certainly going too far. What the United States did for Latin America may be achieved by this new treaty for the Far East, but it is worthy of note that it is the work of the two Governments, China and Japan, instead of the lone act of a champion as in America's case. This is certainly a step ahead, for the Latin American nations had no active part at all in the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, while China has shared in this transaction, even if it be true that she were in a measure coerced into it. Unless, however, there be more direct evidence, it is not safe to assume that President Yuan was not anxious to have Japan make the stipulations which in their final form do not compromise Chi-

na's sovereignty and yet safeguard the Republic from the land greed of European Powers. As to the Hanyehping item, the final settlement seems just. The clauses of the treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, which were materially modified in the ultimate agreement, appear to be fair if the duration of the lease be left out of account. Even on this point there may be much to urge, considering the menace of Russia's proximity. The Japanese Government seems honestly to desire to administer her trust in this portion of China's domain for the welfare of both nations.

A TRIUMPH FOR IDEALISTIC JAPAN.

From these considerations we conclude that however hard Japan's demands were at the outset of the negotiations, the final provisions of the treaty as made known here are far and away ahead of anything that European Powers have done to defenseless Asiatic nations. Two months ago, after stating clearly the damaging criticisms made upon Japan's harsh attitude towards China, and while expressing our keen disappointment in the course of her government, we refused to concur in those strictures, however appearances might be against her, and concluded that her real intention was to champion the rights of her neighbor nation. We believe that the outcome of the long continued negotiations fully justifies this opinion. We have faith in Count Okuma's Christian principles, tho he is not technically a member of the Christian communion. We look to see these two sister nations of the Far East develop a firm friendship that nothing will be able to shake. Undoubtedly selfish Japan — and every nation has its sordid element — would be glad to exploit all of China's trade and to shut out as much oversea competition as possible, but idealistic Japan — and no nation on earth has a larger bump of ideality — is solid for the open door, for the peace of the Far East and for the realization by China of her vast and noble possibilities. If we are not mistaken, and provided no unexpected convulsion supervenes in the Far East, Japan is likely to compose a chapter upon brotherly (and that means Christian) internationalism that will prove to be one of the finest in all the book of history.

—D. S.



Some of the true stories are really the funniest. A minister, discoursing on the transitory nature of earthly things, said: "Look now at the great cities of antiquity. Where are they? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed."—Christian Register.

Arthur McClure Meets Death

News of the tragic death of Arthur McClure Jr. reached Honolulu June 8 in a letter to Mrs. J. M. Atherton from Mr. C. H. Dickey, a cousin of the deceased.

Mr. McClure was struck by a jitney bus in San Francisco, the accident occurring in front of the Palace Hotel on the night of May 28th. He was rushed to a hospital, but died on the way.

The young man was formerly a teacher at Mills School, and was also connected with the Boys' Department of the Y. M. C. A. He left Honolulu about two years ago, en route to his home in Siam. His father is president of the Christian College at Bangkok.

Mr. McClure was on his way to Chicago, where he contemplated taking a course in Dr. White's Bible School. He had planned to specialize along industrial lines before taking up his life work in Siam. He visited in Honolulu for a fortnight before sailing for San Francisco, a part of the time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards. Mr. McClure was a young man of high ideals and was universally liked and respected.



Ways And Means Committee

Inaugurating this new standing committee of the Board, the following resolution was passed at the meeting June 10:

"The Ways and Means Committee shall consist of at least five members, with the right to increase the number if desired; it shall be required, however, that each of the permanent committees for which appropriation is made in the annual budget and each aid society shall be represented in its membership, both secretary and treasurer being ex-officio members.

"The duties of this committee shall be to devise and carry into effect methods for raising funds for the entire work of the Board. It should have to do with the formation of the annual budget, recommending apportionment of expenditures to the various branches of the Board's work. All readjustments of the budget during the year should be passed on by this committee, together with questions involving relations with the various aid societies."

It was voted that the following persons serve on the Ways and Means Committee: Messrs. Erdman for the Hawaiian Committee; Atherton for the English-Portuguese Committee; Ai for the Chinese Committee; F. Scudder for the Japanese Committee; Lydgate of Kauai, Dodge of Maui and Baker of Hawaii.

Maunaolu Seminary

For the large part of the year the enrollment has filled all the room. The daily work has gone on in the spirit of efficiency and character building. Miss Heusner and her teachers keep in very close personal touch with the pupils. The effect of this is showing month by month in the subtle, yet deep change in the awakening spirit of the girls. The atmosphere of the school is truly homelike.

"The Feast of the Red Corn," an American Indian operetta, was given at the annual concert. In front of Baldwin Hall a glen was arranged with trees and branches. Many dried leaves strewed the ground. The tepees, the campfire and logs made a charming setting for the Indian legend of the Wanta tribe. Songs, choruses and dances were interwoven in the plot. The whole was given under the direction of Miss Alice Bond, who has had charge of the music during the past year. The khaki and bright-colored costumes were made by the sewing classes under the direction of Miss Mary Lay.

Throughout the interpretation was sympathetic and discriminating. Lydia Kapu acted the part of the old squaw. Elizabeth Kamai was the queen, dignified and graceful, in all her brilliant color and finery. Impee Light, who played pranks on every one, was represented by Lydia Kaimuolua of Kohala. For the many who were present the splendid rendering, the catchy choruses, the fine acting and plaintive solos, were greatly enhanced by the background of West Maui, the twinkling lights on the isthmus and the moonlight streaming on the ocean.

Home-made ice cream, cake and candy were sold afterward. The net proceeds of the evening were a little more than \$225.00 for the school.

June 6th was Commencement Day, and one long to be remembered. Six girls received their diplomas at the hand of the Rev. R. B. Dodge in the name of the Trustees. The graduates are Julia Kapoi, Elizabeth Kamai, Akiau Lam, Emily Naue, Elizabeth Rochfort and Esther Stephson. The Rev. Akaiko Akana of Honolulu gave a clear, thoughtful address on "Work." Mr. Akana drew illustrations from his own student experiences. The address was a sane plea and a real inspiration for a life of efficiency and usefulness. The music was unusually good.

PAIA COMMUNITY HOUSE.

East Maui has entered upon a new era in social life and activities. With the completion of the new Community House opportunity was opened for the sane expression of wholesome impulses under a non-commercial control. The people are now

wondering how they ever got along without it. The auditorium seats three hundred people, but is none too large for some of the gatherings. The stage is large, but is proving inadequate for the numbers of the various castes of amateur theatricals.

The old-time monthly Literary has outgrown even the most commodious homes. The former custom of riding horseback and dressing up after one got to the place of entertainment has fully passed away. This is the age of cars and good roads. A Colonial party, with many fine costumes, was given on Washington's Birthday. A burlesque of the "Landing of the Pilgrims" was staged by Harry Washburn Baldwin. In this play the Pilgrims were greeted by the quarantine doctor in his toy automobile. Mrs. Dora von Tempsky costumed and trained eight couples for the stately minuet. The following month a Japanese party was given. Japanese boys from the Haiku camp gave a most interesting exhibition of

wrestling. Geisha girls rendered their songs with motions that interpreted the spirit of the production.

On June 12th "The Mikado" was given by Maui talent. Some forty people took part. Upon request the opera was repeated a few days later in Wailuku. This was under the direction of Harry Washburn Baldwin, who also directs the weekly singing class which is part of the Community idea.

One evening each week the Maui Cadets gather for drill and fellowship, under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Walker and Mr. Frank B. Cameron. The House is open to all ideas and movements which are primarily educational.

The Sunday school has grown in numbers and average attendance since there is room enough for all the classes. The church activities have also increased in number and variety.

—A. C. B.

A FRUITFUL LIFE

IN THE death of Francis W. Damon on June 22, 1915, Hawaii lost one of her foremost citizens. And while the Territory mourns the passing of one of her most public-spirited men, certain great institutions owing their inception to his broad vision stagger under the blow, even while glorying in the strength to which they have attained. Mid-Pacific Institute, Fort Street Chinese Church, the Free Kindergarten Association, Beretania Settlement and a complement of Japanese churches and schools are among the now thriving institutions which may be said to have had their beginnings in the fertile brain of Mr. Damon.

Mr. Damon's special work, as is well known, was for the Chinese, whose language and customs he made a special study. Of his inauguration to the Chinese work under the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the annual report of 1882 says in part:

"In accordance with the vote of the Evangelical Association in 1880, this Board has succeeded in securing at last a man well qualified in every way to superintend our evangelical work among the Chinese on these Islands. Mr. F. W. Damon has accepted the invitation of this Board to take up this department of work, and is laboring with great enthusiasm in the cause. He has secured the services of Ho Ah Pui, the former colporteur on Kauai, as a teacher, and has already made such progress in learning the Chinese language as to be able to converse quite read-

ily in it. He has visited all the Chinese on the Islands of Oahu and Kauai, and has had the general supervision of the Chinese work in Honolulu since entering upon the work last October."

The Damon home on Chaplain lane was thrown open by Mr. and Mrs. Damon in 1892 as a Chinese school. It was here that the young Chinese in Hawaii were given their first lessons in English. This was the beginning of Mills School, in which Mr. and Mrs. Damon later held the joint principalship.

With the coming of Mr. Merrill a number of years later, and the removal of the school to Manoa Valley, Mr. and Mrs. Damon withdrew from the active supervision, but in 1912, when Mr. Merrill, owing to ill-health, resigned as principal, Mr. Damon again assumed the burden. In July of that year he suffered a general nervous breakdown and was forced to leave the Islands. From this illness he never fully recovered, his death at Moanalua last month coming after a tedious and unsuccessful quest for health in California.

Mr. Damon took the keenest interest in educational and religious work of every worthy kind. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Punahou for fifteen years, and was president of the Board of Managers of Mid-Pacific Institute, which was created with the union of Mills School and Kawaiahao Seminary. He was the originator of the plan to organize the Fort Street Chinese Church, and may also be said to have been the founder of Beretania Mission, as that community center

was the outgrowth of his work for Chinese in the Kauluwela district. For many years he was a member of the editorial board of THE FRIEND, founded by his father.

While engaged particularly in work for the Chinese, Mr. Damon's heart was too large to be satisfied with work for any one nationality. As soon as a few Japanese came to the Islands, Mr. and Mrs. Damon became interested in their welfare. They fitted up a room for them on the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets, and with that admirable skill and charm which gave them approach to all, they threw about these sons of Nippon social and educational influences which led later to larger organized work for them.

Having established a Chinese Students' Association which met with great success, Mr. Damon later organized a similar association among Japanese students. It was also largely because of his faith in the brotherhood of the races that Japanese boys were admitted to Mills School. This school has since gained distinction in Japan, from which country young men introduced by Count Okuma and others of the highest influence in government and education have come as Peace Scholarship Students, imbued with the ideal of international friendship and peace.

Francis Williams Damon was born in Honolulu on December 10, 1852. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Chenery Damon, descendants of early church workers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and pioneer missionaries in Hawaii. His father was Seaman's Chaplain for many years, editor and publisher of THE FRIEND, and pastor of the Old Bethel Church, which stood at the corner of King and Bethel streets for many years. The young man was first educated in the schools of Honolulu, and later attended Amherst College. The year of his graduation he was appointed to the chair of languages at Punahou and held this position until 1876. In 1877 he went to Berlin as secretary and interpreter for Henry A. P. Carter, then Hawaiian Minister at the German imperial court. He continued in this capacity for two years, and remained the third year as charge d'affairs.

While in Europe he traveled extensively, his friends in Hawaii following him in a series of highly entertaining articles which he wrote for THE FRIEND.

Mr. Damon returned from Europe to Hawaii by way of India and China. In China he made a deep study of the language and customs of the people. In Canton he met the girl who shortly after was to become his wife and life partner. In

1884 Mr. Damon visited China again, to continue his studies among the Chinese people. On May 1 of that year he was married to Miss Mary Happer, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Happer, American missionaries among the Chinese. Mr. Damon's parents were with him on this trip. Miss Happer's father, assisted by Mr. Damon's father, performed the marriage ceremony.

The newly married couple came to Honolulu soon after, both eminently fitted for the life work which was then beginning to interest them.

Mr. Damon started the first kindergarten in Honolulu in connection with his church work among the Chinese. He became impressed with the good such a work might do among all nationalities, and later started Hawaiian and Japanese kindergartens. In the enlargement of his plan he was assisted by Mrs. H. C. Coleman and later by the Woman's Board of Missions, under whose auspices rooms were fitted up in Queen Emma Hall.

There are people in all parts of the world who will hear with keen regret of the passing of the genial gentleman who greeted them, though perfect strangers, with such genuine cordiality and such eager desire to make their one day in Honolulu a red letter day, that they have forever after held Honolulu and Mr. Damon among the most delightful of their recollections. Perhaps this cordiality of his towards strangers is not so widely known here as to make it out of place to give an illustration. It was his custom to extend by letter to people on steamers a Christian greeting and an offer of service to help them see the sights of the city, including the Christian work being done here. Those who accepted his kind offer would be entertained for a few minutes at his house on Chaplain lane, by himself and his charming wife, until arrangements could be made with stage-drivers to show them what could be seen within the time at their disposal and provision made for their lunch. Hawaii never had a better promotion committee than Mr. and Mrs. Damon, though they served in that capacity not for business' sake, but in large-hearted human sympathy.

Nor did they show their hospitality to strangers only. In recent years on their Island home they sought to share its attractions with all whom they knew; children were cordially invited to come often to go crabbing or boating; friends were often asked to enjoy an afternoon in their lanai. The Chinese Students' Alliance held many spirited meetings in this hospitable home.

The Funeral

Floral tributes were notable for beauty and profusion. The pulpit and choir loft of Central Union Church were banked with the rarest of the season's flowers, each emblem and bouquet a sincere tribute to the life of the deceased.

Seated in the pulpit were Dr. Doremus Scudder and Rev. Orramel H. Gulick, Rev. Tse Ke Yuen, Rev. Lo Yuet Fo, Rev. Chong How Fo, Rev. T. Hori and Rev. T. Okumura.

The opening hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung by a chorus of Kawaiahao Seminary girls. A strikingly beautiful effect was gained by seating the singers in the rear of the church, the soft strains of the music seeming to steal from a great distance. The reading of Scripture passages was by Rev. Chong and Rev. Tse, each in his own dialect. Passages of Scripture and exalted poetry were read by Dr. Scudder, preceding the prayer in English, also by Dr. Scudder. The closing hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung by the Kawaiahao chorus. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. O. H. Gulick.

At the grave Dr. Scudder read the committal service, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Lo.

Floral tributes, conveyed from the church, completely covered the last resting place of Francis Williams Damon, making of it a thing of prophetic, living beauty.



The Chinese Memorial

Touching tributes to the life of Mr. Damon came from the Chinese, large numbers of whom attested personally to the love and respect they felt. After the service at Central Union Church these loyal people gained permission of Mrs. Damon to hold a memorial of their own, it being their wish to conduct a service at the Fort Street Chinese Church, where Mr. Damon had taught so many years.

Arrangements were made for the following Sunday, and at 3 o'clock the church was filled. Members of the Damon family were the only Americans present. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Tse Ke Yuen, Mr. Wong Tso Ting, Rev. Lo Yuet Fo and Rev. Chong How Fo.

The decorations were exquisite, being of lilies and other white flowers. In front of the pulpit a large picture of Mr. Damon was embedded in fragrant white. Masses of bloom covered the altar.

Miss Alice Wong, at the organ, played a funeral dirge as the family entered and took seats in the front of the church. The opening prayer by Rev. Tse was followed

by a Scripture reading by Mr. Chong. The address was delivered by Mr. Wong, after which Mr. Ho Fung and Mr. C. K. Ai spoke briefly in response to a general invitation from the pulpit. A feature of the service was the singing of "Peace, Perfect Peace," by Kawaiahao Seminary girls, all of whom were of Chinese extraction. Hymns sung by the congregation were "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

At the conclusion of the service those in the audience were invited to shake hands with members of the family. Unashamed of their tears, aged men and women came forward, eagerly mingling with those of the younger generation, who in gratitude are reaping the fruits of Mr. Damon's labors for a broad education.

At the grave the flowers from this service displaced those taken from Central Union Church on the day of the funeral.

AN INTERNATIONAL FLAG

The Pan-American Financial Conference, largely composed of business men, was recently convened in Washington. An adjourned session was held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the members, seated in the chairs of the signers of our immortal Declaration, listened to and adopted a new Declaration of Independence by Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, affirming in substance that

"The happiness of one people cannot be founded on the unhappiness of another.

"Nor can the prosperity of a nation be built on the ruins of a weaker state.

"There must be equality of opportunity for nations as for individuals.

"And the seas must be free for all nations."

The use of an international flag was then recommended, with the hope that some great government will call the nations together to decide what activities can be protected by that flag.

Then, going to the house of a granddaughter of Betsy Ross, the maker of the first American Flag, they unfurled there a flag prepared by this lady, consisting of a five-pointed star in blue on a field of solid white, as a new International Flag.



In the Yakima Valley a farm hand was called into the house by his boss during a shower. "But a little sprinkle doesn't bother me," the man protested. "I can work along just the same." "That isn't the point," said the farmer. "Next time it showers you come right into the house. I want every drop on my land."—Boston Transcript.

Resolution on the Death of Francis Williams Damon

Adopted by the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association at its meeting, July 9, 1915.

Whereas, the death of our late brother and co-worker, Francis Williams Damon, has taken from among us an earnest, faithful and loyal worker in the cause of Christ; and

Whereas, his constant thought and prayer was for the upbuilding of Christian life and character, to which end he devoted his time and strength unselfishly, especially along the lines of the education and evangelization of the Chinese people in Hawaii; and

Whereas, his long connection with the Hawaiian Board and the various branches of its work has borne abundant fruit and his removal is deeply felt by all who were associated with him; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association hereby make this expression of its appreciation of the long and valued services of Mr. Damon in many activities of the work, and record the sorrow felt by all the members on account of his death, which removes from us a helpful and faithful friend and citizen; and further be it

Resolved, that this Resolution be spread upon the permanent records of the Board and a copy be sent to the sorrowing family, with the prayer that the peace which passeth all understanding may keep their hearts and minds in the love of Jesus Christ, our Lord.



RESOLUTION.

Adopted by the Board of Managers of the Mid-Pacific Institute, Friday, July 2.

Whereas, in the mysterious providence of God, our beloved brother and co-worker, Francis W. Damon has been removed from our midst by death; and

Whereas, it was his prophetic vision which gave birth to Mills School on its broad basis, with opportunities for far-reaching service; and

Whereas, he welcomed with enthusiasm the plan of uniting Kawaiahao Seminary, the Okumura Home School and Mills into the Mid-Pacific Institute, and gave himself with self-sacrificing devotion and indefatigable toil to the development of the joint enterprise which has now attained such large proportions and extended influence; and

Whereas, by constantly maintaining the principle of inter-racial brotherhood which he loved to enunciate in the words of the Chinese sage, that "Within the four seas all men are brothers," he was, both in the Institute and in the community, one of our strongest forces for welding together in mutual co-operation on behalf of the common weal our polyracial population; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Board now place on record this expression of its high and grateful appreciation of the services rendered the Institute by our noble and faithful Brother, Francis W. Damon, the memory of whose devoted life will abide with us as a precious legacy, while the Institute itself, we believe, will continue, not only to bear the impress of his master hand, but perpetuate as well the spirit of his splendid devotion to a noble cause; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Mid-Pacific Institute and a copy be forwarded to the members of his family, with whom this Board deeply sympathizes in the hour of their sore bereavement, praying that the all-sufficient grace of the Divine Father may be richly and abundantly supplied them.

The advocates of advancing Honolulu "time" can take a renewed lease on their theories from the news that Detroit clocks have been set ahead one hour. Detroit organized a "More Daylight Club" and hammered away at the matter over a period of several years, with the result that Detroit has adopted Eastern Standard time, and after being in operation since May 15th,

no one knows the difference except that there is a greater daylight period for working and for recreation. We'll see the same hour advance here some day. We failed only for the time being. It takes time to educate people out of an old rut.—"Honolulu" (official organ of Chamber of Commerce).

An Appeal From Japan

With the dread disease within her own confines, Hawaii not only makes generous provision for the treatment of leprosy, but is keenly sympathetic toward those afflicted

It is highly probable, therefore, that the appeal made by Miss H. Riddell, in charge of the Kumamoto Hospital of the Resurrection of Hope at Kumamoto, South Japan, will meet a hearty response in the homeland of the afflicted father. If no one contemplating a trip to Japan will volunteer to bring the child to Hawaii, doubtless financial assistance would result in a satisfactory arrangement with some one now in the Orient.

Miss Riddell tells the story as follows:

"The little child for whom I am making a special appeal was born in the hospital two years ago on 23d March. He is an American subject, inasmuch as his mother is American and his father Hawaiian. Both parents are very bad cases of leprosy. They came to Japan some years ago quite independently of each other, and each by the advice of doctors who sent them to the hot springs of Kusatsu, where they first met. They were very solitary, surrounded by lepers of a strange nation and cut off by their disease from those who spoke their own tongue; and they married. The marriage took place in Yokohama and they tried to return to his people in Hawaii, but by that time the disease was very apparent and no ship could take them and obtain a clean bill of health. They were stranded both for funds and friends, and I was glad to give them a home in the hospital. They have a charming little house in the grounds built by American money, but I want to send this little boy to his grand-parents in Hawaii while he is still young enough to have a chance in life if separated from dangerous surroundings. He is a perfectly normal, healthy child, of no danger to anyone. Of the thousands who visit Japan, if one kind heart would undertake to see him safely to Honolulu a great service would be done."



A Honolulu woman who missed the Peace Pageant when it was presented on Alexander Field, writes that she saw the pictures in San Francisco and "felt quite appeased." "I never fully realized the beauty of Rocky Hill before," she writes.



"The best way to raise missionary money: Put your hand in your pocket, get a good grip on it, then raise it!"

Hawaiian Board Building a Memorial To Mission Fathers



Funds received for the Memorial Building amount to \$58,458.00. Pledges of \$7,250.00 together with \$7,500.00 to be raised by the Cousins' Society, make an additional \$14,750.00, leaving \$16,792.00 yet to be raised in order to reach \$90,000.00, estimated as cost of building and equipment.

One of the big days in connection with the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association will be Saturday, July 17th, when the corner-stone of the Memorial Building will be laid.

The program as outlined provides for the participation of a minister from one of the Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian Churches under the Board. Rev. Kahoku, who is to pronounce the benediction, is the oldest Hawaiian pastor in the service of the Board.

The committee in charge is composed of A. C. Alexander, chairman; Rev. O. H. Gulick, Rev. H. L. Hopwood, Rev. H. P. Judd and Miss Agnes Judd, the latter representing the Cousins' Society.

The program follows:

Song	Kawaiahao Seminary Girls
Invocation	Rev. A. V. Soares
Scripture Reading	Rev. Tse Kei Yuen
Prayer	Rev. T. Okumura
Financial Statement from Hawaiian Board and Cousins' Society	F. J. Lowrey
Hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"	
..... Led by Kawaiahao Seminary Girls	
Address	Dr. D. Scudder
Laying of Corner-stone and Address	
.....	Rev. O. H. Gulick
Benediction	Rev. J. M. Kahoku

The Cousins' Share

(From the 1915 Report of the H. M. C. S.)

The Cousins have for years past been working and planning for a Missionary Memorial Building, to be erected on the Chamberlain grounds. Now comes the proposition from the Hawaiian Board to join with them in the erection of a Memorial Building on the opposite side of King street from the Old Mission Home.

We are to raise at least \$15,000, the first \$7500 of which shall be used for the restoration of the Old Chamberlain House to its original state, to be later furnished with old "mission used" furniture.

The second \$7500 shall be given to the Hawaiian Board's Memorial Building, in which we shall have the free use of a vault and adjoining rooms on the second floor, and will become the trusted custodians of the old records of the mission as long as we occupy the building.

♦ ♦ ♦

A New War Thrill

The people of Europe are getting tired of being shoved to the front like cattle to the stockyards.

STOCKYARDS OUT OF DATE.

They have conceived the notion that it will be well, by way of change, to go back to an ancient practice of choosing a champion from each side to settle the issues in dispute.

It is admitted that war is a game that men will never give up, but its rules can be changed. There is no thrill any more, even to the most bloodthirsty, in the game as it is played today. We want to see some of the old dash in it, or give it up for good.

Now we have it. The people will turn spectators, and the kings shall have their turn.

A TOURNAMENT OF KINGS.

The program of sports is arranged in a rising scale of popular appreciation, reaching its climax in a contest for the dominion of the upper air.

First Event—Storming the Trenches.

Second Event—Gas Bomb Throwing.

Third Stunt—Aeroplane Contest.

Final—Federation of the World.

—F. S. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

H. P. Wood---Promoter

Always ready to help the booster, not merely with advice and promotion literature, but with the most cordial support and cooperative interest.

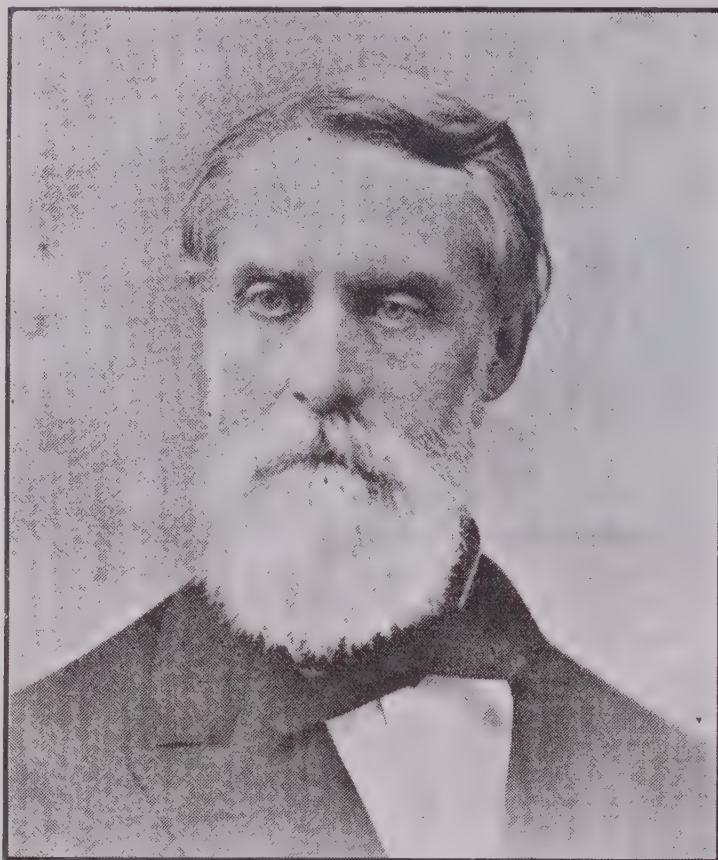
Always agreeable and ready to show a kindness.

Always a living exemplification of Hawaii's spirit of hospitality.

Perhaps some won't miss him from the Promotion Committee rooms, but we will.

—F. S. S.

Charles R. Bishop---Philanthropist



Mr. Bishop as Hawaii remembers him.

A METEORIC career, calculated to spell disaster to an unformed character, brought to Charles R. Bishop ready sympathy, a passion for helping others.

Mr. Bishop came of New England stock, a fact to which may be attributed the unswerving purpose of his life. He was born January 25, 1822, at Glenn Falls, N. Y., and came to Hawaii in 1846. From an unpretentious start in business he came to command a powerful influence in both public and private affairs.

Orphaned in his early childhood, Mr. Bishop went to live with his grand-parents, attending the local grammar school. His first real employment was at the age of fifteen, when he left home, went to a neighboring village and began work in a country store. He also was employed for a time on a farm, and when he was twenty became a salesman and bookkeeper in a store at Sandy Hill. Here he formed a friendship with William L. Lee, a graduate of the University of Norwich and later of Harvard Law School, a friendship that

was destined to take the two youths together half around the world.

It was in 1845, four years before California became the mecca for gold-seekers, that the eyes of the two youths were turned westward. Oregon was at that time in the limelight as a point of dispute in the settlement of boundary claims between Great Britain and the United States. The chums decided that the West was the coming country; so on February 23, 1846, they sailed away from Newburyport on the little brigantine Henry, which was to round the Horn, touch at Honolulu, and thence set her course for Oregon. By the first of July she was to be at her destination.

Here fate stepped in, with the elements as its co-conspirators. The voyage was a stormy one, the vessel was tossed about at the mercy of the waves, and upon reaching St. Colhermies, Brazil, she put into port for safety. In October, eight months after she sailed from Newburyport, the brigantine reached Honolulu. The weather was still bad, and young Bishop and Lee de-

cided to remain in Hawaii until the spring following.

Before a week had passed the lure of Hawaii was upon them. Lee, with his legal training, started practising and soon became superior judge, and later chief justice of the supreme court. The United States consul needed a secretary and Mr. Bishop got the place. This he held until the word went out in 1849 that California's mountains and valleys were fairly reeking with gold. Mr. Bishop got the mining fever and was for completing the voyage as originally planned. Here is where Judge Lee undoubtedly did his friend a great service, for he persuaded him to remain in the Islands. Shortly afterward he became collector-general of customs for the kingdom, going from this into the mercantile business with W. A. Aldrich as his partner.

For the next five years the business was carried on. But meanwhile Mr. Bishop, in looking over the field, had seen the need of a banking institution, so the firm of Bishop & Company was organized. A small room was rented and Mr. Bishop acted as bookkeeper, cashier, paying teller and janitor. Partly because of his personal integrity, the business prospered, and at length Mr. Bishop decided that Hawaii would be his future home.

MARRIES PRINCESS BERNICE.

On June 4, 1850, he entered upon the second phase of his interesting career, for this was the date of his marriage to Princess Bernice Pauahi Paki, beautiful descendant of King Kamehameha I of Hawaii. He was almost at once offered the place of minister of finance, which he declined. Subsequently, however, he took a seat in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1860 was made a nobleman and a member of the upper house of the Legislature for life. Upon the death of King Kamehameha V, whose adviser Mr. Bishop had been, Mrs. Bishop was offered the throne, but did not accept. Lunalilo was elected then, and Mr. Bishop was placed at the head of the ministry, a position he occupied when the United States was making its bids for the cession of Pearl Harbor. Mr. Bishop, with his royal wife, in 1876-8 went abroad and was presented at the courts of Queen Victoria, Pope Pius IX and other European royalties.

HIS MANY PHILANTHROPIES.

Mrs. Bishop died in 1884, leaving an estate valued at \$3,000,000, which was turned over to what are known as the Kamehameha Schools, for the advancement of the young people of Hawaii. Mr.

Bishop, also widely known for his philanthropy, built the famous \$1,000,000 Bishop Museum at Honolulu and made gifts to several schools and colleges, besides placing nearly three-quarters of a million in a fund for the support of the museum and the schools. His fortune came from banking and plantations, in several of which he owned stock in different parts of the Islands.

Deprived of the society of his wife, Mr. Bishop began making frequent trips to the United States, and at length, in 1894, he sold his interests in Hawaii, moved to San Francisco, and, becoming interested in the Bank of California, was made its vice-president.



Memorial Service Revives Royal Custom

Memorial services for the late Charles R. Bishop were held at Kawaiahao Church at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 23d.

The ashes arrived the previous day, on the steamer Matsonia, and were taken at once to Kawaiahao Church, where the old name-chants of the Kamehamehas were sung. The kahili waving ceremony was observed for the first time in the case of a white man connected with the Kamehameha dynasty since the lying in state of the body of John Young, Kamehameha the Great's trusted friend and adviser, nearly a hundred years ago.

Hawaiian royalty, represented by Queen Liliuokalani in person; leaders in church work, representatives of the foremost business houses of the city, of educational institutions, federal officials, including army and navy, representatives of the territorial and municipal governments and hundreds of citizens, men and women, in private life filled the ancient Hawaiian church to do honor by their presence to the memory of Hawaii's great philanthropist and well-loved citizen.

The metal urn containing the ashes of the deceased, and which was in turn placed in a mahogany case, reposed on a stand in front of the pulpit. This was surrounded by a mass of beautiful calla lilies, priceless royal feather kahilis standing mute guard over all. To the right of the great organ, over which Miss Hattie Ayau presided, stood a number of the Daughters of Hawaiian Warriors, with rich feather capes, the insignia of the order, drooping from their shoulders, mantle-like. To the left were members of the Order of the Daughters of Hawaii. The choir was hidden in a mass of ferns, palms, beautiful magnolias and calla and other lilies.

As the Queen took her seat the honorary pallbearers entered from the vestry and sat to the left of the central aisle. The pallbearers were Hon. W. O. Smith, Judge Sanford B. Dole, A. W. T. Bottomley, P. C. Jones, Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Fred W. Beckley, F. W. Macfarlane, W. M. Alexander, Henry Smith and Prof. A. F. Griffiths.

A quartet, composed of Arthur Wall, first tenor; Dudley French, of the Kamehameha School for Boys, second tenor; George A. Brown, first bass, and Leslie French, of Punahou Academy, second bass, sang "Still, Still With Thee," their voices blending harmoniously.

Following a Scripture reading, Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao Church, spoke feelingly of the great man, whom he had known in life as one beloved all over Hawaii. Mr. Parker said that it was twenty-one years since he had last seen Mr. Bishop. He as then leaving Hawaii to take up his residence in California.

"He spoke to me feelingly about his dead wife, the Princess Bernice Pauahi, and of the special interest she always had felt during her life for the young people of her race," said Mr. Parker, recounting this last conversation with Mr. Bishop.

"If I should say anything about Mr. Bishop, I would talk to the young people of Hawaii, especially the young Hawaiians, of Mr. Bishop and the Princess, his wife, and their great life work for the youth of this land."

Mr. Parker said that no man more upright, straightforward and honest had he ever known than Mr. Bishop.

"There was no fuss, no sham, no double-dealing about him. His word could always be depended upon," said the speaker. "Upright, square and fearless, he was a man in his every word and action. He was always loyal to right; he never believed in doing wrong that right might come of it."

"The royal Hawaiian motto, 'Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono,' 'the life of the land is established in righteousness,' was no mere sentiment with Mr. Bishop. He believed in it and in his everyday life carried out its injunction. Mr. Bishop was human; he was humane. He was always sober and serious. His austere appearance gave one the idea that he was entirely unapproachable. This was not so; he was most approachable, in fact."

"I cannot say that he is dead. He is only away. His spirit is here. The work for good that he did in life will abide with us. As a philanthropist, I have known none greater than he."

Mr. Parker closed his address with a

prayer. Rev. H. K. Poepoe, pastor of the Kaumakapili Church, who occupied the pulpit jointly with Mr. Parker, the pastor, gave an address in Hawaiian. He spoke of the life work of the deceased; of the good that he did in life and that now endures to the benefit of the human race.

The quartet next sang "Peace, Perfect Peace," after which Rev. Mr. Parker pronounced a short benediction.

Arrived at the mausoleum grounds, the Queen's automobile was the only one allowed to enter, the funeral cortege walking afoot. The Royal Hawaiian Band, led by Prof. Henri Berger, played a number of funeral dirges while the procession filed into the grounds. This was Prof. Berger's last official act in connection with the band that he has led for upward of forty years. He retired on July 1st, having been pensioned by the last Legislature.

The ceremony at the tomb of the Kamehamehas was short and simple. The urn was carried into the tomb by the pallbearers and placed by Prince Kalaniana'ole on the coffin of Mr. Bishop's wife, the Princess Bernice Pauahi, while Rev. Mr. Parker pronounced a short benediction. The pallbearers and Mr. Parker filed out of the resting place of kings, the heavy metal doors were shut and bolted. This marked the placing of the ashes of the late Charles R. Bishop in their last earthly resting place.

Flags were at half mast throughout the city during the afternoon, over public buildings, courts, government offices, and most of the important business houses were closed.



Hale and hearty, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage May 19. So far as is known, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick are the only couple to have celebrated this unusual event in Hawaii. They were showered with congratulations and messages of goodwill. Through the kindness of Mr. Theodore Richards they spent the day at Kaneohe, having as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Andrews and Miss Julia Gulick. The day was especially memorable to Mrs. Andrews, who, although an old resident, had never before visited the Koolau side of the Island. A splendid dinner and a visit to the Coral Gardens in a glass-bottomed boat were pleasant features of the day. A beautiful piece of coral is treasured by Mr. and Mrs. Gulick as a souvenir of the day.



Mr. Phillip H. Dodge of Tokyo, Japan, well known to the readers of THE FRIEND, is spending several weeks in Honolulu. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dodge.

Central Union News

What Are You Thinking?

*Talk Given at Children's Day Exercises,
Central Union Church, June 6.*

By REV. A. A. EBERSOLE.

I DO not mean what are you thinking just now—but what are you in the *habit* of thinking, i. e. what thought comes into your mind most often.

Oh, of course you think about a great many different things in a day's time. Thoughts flow through the mind as water flows down a stream. Our thinking never stops except when we sleep, and then sometimes we dream.

And yet, there are certain thoughts that come back again and again. They seem to separate themselves from the on-flowing stream of thinking and run back and come through the mind over and over again until at last we get very well acquainted with them. Because they do come back so often they sort of take possession of the mind, and other thoughts get crowded out.

Nor is that all. If we let these same thoughts come back too often, after a while they came to be very bossy. They actually begin to take charge of our actions. We begin to do those very things which we have been thinking.

That's why I am asking you the question this morning. "What are you thinking?" Because your thinking more than anything else determines what you are going to be and what you are going to do.

Long ago the wise man who wrote the Book of Proverbs said, "As a man thinketh, within himself, so is he." (Prov. 23:7.) And the best teacher I ever had used to express the same idea in this way:

"What gets your attention, gets you."

So you see this is a tremendously important question. If you and I care what kind of a person we are to be by and bye, we had better see to it that we are thinking the right kind of thoughts now. It does matter—I tell you it does matter what kind of thoughts one gets into the habit of thinking.

We don't have to go very far to find illustrations of it, either.

1. Did you read in the papers a few days ago about that boy, here in Honolulu, who held up a person with a knife—tried to stab

him—did stab him, I believe—and tried to rob him. When he was arrested and they asked him why he did it, he said he had been to a picture show where some desperate characters committed a holdup and a robbery, and he got to thinking he could do it too. The policemen say that they have noticed that whenever a moving picture that shows robberies has been running at one of the cheaper show houses for several nights they are likely to hear of stealing going on in the neighborhood. When wrong thoughts get started in boys' minds wrong acts are certain to follow.

2. Every now and then the community is shocked with the news that some one has gone wrong—betrayed his trust or taken money, it may be, that did not belong to him—and everybody asks, "How in the world did he come to do it?"

I'll tell you how the man who goes wrong always gets started. He gets to thinking what he could do with the money if he had it, how he might invest it and make more money with it. He allows himself in the secret of his own mind to scheme and plan how he can "borrow"—(for that is what he convinces himself it is)—the money with-

(Continued on page 160.)

KOHALA GIRLS' SCHOOL NEEDS PAINT

By REV. JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

For thirty years this school has done splendid work, with from fifty to sixty girls each year. These girls have come from all over the Island of Hawaii—Kona, Kau, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua, as well as from Kohala. This is the only girls' manual-training boarding-school on the "Big Island."

Some of these girls become teachers; others make good wives—the useful wife of the Chinese evangelist of Kohala is a Kohala

Pope of Kamehameha Girls' School. Two of our late graduating class will be in the Summer School this year, seeking certificates to teach in the government schools.

For thirty years this has been going on, and, with the grants from the Hawaiian Board, and other generous givers, we have been able to give over fifty girls a year valuable training, and keep the buildings in good repair.

But last year, when the Hawaiian Board was obliged to cut down its grant, we closed the year with no money for repairs or painting. This year it is the same, and, rather than have the old buildings fall into a shabby, disreputable condition and begin to rot away for want of protection from rain and sun, we make an appeal to those whom the present high price of sugar is enriching, to lend a hand in this work. We need at least \$500 at once to paint the buildings and put them in repair for the opening in September next. Something can be raised here; but this district—indeed the Island—has no such ability to give as Honolulu has. Much of the proceeds of sugar grown here goes to Honolulu, or out of the district. The people of Kohala are always giving to the School: a Kohala man—Rev. Elias Bond—gave the ground and buildings outright. Now, in our stress of need, we ask for outside help. Ten dollars each from fifty givers, or a larger sum each from a smaller number, would tide us over this urgent need for repairs.

We do not want, however, that any money given for this temporary relief shall prejudice an effort that we shall make later to secure funds for a new dormitory—much needed—and for such endowment of the school that we shall not have to live from hand to mouth each year, with the threatened calamity of closing our doors if sugar goes below a certain price.

He who gives quickly gives twice.



1915 Graduates.

Girls' School graduate, so are a number of Hawaiian housewives. Some of the graduates of the Sewing Department and the Domestic Science Department are making a good showing. A last year's graduate is assistant to the matron of Maunaolu Seminary, Maui. One of the three graduates of the Sewing Department this year is now doing sewing for the ladies of the district. One of our graduates of several years ago was office assistant to the late Miss

A TIMELY EXPOSE

JOHN W. WADMAN,

Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii.

UPON the advice of the Executive Committee at its monthly session, held June 10th., the Superintendent was authorized to secure counsel in order to bring to the attention of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners at their annual meeting, June 16th, when the petitions for the renewal of all licenses would be considered, certain facts known to the League regarding the notorious relations of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company with the retail liquor traffic of the city and county of Honolulu.

Counsel was therefore engaged and witnesses subpoenaed, being put under oath in accordance with the new powers with which the License Commissioners, by a recent act of the Legislature, are invested. The Liquor Board had also engaged counsel with an associate. It was an interesting occasion. The Board met in the Senate chamber of the Executive Building. The room was well filled at all sessions. Stenographers were employed. Newspaper men were present in full force. The Board adjourned

from time to time. In all, some eight or nine long sessions took place. Our attorneys did us excellent service. We filed protests against the petitions of nine saloons in all, on the ground that these saloons were under undisclosed financial obligations to the brewery in the form of loans on mortgages or notes. Mr. H. Gooding Field, expert accountant, himself owning one share of brewery stock, having made a searching investigation of the books and accounts for himself and the minority stockholders, was subpoenaed at our request by the Commissioners, so that when each case was called and the saloonkeeper made his sworn statement, Mr. Field was prepared to show by actual figures, as per his report, that considerable lying had taken place and even perjury. It was a startling revelation.

For years persistent rumors had obtained as to these conditions, but without any possible way of ascertaining the exact nature of the same. The Commissioners themselves have been suspicious, so that when our witnesses made their reports one can scarcely imagine how surprised and chagrined the Commissioners were. One saloonkeeper was obliged to confess under oath that his former sworn statement was a lie. Another, that he kept no books or accounts at all. One witness, a Japanese, a menial employee of

the brewery, when faced with the document to which he had affixed his name, persisted in denying under oath the fact that he had signed the same. He will, no doubt, be dealt with under charges of perjury, as others are liable to be also.

The former brewery manager's methods of "frenzied finance" were exposed. The strangely crooked system of bookkeeping followed by the brewery was made known and copies of the minutes of the board of directors' meeting submitted as evidence. The former accountant employed by the brewery was an important witness. The stock-jobbery deals of the so-called Macfarlane & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, whose license the Board subsequently denied, were in the limelight. The saloons which came in for the largest share of unwholesome exposure were the Aala, Kentucky and Pacific, and their proprietors badly grilled under oath to a finish.

The brewery addressed a letter to the Board, protesting against the proceedings and claiming to have made a full, satisfactory and business-like settlement with their former manager, who had to make good to the tune of \$40,000 or more before leaving the city suddenly some months ago for parts unknown.

Naturally Mr. Field has come in for his share of criticism by the liquor people in violating "privileged relations." Our attorneys have also had their share. So have the Commission and the League too, in a measure. However, the old Book says: "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake." The liquor interests are fighting a losing battle. Nor are they themselves making any effort to defer the day of doom. Not one of the dealers in the traffic has come forward to assist in the house-cleaning process. The wonder is, in a way, that the large wholesale and so-called "respectable" traders did not cooperate in the endeavor to remove the blotch that this startling exposure casts upon *their* reputation as well as others, for the very nature of the business is such as to besmirch and demoralize the character of all who are engaged in it or in any way therewith connected.

We are extremely grateful to the press for the publicity given to the scandal and its hearty and helpful cooperation in bringing to light that which Honolulu's intelligent citizens should have known long ago.



The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern, and to be depended upon by as many inferior as it can reach.—Ruskin.

MEMORANDA OF DONATIONS BY HON. CHARLES R. BISHOP TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC OBJECTS.

Prepared by W. O. SMITH for THE FRIEND.

To Oahu College:

To construction of Charles R. Bishop Hall, Pauahi	
Hall and Bishop Hall of Science	\$135,000.00
General donation and scholarships	213,000.00
	<hr/> \$ 348,000.00

Bishop Museum:

Endowment	\$612,660.09
Museum, Buildings, Specimens and Equipment	711,142.35
	<hr/> 1,323,802.44

Charles R. Bishop Trust:

Original Endowment	800,000.00
Of this amount \$331,000 has been paid to various beneficiaries. The annual donations from income to various educational and religious institutions amount to \$11,400.	

Main Hall of Manual Department of Kamehameha Boys'

School	\$30,000.00
Main Hall of the Preparatory Department, about	15,000.00
Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools	60,000.00
	<hr/> 105,000.00

The foregoing items amount to \$2,576,802.44

Besides the foregoing there were numerous donations made by Mr. Bishop of which the Trustees have no record.

CENTRAL UNION NEWS.

(Continued from page 158.)

out any one knowing about it. Alas, alas, the seed of deceit is sown and the crop of dishonesty follows.

Oh, boys and girls, you must watch out what kind of thoughts you allow to become frequent visitors in your mind. Whenever a dishonest thought comes to you, thrust it away from your mind as you would a poison from your lips. Run away from it. Think something else, anything to get rid of it as quickly as you can. The writer of that proverb knew what he was talking about. "As a man thinketh within himself, so will he act, sooner or later."

3. What are you thinking? It may not be dishonest thoughts that bother you. I may be talking to some one this morning who finds it hard to keep impure thoughts out of his mind. Remember the same law holds here as elsewhere. If you allow bad thoughts to run through your minds (unchecked and unrestrained), they will surely get you into trouble. Many a young man has had to pay the fearful penalty of disobeying this law, and when it was too late cried out in bitter despair, "Why didn't some one tell me?"

Don't do it. Don't allow yourself to think the unclean, impure thought. You don't have to. There is a way to get rid of it, a very simple and effective way. You don't have to let your mind control you. You can, if you will, control your mind.

How? By choosing the things to which it shall give its attention. Your mind cannot hold two thoughts at the same time. As soon as one comes in it crowds the other out. So then, whenever a wrong thought bobs up in your mind, or insists on staying there, there is just one thing to do—*get busy and keep busy with some good thing.* Read a good book, play some game, engage in conversation, find some work to do. In that way start a stream of clean thought running through your mind, and presto! before you know it, the bad thought is gone—pushed out, elbowed out by the good.

4. There is another kind of thinking that is most unfortunate, and I want the youngest boys and girls to listen to me now. *Are you going to grow up to be a cross and fretful, discontented, disagreeable kind of a person?*

I am sure you don't want to be that kind of person. There are enough of that kind already in the world. But listen! That is just what you will be if you don't stop scolding and fault-finding with everything and everybody. I know some boys, and girls too, who are inclined to be cross and pouty in the home. No matter how much Father and Mother do for them, or how hard they try to please them, they are never quite satisfied, and when once in a while they are asked to do something about the house, run an errand or some-

thing, dear me, what a scowl comes over the face!

Now that's all wrong. If you keep that up you will grow up to be a "grouchy" person. Do you know what a "grouchy" person is? One who always sees the dark side of everything, who always thinks unhappy thoughts, a person who is never glad. Now the way to make sure that you won't grow up to be a grouchy, ill-tempered per-

son is to form the habit of thinking glad thoughts.

I wonder how many of you have read the story of "Pollyanna"? If you haven't, get it and read it, or get your mother to read it to you. The same author has a second book out now, "Pollyanna Grows Up," that is just as good. Everybody loved Pollyanna, and everybody was helped by Pollyanna, because she was always think-

The desire for strength is greatest where manliness is strongest.

Only through exercise is strength obtained and thru strength comes perfect health.

The brain-worker, the man at the desk, the salesman behind the counter, the manual worker, whose work is usually one-sided, in that some muscles are overworked while others are neglected, and workers whose employment is of a tedious or monotonous character—all of these need body-building, diversified exercise.

By improving your body—you improve your BRAIN. By improving your brain—you increase your SALARY.

If you have lost
your PUNCH,
your GRIP,
your GRIT,
you can get them back at



Duncan's Gymnasium----for Men and Boys

Classes: Seven Dollars per Month

MEN ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE CLASS WORK

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just
HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

ing and talking about things to be glad for. She changed people's lives by getting them to thinking about the things to be glad for. Wherever she went Pollyanna was like a ray of sunshine, shedding gladness all about her. I ran across one of John Kendrick Bangs' little poems that reminded me of Pollyanna. Let me read it. It fits right in with our subject this morning. The title is, "On Thinking Glad."

Never mind a change of scene—

Try a change of thinking.

What if things seem sordid, mean,

What's the use of blinking?

Life's not always storm and cloud,

Somewhere stars are shining.

Try to think your joys out loud,

Silence all repining.

By degrees, by thinking light,

Thinking glad and sweetly,

You'll escape the stress of night,

Worry gone completely.

Get the habit looking for

Sunbeams pirouetting,

Tapping gaily at your door—

Surest cure for fretting.

Needn't fool yourself at all,

For there's no denying

E'en above a prison wall

Song birds are a-flying.

Wherefore harken to the song,

Never mind the prison,

And you'll find your soul ere long

Unto freedom risen.

That's what Polyanna would call playing the "glad game." Won't you begin right now and try always to find the bright side in every situation, the thing that you can be glad for? If you do you will live a happy life yourself and you will make everybody around you happy.

Have we made it very clear and plain, then, that it makes a big difference what kind of thoughts we are in the habit of thinking? That to be honest, to be pure, to be happy, to be useful, we must think honest thoughts, pure thoughts, glad thoughts, unselfish thoughts.

That leaves just one other question: "Can we do it?" Yes, we can, if we will ask Jesus to help us. If we ask Him, He will surely help us. He said He would. In talking with his disciples just before He went away He told them that if they would put their trust in Him He would help them to overcome all evil. "In the world ye will have tribulation," He said, "but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Let me tell you a secret, and yet it is no secret because so many know it. The best way of all to keep your thinking right is by beginning each new day thinking about Jesus and about God. Form the habit of having your first waking thought about Jesus. Just the moment you awake think

the silent prayer, "Help me, dear Jesus, to make this a good day, a happy day for myself and for others."

Think of Him again at night as you lie down to sleep, when you say your evening prayer, and just as many times during the day as you can.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.

Telephone 2642.

Silva's
Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

**DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET**

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

**BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.**

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

*Latest
Style
Clothes*

Made

*to Order
and*

*Guaranteed
to Fit.*

It is surprising how many empty moments there are, even during the busiest day. And when once you have formed the habit of using those otherwise unused moments, to let your thoughts fly home to Jesus, you have discovered the real secret of Happiness.

Any boy or girl, any man or woman, who does that will never go wrong. The dishonest thought, the impure thought, the selfish thought will not find a welcome in the mind that thinks often about Jesus.

Jesus is like sunshine and wrong thoughts are like mist. Just as the sun drives the mist away, so thinking about Jesus will quickly dispel any unworthy thoughts that may come to your mind. Won't you try it?



EXCLUSION of Havana prize fight films from the United States through federal law has met with general approval of the public, which should not forget that this legislation was initiated and carried by the International Reform Bureau. The original bill, introduced away back at the time of the Carson prize fight, prohibited interstate transportation of films and "descriptions" of prize fights. It was favorably reported in the Senate at that time, with amendments limiting its application to films. The bill was also reported promptly in the House, including press "descriptions," and Speaker Reed gave every facility to friends of the measure to have it brought to a vote, but it was defeated by dilatory tactics of leaders in the House on account of the opposition of the daily press. The Reform Bureau kept the bill on its schedule until it was finally carried just in time to shut out the films of the Santa Fe fight. It has now for a second time, in the case of the Havana fight, protected the country against another inundation of brutality. This is but one of sixteen laws that have been laboriously carried in Congress through the International Reform Bureau in the twenty years of its work at Washington: seven of them in restraint of intoxicants, two of Sabbath desecration, one of race gambling, two of divorce and three of the social evil, including the injunction law that cleaned up Washington.

The other corollary of this important victory is that the public should promptly co-operate with the International Reform Bureau in its efforts to carry the Smith-Hughes bill to secure complete federal control of films, of which this law has given so good a sample. The tariff law empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to censor all imported films, but nothing is being done for the enforcement of the law because the Treasury has no facilities for censorship; and manifestly it would not be fair to censor foreign films and not our own.

The Smith-Hughes bill was unanimously reported in the House in the last Congress, too late for passage, and will be promptly re-introduced in December. All who believe from their own observation as well as

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

**HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.**

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

**IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE**

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansone St.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving — Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED

HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

from information that present censorships
are inadequate should take occasion to ex-
press their fraction of public sentiment
along with others to their Congressmen and
Senators while they are among their con-
stituents. The Smith-Hughes bill provides
for a commission like the Interstate Com-
merce Commission, to exercise the same sort
of control over this great film business that
has been so effectively achieved in the case
of the railroads.

EVENTS.

May.

1. J. F. Haley succeeds C. A. Cottrill as
collector of internal revenue. Annual May
Day fete, under auspices of Kindergarten As-
sociation, is most successful ever held.

2. Outdoor Circle orders shipment of seal-
ing wax palms for beautification of Capitol
grounds; first of this variety to be planted
here.

3. Congressional party arrives and is given
rousing welcome. Governor gives reception in
executive building, followed by ball at ar-
mory.

4. Mayor Lane gives old-time luau to con-
gressional party at Kapiolani Park.

5. Congressional party inspects Pearl Har-
bor and Schofield Barracks. Hands-Around-
Pacific Club fetes party at Outrigger Club in
evening.

6. Congressional party leaves for tour of
Maui; from thence they will visit Hawaii.

11. Public archives ten years old today.
Safe keeping and indexing of valuable docu-
ments means much to Hawaii. Thirty-one in
congressional party return to Honolulu; others
go on to Kauai. Mrs. F. C. Pierard, widow
of victim of submarine F-4 fatality, leaves for
mainland with baby twins; strews flowers on
spot marking submarine as transport steams
past.

15. Congressmen return to Honolulu to fin-
ish visit, after visit to different Islands.

16. Lieutenant C. K. Lyman dies from in-
juries received at polo; interment to be in fam-
ily plot at Hilo, with military service in Hono-
lulu preceding removal of body.

17. Congressmen promise legislative aid at
brilliant Chamber of Commerce banquet. Robt.
W. Cathcart, pioneer, dies on street as result
of heart failure.

18. Congressional orators dined by Men's
League at Central Union Church.

19. Part of congressional party departs per
S. S. Wilhelmina, with eighty booked for So-
noma on the morrow. All are profuse in
praise of Hawaii's hospitality. Y. W. C. A.
announces rental of old Y. M. C. A. property
for enlargement of work. Memorial service
at cathedral for late Margaret Jones, victim
of Lusitania horror. Miss Jones accompanied
Mrs. Mary Wakefield on trip to England from
Honolulu.

21. Jos. F. Smith, president of Mormon
Church, arrives from mainland. Kite Day
at Mills School draws crowds.

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO.
FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY
COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

* SAYEGUAS *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA
GLASSWARE
SILVERWARE
CUTLERY

STOVES
REFRIGERATORS
KITCHEN
UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
WARE. We are "specialists" in our
lines. Our friends will attest to our
efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the State.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

22. Increase of sewer and water rates voted by Supervisors. Meters to be installed.

23. Moving pictures shown on Sunday for first time in city. Ill-fated submarine F-4 is sighted for first time since March 25; now in 108 feet of water.

24. Cornerstone of new Salvation Army cottage in Manoa is laid. Supervisor J. C. Quinn dies after lingering illness.

25. Governor names Eric A. Knudsen school commissioner for Kauai. J. M. Monsarrat re-appointed district magistrate of Honolulu.

27. R. W. Shingle named by Mayor to succeed Supervisor Quinn, deceased.

28. Col. Samuel Johnson named by Governor as adjutant-general to succeed Col. J. W. Jones September 1. Owing to uncertain shipping conditions, New York bankers' party will probably not proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu.

30. At memorial services throughout Honolulu F-4 victims are lauded.

June.

1. Fourth annual commencement at College of Hawaii.

2. Jack London, returning from visit to Molokai, advocates appeal to Congress to make island leprosarium for mainland patients; says treatment there most scientific and humane in the world.

3. Wade Warren Thayer becomes Acting Governor in absence of Governor Pinkham in San Francisco. Governor Pinkham to give address on Hawaii Day at the San Francisco exposition and later at similar exercises at San Diego fair. Oahu College alumnae plans big event in celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of institution. Senator Reed Smoot gives rousing patriotic address at local Mormon Church. President Joseph F. Smith applauds address. Wm. Kinney, a pioneer in sugar industry, dies at home near Hilo.

6. Religious services in honor of birth of Kamehameha at Kawaiahao Church. L. A. Thurston protests against plan to send mainland lepers here; says better off near home and friends.

7. Charles Reed Bishop, friend of Hawaii, dies in San Francisco at age of 93; ashes to be sent here.

8. Pacific Mail line announces withdrawal of boats from this port. News reaches Honolulu of death of Arthur McClure Jr. in San Francisco; young man hit by jitney bus in front of Palace Hotel.

9. Memorial services at Punahou for late Chas. R. Bishop.

11. Kamehameha Day celebration elaborate. In report of College activities, President Griffiths tells of systematic attack on candy cart evil at Punahou. Three world's swimming records broken by Duke Kahanamoku and Geo. Cunha in aquatic events in connection with Kamehameha Day festivities.

12. Stand for simplicity taken by college and prep students at Punahou in decision to omit flowers at commencement exercises. Golden shower bouquets to be carried will be made by students themselves.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

**Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.**

*Kukui Jewelry Mounted
in 14 Karat Gold*

LATEST DESIGNS
IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
LIMITED
113 Hotel St.

Cunha Music Company

SHEET MUSIC
UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St.

P. O. Box 1304

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❧ ❧

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❧ ❧
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

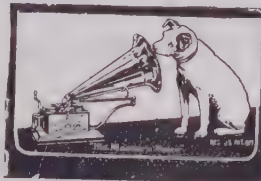
BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delinca-
tor" and all the "Butterick" Pub-
lications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co. Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plan-
tation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-presi-
dent; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corlies Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's

HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. ANTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea



Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

City Mill Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED IN 1899.

Lumber Dealers and Contractors

How easy it is to own a beautiful home! We can build you a home on the installment plan.

Price includes everything and no extra cost to you.

When you get our price on a complete home, you can rest assured it will be faithfully built.

Our consultation is free. If you live outside of Honolulu, write to us.

QUEEN AND KEKAULIKE STREETS.

P. O. Box 951.

Telephone 478.

FIRE!

LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE
TOURIST'S BAGGAGE AND
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Agents

Castle & Cooke, Limited

THE FRIEND

MISSION MEMORIAL CORNERSTONE IS LAID



Rev. O. H. Gulick, President Emeritus of the
Board in the foreground.

HONOLULU

August, 1915

HAWAII

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Aetna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY,
BANKERS.
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✽

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUGUST, 1915.

No. 8.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor
Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards
Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughy
William D. Westervelt

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

FROM the point of view of Old Hawaii there is just one annual meeting, the anniversary gathering of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association with its two lusty children, the Island Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday School Associations. Upward of three hundred delegates and ministerial members are said to have come together for a week of consultation, inspiration, friendly intercourse and prayer. The value of such a meeting cannot be overestimated. It forms a safety valve for misunderstanding and criticism. The Hawaiians love to talk out their grievances if they have any. There were very few this year. They are fond of getting hints for new lines of work and suggestions for sermons. The Board agents have for years been patiently training Christian workers in monthly classes, where the use of pencil and notebook has been sedulously cultivated. Hence one sees at annual meetings more and more diligent scribes at work all over the house, taking down the best things for the folks at home. The practice of following definite lines of practical study at these great gatherings is still ad-

hered to with excellent results. The interests of the spiritual life are made prominent thru a series of early morning prayer meetings which are of large value, especially to the Hawaiians. Year by year the use of the native language is steadily diminishing, and ere this decade is past we may hope to see all the important sessions employing the common American tongue. As a consequence the meetings are being more faithfully attended by Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and other non-Hawaiian speakers. When all the pastors and delegates of every race among us are able to understand and use English we may expect these anniversaries to be many times more inspiring and effective. Meantime new leaders are being developed. Rev. Stephen Desha is steadily coming to his own. His fine oratorical powers are being supplemented by large growth in practical wisdom. As a consequence his influence is extending most healthfully. His experience in the Legislature is proving a decided factor in his development. Among the younger men Rev. Akaiko Akana is becoming a tower of strength. He is a strong spiritual force and faces a career of great usefulness. He is finding his mainland training of inestimable value. It is a pity there are not a dozen more young leaders of like education to stand with him in rallying the Hawaiian youth to the support of the enlarging enterprises which our churches are essaying.

❖

THE BOARD SECRETARYSHIP.

A canvass of the members of the Hawaiian Board revealed a small majority in favor of securing a secretary and superintendent from the mainland, while an alternative vote upon several of the active workers in the Territory showed general agreement upon no one candidate, three, Reverends H. P. Judd, J. P. Erdman and R. B. Dodge, dividing the honors quite closely. It was felt by many of the Board that it would be unwise to take any one of these three from his special work, where he is achieving such marked success and where the place would be very difficult to fill, while the Territory would be the gainer by bringing in a man of wide connections on the mainland and possibly elsewhere, provided a leader of large ability,

wide vision and missionary connections could be found. Hence it was voted to recommend to the Association that such a man be sought and that Mr. Judd be continued as acting secretary until the end of this calendar year. After some discussion the Association heartily concurred. The task of securing the right man, which the Board now faces, is by no means a simple one. We ask our constituency to unite with the members of the Board in prayer that divine guidance may lead to the providential leader.

❖

THE MISSION MEMORIAL.

One of the features which will make the annual meeting of 1915 a landmark in the missionary history of Hawaii was the laying of the cornerstone of the new headquarters of the Hawaiian Board. Planted on the lot so long occupied by Kawaiahao Seminary and from the earliest days of the missions a part of the missionary compound, the building will form, together with Kawaiahao Church, the two historic missionary houses, the Y. W. C. A. Homestead, Castle Kindergarten and Kaiulani home, an imposing memorial center. In the near future the land between Kaiulani Home and South street, together with that between the seminary lot and Punchbowl street, ought to be acquired for other allied social service organizations. This missionary aggregation, flanking the Government group, will materially assist in the evolution of a worthy civic center for Honolulu. Closely associated as were the Government and the American Mission throughout the last century, there is special significance in this juxtaposition of missionary and political headquarters. The new building, to be known as "The Mission Memorial," will contain offices both for the Hawaiian Board and the Mission Children's Society. An assembly hall will afford facilities for many gatherings in the city which now can find no suitable place of meeting. The most impressive feature of the cornerstone ceremonial was the laying of the stone by Rev. Orramel H. Gulick, veteran missionary of both the American and Hawaiian Boards, one of the few remaining links between the old and the new, who, in spite of his eighty-five years, has as young a heart in sympathy with this age of prog-

ress as the freshest recruit in the service of the Kingdom in this Territory.



A PICTURESQUE FIGURE.

Dr. Nathaniel Bright Emerson was one of the institutions of Honolulu. It is given to a man now and then so to stand in relation to certain movements or to historic events as to embody in himself more or less of their characteristic features. Born into one of the typical missionary homes within twenty years of the arrival of the first pioneer company, Dr. Emerson had stamped upon him the distinctive marks borne more or less by all the children of the earlier missionaries. Close contact with the Hawaiian people during those formative days in the history of Hawaii gave to the second generation traits of gentleness and simplicity which, united with their own Anglo-Saxon heredity, constituted a distinct type, that unfortunately is rapidly disappearing. For they leave no successors. Educated first at Punahou, then at Williams College, and finally, after service in the army during the Civil War, at Harvard Medical and New York's College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Emerson settled permanently in Hawaii and gave his life to public service, first in connection with the Board of Health and latterly as police surgeon, with an interval of private practise. But to this vocation he added the avocation of special research in unwritten as well as written Hawaiian literature. This kept him in close touch with the native people. He became the first authority in the Islands on this subject, and fortunately was able to leave, in his "Long Voyages of the Ancient Hawaiians," "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii" and "Pele and Hiiaka," results of his painstaking work that will ever rank as indispensable authorities upon the matters Hawaiian of which they treat. A gentle, kindly nature, fond of all that was good, true friend of the Hawaiian people and sharer thru environment of some of their finest traits, he will be missed by us all. He stood for the best of his generation.



APPEAL TO THINKING MEN.

The Life Extension Institute, whose president is Elmer E. Rittenhouse, president of the Provident Life Society, and chairman of whose board of directors is William H. Taft, is doing a much-needed service by publishing a monthly Health Letter. It is a wise man or woman who joins this institute and reads its literature. A word of inquiry at its head office, 25 West Forty-fifth street, New York, will bring full information. Letter No.

13 has for its title, "*What it costs to smoke tobacco.*" The answer is given briefly but fully, and embodies what every man and woman ought to know about tobacco using. It would be incredible if daily evidence were not forthcoming that men of education and refinement could so affront their intellect as to use this poison habitually. The worst and most hopeless class are the physicians, whose selfish indulgence gives more support to the pernicious habit than any other single factor. One would think that in this day of cleanliness in medical practise physicians with any ambition to be personally clean would cut out the drug. But unfortunately they do not. Fortunately the maintenance of one's health as near the 100 mark as possible is rapidly becoming one of the great passions of our age. As the facts about tobacco are more widely disseminated we may look for the evolution of a large proportion of abstainers who will base their abstemiousness on the ground of always desiring to be at their best physically.



AMERICA'S BATTLE

A European army officer of high rank said to an American some weeks ago: "We are fighting America's battle as well as our own." Every succeeding month since the terrible conflict opened has brought cumulative testimony to the existence of the "Greatest Conspiracy in Human History" among the rulers of the Germanic peoples. When all the details of that conspiracy shall have been told it will make the most impressive story in the annals of mankind. Fair-minded men outside of the fighting nations, especially loyal Americans who love the Germans as well as their foes with a large, comprehensive human affection, have been very loath to believe that such a conspiracy did or could exist. But the cold-hearted violation of Belgian neutrality, the vandalism of the Teutonic invaders, the wide circulation of the inhuman writings of Treitschke, Nietzsche and Bernhardi, the discovery of the universal German spy system, the well-nigh unbelievable invasion of the great nations of the world in time of peace by German emissaries and the preparations quietly made therein for successful campaigns of possible warfare, the incredible readiness of the Teuton for his world-conquering campaign, his toast to "Der Tag," the support which university professors who owe their positions to the Government have given to the barbarous features of Germany's warfare, the revelations of the atrocities in Belgium and Northern France, the submarine campaign in violation of all

international law and the progressive disclosure of the policy of frightfulness constitute a picture which has no parallel in the evolution of mankind to date. Little by little men of quiet, reflective habit have been forced to conclude that we are face to face here on earth with the greatest battle ever waged against human liberty. It is the German ideal against the conception of freedom which has been slowly developing during all the ages of the past. This war must therefore be Prussian *kultur* versus progressive mankind. There can be no possible neutrality for liberty-lovers in the presence of such a conflict. The Allies are without doubt fighting the battle not only of America, but of all the coming generations of men against the most terrible reactionary movement this planet has ever backgrounded. At present our Government stands for neutrality, and so far as overt acts are concerned, loyal American citizens will be true to the national policy. But the spiritual influence of America must be exerted, as it is being exerted, directly against the cause which the Teutonic Governments are maintaining. In taking active part in this moral support of the Allies, broad-minded Americans who love humanity are fighting the battle of the Germans as well as of all other peoples. Every true lover of Germany must range himself against the regime that is cursing that nation even more than it is cursing the rest of the world. While other lands are enduring untold suffering, the brunt of the punishment is even now falling upon Germany and Austria, and before the war is ended the terrible effects of this unprovoked struggle which the Teutonic peoples will experience promise to be enough to stagger human thought. In some way America must take a larger share in this conflict than she has done. How she is to do this, it is too early now to foretell. Perhaps it will be her task to lead the way to the formation of a world state by exhibiting a willingness to surrender to such a central government of mankind some very dear national rights, just as the States of the Union surrendered to the Federal Government not a few cherished rights when they adopted the constitution. It is hard to see how we can be drawn into active fighting. We may be forced into a state of war by Germany, but even so we may be unable to do more than supply the Allies with war munitions upon a scale now deemed incredible, and grant them facilities for recruiting upon our territory both our own and their citizens. But the real defeat of the Teutonic Governments will not be achieved by a mere conquest of the two countries. The reactionary cause

which they are championing will be overthrown only by such organization of the world as will make a repetition of this awful catastrophe forever impossible. America's share in this struggle does not seem to be the building of an invincible armada or the military training of all its youth, both of which smack too much of the tomfoolery of "Der Tag," kultur-cramming by sword process and the rest of the program of militarism. Our country will rather find its mission to be a more thoroughgoing, sympa-

thetic bearing of the burdens of our European brothers, together with self-denying leadership of mankind along the path that will issue in the World State. This will cost us much. But in view of what both sides in the awful European struggle, together with the neutral states of that continent, are enduring in this crowning battle for liberty and larger life, our Nation must be ready to do its part if mankind is to emerge purified and fitted for the new era.

—D. S.

Mission Memorial Cornerstone Laid

IT IS not often that the erection of a memorial precedes by some years the actual anniversary which it fittingly commemorates. That the people of Hawaii are witnessing in 1915 the erection of a \$90,000 memorial to the missionary Fathers who first sailed for these islands in 1819 is proof, first, of the high honor in which the pioneers are held, and, second, of the fact that people in Hawaii are not slow.

That they are erecting as a memorial, not a shaft to commemorate the deeds of the dead, but a building which is to be the center of the missionary activities in the future, is a testimony to the spirit of a living, practical faith which characterizes the Christianity of Hawaii. Of the Fathers such a memorial says, "Their works do follow them." Of their successors it seems to say, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work."

WHY COLONIAL?

Why should it *not* be colonial? It was forth from colonial homes they came,—brave men and women facing the unknown: not into houses prepared for them, but into grass huts first,—houses that perish from the earth as soon as the human tenant is gone, leaving no slightest trace of where they were. Then came the frame house,—the first in the Mid-Pacific, reared by their own hands. There they lived, welcomed and bade God-speed to each other. There they prayed and counseled and planned and sang hymns. From thence they daily looked out upon the very ground where rises this memorial, and their songs made vibrant the very space it fills. The building is faced with imported red pressed brick, made in their native land, and is lined with the gray pressed lava brick made in the land of their adoption.

THE CORNERSTONE.

The cornerstone of the Memorial Building holds in its center a record of activities

which would have been astonishing to the faith even of those men of vision. Who among them could have dreamed that Hawaii would become the Crossroads of the Pacific, and that here many thousands of the inhabitants of the Pacific isles and of Asia would go to school to Christ, and bring up their children under the influence of the ideals which they, as pioneers, were implanting? Who would have dreamed that within the space of one hundred years, at the laying of a cornerstone, a choir of Hawaiians would lead the singing in English, the Scripture would be read in Chinese, the prayer would be offered in Japanese, and two of the main addresses would be spoken wholly in English, the benediction being the only part which was altogether spoken in the Hawaiian tongue? And what would have been their astonishment to see for an audience a people attired in the costumes of several nationalities, no one of whom appeared to be an object of curiosity to the others, but all mingling like members of one family! Let the program stand, itself a memorial and a testimony to the fact that those early builders "builded better than they knew." Here it is:

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE MISSION MEMORIAL BUILDING

Honolulu, Saturday, July 17
4:00 p. m.

PROGRAM

Song Young People's League
Invocation Rev. A. V. Soares
Scripture Reading Rev. Tse Kei Yuen
Prayer Rev. T. Okumura
Financial Statement from Hawaiian
Board and Cousins' Society
..... F. J. Lowrey
Hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus'
Name".....Led by Young People's Society
Address Dr. D. Scudder

Laying of Cornerstone and Address

..... Rev. O. H. Gulick
Benediction Rev. J. M. Kamoku

What was placed in the box that was cemented into the cornerstone is told elsewhere, but our concern here is with the event itself, the laying of the stone. This ceremony was performed by one who was born in the islands while yet the pioneer work was in all its freshness, who has watched the Christian development of the islands practically from its inception, and who has spent all the years of his life in contributing to Hawaii's many-sided progress; one who was providentially guided into preparation as leader in the work for the two largest national groups in Hawaii, —the Hawaiians and the Japanese,—the "Grand Old Man of Hawaii," Rev. O. H. Gulick.

While Mr. Gulick was making his short address and applying the cement to the cornerstone a shower beat down quite heavily, soaking his garments and trickling down his face, but what was this to one whose memory fondly embraced the long Christian history of Hawaii there epitomized? Unconscious of the drops, he dexterously manipulated the trowel and set the stone in place, when suddenly, as if Nature herself had come to take part in the ceremony, a rainbow arched the scene, exactly embracing both building and audience between its iridescent pillars. That was the shower's answer to those who felt its discomfort. No shower, no rainbow. Nothing could have been more beautifully symbolic of God's presence and promise.

Noah, looking out upon a world of new opportunity, built an altar, when lo! God spanned it with a rainbow. Noah felt the uplift of the sign and passed it on to hearten humanity. Shall we do less? God has filled Hawaii's history with signs and wonders, and at this auspicious moment when we pause to raise a memorial. He renews the sign and paints a radiant future: "The bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature."

—F. S. S.

WHAT WENT INTO THE CORNERSTONE.

Among the many articles which were placed in the cornerstone was an album, the property of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, which contains portraits of a large number of the earliest missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands.

Other articles included reports of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, in English, for 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; a copy of

the report of the association, in Hawaiian, for 1914; reports of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society for 1914 and 1915; the year books of Central Union Church for 1913 and 1914; copies of THE FRIEND for December, 1902; May, 1912; April, 1914, and March, May, June and July, 1915; copies of Ka Hoaloa for May, June and July, 1915; copies of Ke Kahunaao for April, 1912; January, 1914, and March, 1915; copies of The Tomo for February, March and April, 1915; facsimile of the contract with the owners of the brig Thaddeus, which brought the first missionaries to the Islands, and which was made and signed in Boston on October 23, 1819.

A copy of the deed for the building lot from the Mary Castle Trust to the Hawaiian Board is also included, as is a list of donors to date and a financial statement regarding the Memorial Building; copies of the Star-Bulletin and Pacific Commercial Advertiser of July 16, 1915; a program of the ninety-third annual conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association and a program of the cornerstone laying exercises.

Following are the names of those early missionaries whose portraits were placed in the cornerstone:

ARRIVED IN 1820.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Mrs. Sybil Moseley Bingham, Daniel Chamberlain, Thomas Holman, Mrs. Lucia Ruggles Holman, Samuel Ruggles, Asa Thurston, Goodale Thurston, Rev. Samuel Whitney, Mrs. Mercy P. Whitney, Rev. William Ellis (a missionary in the South Seas from 1816 to 1824), Mrs. Mary M. M. Ellis.

ARRIVED IN 1823.

Rev. Artemus Bishop, Mrs. Elizabeth William Edwards Bishop, Rev. William Richards, Levi Chamberlain, Mrs. Levi Chamberlain, Clarissa Lyman Richards, Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, Mrs. Harriett B. T. Stewart, Miss Betsey Stockton.

ARRIVED IN 1828.

Rev. Ephraim W. Clark, Mrs. Mary K. Clark, Mrs. Sarah Richards (Hall) Clark, Rev. Lorrin Andrews, Mrs. Mary A. Wilson Andrews, Rev. Jonathan Smith Green, Mrs. Theodosia A. Green, Mrs. Asenath Spring Green, Rev. Peter Johnson Gulick, Mrs. Fanny Thomas Gulick, Gerrit Parmelee Judd, Mrs. Laura Fish Judd, Miss Maria Ogden, Miss Delia Stone.

ARRIVED IN 1831.

Rev. Dwight Baldwin, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Baldwin, Rev. Sheldon Dibble, Rev. Reuben Tinker, Mrs. Mary Throup Wood Tinker.

ARRIVED IN 1832.

Rev. William Patterson Alexander, Mrs. M.A. McKinney Alexander, Rev. Richard Armstrong, Mrs. Clarissa Chapman Armstrong, Alonzo Chapin, M. D., Mrs. Mary Ann Tenney Chapin, Rev. John S. Emerson, Mrs. Ursula Newell Emerson, Rev. Cochrane Forbes, Mrs. Rebecca D. Smith Forbes, Rev. Harvey Rexford Hitchcock, Mrs. Rebecca Howard Hitchcock, Rev. David B. Lyman, Mrs. Sarah Joiner Lyman, Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, Mrs. Lucia G. Smith Lyons, Edmund Horton Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock Rogers. Mrs. Caroline Platt Diell, lived in Honolulu about eight years, left in 1841.

ARRIVED IN 1833.

Rev. Benjamin Wyman Parker, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Barker Parker, Rev. Lowell Smith, Mrs. A. W. Tenney Smith.

ARRIVED IN 1835.

Rev. Titus Coan, Mrs. Fidelia Church Coan, Mrs. Lydia Bingham Coan, Henry Dimond, Mrs. Anne M. Anner Dimond, Edwin Oscar Hall, Mrs. Sarah Lyons, William Hall, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall.

ARRIVED IN 1837.

Seth Lathrop Andrews, Mrs. Parnelly Pierce Andrews, Edward Bailey, Mrs. Caroline Hubbard Bailey, Samuel N. Castle, Mrs. Angeline Tenney Castle, Mrs. Mary Tenney Castle, Rev. Daniel Toll Conde, Mrs. A. Lee Conde, Amos Starr Cooke, Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, Mrs. Mary Ann Brainerd Ives (lived in Hawaii about fourteen years, left in 1854), Rev. Edward Johnson, Mrs. Lois Hoyt Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte C. Knapp (wife of Horton Owen Knapp, who arrived in the islands April 9, 1837), Mrs. Martha Laurens Rowell Locke (died at Waialua October 8, 1842), Mrs. Harriett Halstead McDonald (wife of Charles McDonald), Miss Marcia M. Smith, Abner Wilcox, Mrs. Lucy Hart Wilcox.

ARRIVED IN 1841.

Rev. Elias Bond, Rev. Daniel Dole, Mrs. Mary Carpenter, Rev. John Davis, William Harrison Rice, Mrs. Mary Sophia Hyde Rice.

ARRIVED IN 1842.

Rev. G. B. Rowell, Mrs. Malvina J. Chapin Rowell, Rev. Joseph William Smith, Mrs. Millicent Knapp Smith, Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Mrs. Julia S. Mills Damon.

ARRIVED IN 1844.

Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Mrs. Samantha Gibson Buchanan, Rev. Timothy Dwight Hunt, Rev. John Fawcett Pogue, Mrs. Maria K. Whitney Pogue.

ARRIVED IN 1848.

Rev. Samuel G. Dwight, Rev. Henry Kinney, Mrs. Mary L. Walsworth Kinney, Rev. Townsend Taylor, Mrs. Persis G. Thurston Taylor.

ARRIVED IN 1849.

Charles H. Wetmore, Mrs. Lucy S. Taylor Wetmore.

Rev. Sereno Edwards Bishop, born at Kaawaloa, February 7, 1827, and stationed in Hawaii in 1865; Mrs. Cornelia S. Sessions Bishop.

Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick, born in Honolulu, June 10, 1828; Mrs. Louisa Lewis Gulick.

Rev. William C. Shipman, arrived in Honolulu October 20, 1854; Mrs. Jane Stobie Shipman.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, born in Honolulu, August 16, 1831; Mrs. Clarissa Brewster Bingham.

Rev. Anderson O. Forbes, born at Kaawaloa, April 14, 1833; Mrs. Maria J. Chamberlain Forbes.

Rev. Orramel H. Gulick, born in Honolulu, October 7, 1830; Mrs. Ann Eliza Clark Gulick.

Rev. Charles McEwen Hyde, died in Honolulu, October 13, 1899; Mrs. Mary Knight Hyde.

Rev. O. P. Emerson, born in Lahaina, July 27, 1845; Mrs. Eugenie Horner Emerson.

Rev. John Leadingham, arrived in Honolulu November 3, 1894; Mrs. Anna M. Leadingham.

The annual reports of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association which were placed in the cornerstone contain the portraits of the following present and former officers of the Hawaiian Board, as well as other persons who have been prominently connected with its work:

PAST PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Titus Coan, 1863-83; Hon. Albert F. Judd, 1883-1900; Hon. J. B. Atherton, 1900-03; Henry Waterhouse, 1903-04; Hon. P. C. Jones, 1904-14.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., 1877-80; Rev. Anderson O. Forbes, 1880-89; Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, 1889-1904; Dr. Doremus Scudder, 1904-07; Rev. William Brewster Oleson, 1907-15; Rev. J. F. Pogue, 1870-77; Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick, 1863-70.

OTHER PORTRAITS.

E. O. Hall, treasurer, 1863-83; Theodore Richards, treasurer, 1900—.

Rev. Henry Hodges Parker, pastor of Kawaihau Church; Rev. Charles McEwen

Hyde, D. D., principal of the North Pacific Mission Institute from 1877-98; Prof. William De Witt Alexander, LL. D., historian and educator; Rev. Orramel H. Gulick, superintendent emeritus; Rev. Akaiko Akana, president of the Territorial Christian Endeavor Association.

Rev. J. P. Erdman, superintendent of the Hawaiian work of the Board; Rev. William M. Lono, sent from Hawaii to the Gilbert Islands in 1875 and appointed pastor of Kaumakapili Church in 1901; Henry Perrine Baldwin, prominent sugar planter and a son of one of the early missionaries; Rev. Moses Nakuina, late president of the Territorial C. E. Association; Mrs. Cornelia Hall Jones, wife of Hon. P. C. Jones and a mission daughter.



The Spirit of the House

(Address delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial Building.)

SOME works of art, like Rodin's bronzes or Saint Gaudens' statues, grip the whole personality of the beholder, because the artist owns the subtle power to make his creations live. It is not a mass of metal or stone cunningly wrought, but it is bronze or marble that incarnates a continuing idea. Such handiwork never dies.

This building, the cornerstone of which we lay today, is planned to serve as a memorial of the fathers and mothers of the Hawaiian Mission. Those who have made it possible have wisely chosen not to erect a symbolic statue or a giant column, but to construct a monument that shall not only suggest the combined strength and beauty of character which made the pioneers of the last century so large and enduring a factor in the story of these Islands, but also serve a purpose both useful and accordant with the ideals to which they gave their lives.

There are two ways in which a house designed to realize this intention can be made to fulfill so high an end. The builders themselves may enshrine their spirit of loyalty to those who have gone before thru just such artistic incarnation of the motive which stirs them as characterizes the product of a master like Saint Gaudens. That this not only is possible, but has been achieved again and again, is proven by many of the great churches of Europe. A generation ago the marble staircase in Milan Cathedral, leading to the roof, and since worn out and replaced, showed overhead carvings most impressive in their testimony to earnest, humble workmen, who

told the story of their devotion so plainly that a boy of seventeen could read it and thru life be moved by it. That entire church is vital with the spirit of inspired workmen. It is this peculiar quality of those rare European buildings which makes their destruction in war such an unforgivable act of vandalism. They can never be replaced. Workmen today do not express religious devotion in like manner. When the world loses such a monument of the past it is as tho a sacred writing, endeared to millions of readers thru generations, were by some strange calamity withdrawn from earth.

Unfortunately it is impossible for us, who are gathered here this afternoon, in any such manner to incarnate in this memorial building the spirit of the father and mother missionaries.

But the second way in which this purpose may be fulfilled is splendidly open to us. And it accords peculiarly with the chief characteristic of our age, which is achievement, love of doing things worthy of human endeavor. This building may be made daily to chant the song "Their soul goes marching on," and thus in the very highest manner possible may serve as an ever-living memorial.

To do this it must enshrine activities that shall tell a story in at least three chapters.

The first of these is progress. If there was any one thing which marked the missionary of the first half of the nineteenth century it was his out-of-sightness in the van of the human army of his day. Take the typical pioneer who came here in the twenties, or thirties, or forties. He believed in universal education, in vocational training, in making a generation of savages leap a thousand years of civilization, and he justified his faith by his works. He was away ahead of his age, which ridiculed him. The world today is just waking up to appreciate missions—one hundred years after that advanced guard. The useless in theology, the waste in sectarianism, the way to get together for Christ—the missionary blazed the trail to all these advanced positions. The activities that radiate from this building must be progressive, or they will never suggest the spirit of the pioneers to any one who enters these portals.

Another trait that made great the fathers and mothers whom we memorialize here was vision. One of the finest sentences in the noblest hero chapter ever written reads, "He endured, as seeing him who is invisible." We who live in this age of untold luxuries speak of the hardships of the men and women who came here pioneering for Christ. But they were not hardships to

them, because half the time they never saw them. Their eyes were somewhere else. Thy had a vision of God's Kingdom, and it was so real, so unutterably beautiful, that it made them sing—aye, and if it had been according to the religious Hoyle of their day, it would have made them dance for joy. They were a happy set. No gatherings of today can compare with the annual mission meetings of the last century. I know, for I've sampled that sort of feast elsewhere. And the source of all their innocent lightness of heart was the large things which they saw.

Now some of the things which they beheld may have no special attractiveness to us. The vision of one generation never suffices for the next. But if this building be not a center for work inspired by vision, if that work have not the idealistic quality that will lead the man of the street now and again to laugh at the chimera of it, if it do not make it hard sometimes for our cool, calculating business men to give money to support it, if there seem not to environing Gradgrinds a very considerable degree of invisibility about what it is aiming at, this house will be a poor memorial of Bingham and Thurston and Whitney and their comrades.

But to fail to include the one great inspiration of the father and mother missionaries would be a sad lapse on an occasion of this nature. For the special motive which made their lives tell was infinitely more dynamic than progress and vision. It was an individual relationship. They were led, personally led here. Primarily they did not come of themselves, they were not sent by the churches. Their Leader went ahead, hence their progressiveness. Their Master was invisible, therefore their power of seeing the unseen. Jesus Christ dominated them. They were absolutely loyal to Him. That does not mean that they were not erring mortals like the rest of men, but that they had no other allegiance. Their conception of the details of what Christ demanded may have differed from that held by men of their type today, but it ruled them inexorably.

And we of this generation, who are to make this building a living institution, an honest memorial of the heroes and heroines of the past, must stamp the image and superscription of Jesus Christ upon the activities which issue herefrom if they are to pass current as genuine missionary coinage. Loyalty to Christ must be the expression of what this house stands for in the life of every coming day if we are to see rise here a permanent monument to those early builders of God's Kingdom in these Islands of Fair Promise. —D. S.

Nuggets From President Lowrey's Address

A PRACTICAL MEMORIAL.

"Various forms of memorials have been suggested, but instead of some monument of beauty, perhaps, but which could be put to no practical use, why not something which would be of lasting value and usefulness, and what would combine all so well as a building which would be the center of activity for the Hawaiian Board, where work along the lines of those whose memories are now being revered, should be directed?"

"The Cousins, while now planning the restoration of the old Chamberlain house, are uniting in the erection of this building, in which they are to have a large room, the use of the upper part of the vault, and are to become the custodians of the valuable papers and records of the Board.

"The main building is to provide offices for the secretary and the treasurer, the superintendents of the various branches of the work, the book rooms for the Board as well as the rooms for its regular meetings; provision as mentioned for the Mission Children's Society; a meeting place for the Christian Endeavor Society, etc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR RELIGIOUS WORK.

"It is hoped that arrangements may be made so that other societies may occupy rooms and the building be a headquarters for religious and welfare work. The building in the rear and connected with the main building will provide an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600, and this we believe will be the center of much active Christian work in the future.

"We are gratified indeed that at the present meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association it has been voted to use a memorial fund which has been raised by the Hawaiian churches, in the furnishing of the room where the Board will hold its meetings, a proper tablet to be placed in the room in this connection.

FOR YEARS TO COME.

"It will only be a short time before this building, in red brick, on old colonial lines, will be up, and from this street you will see across the front the words 'Mission Memorial.' This will bring to the attention of many people in years to come the work which was commenced on these islands in 1820, and may the work which shall be done in, and directed from, this building in all time to come be worthy of what it commemorates, and may the work

extend on all lines to the bringing in of all races to the melting pot from which shall issue a happy, contented, God-fearing and God-serving community."

♦ ♦ ♦

Public depravity in the matter of moving pictures was recently evinced in Honolulu. "Hypocrites," or "The Naked Truth," was advertised in advance of the arrival of the film. Suppression of the pictures was at once attempted by Dr. Wadman and others, but without success. The daily newspapers printed the facts.

Evidently this was the best sort of "press stuff," for the Star-Bulletin, on the afternoon preceding the date of the production, stated that the S. R. O. sign had been out several hours. That evening automobiles lined the streets for blocks and crowds jostled each other in line at the box office. Packed houses greeted the production throughout the week.

Whether or not the show was really obscene is a mooted question. Some marvel that it passed the National Board of Censors, while others declare it to have been a mediocre production without particular viciousness. However, this division of opinion does not alter the fact that in the face of its advertised obscenity *Honolulu went to see it*, winking its eye quite slyly the while.

Protest on the part of men representing the best interests of the city was without avail, but the support of individual members of the community would most surely have done the next best thing, viz., made the show a failure. Empty seats are convincing enough to admit of no argument, and if the people of Honolulu would *stay at home* when a risque attraction is offered the management of moving picture houses would not be slow to take the hint. A series of stinging frosts might clear the atmosphere, and would not be out of place even in the sub-tropics. —E. V. W.

♦ ♦ ♦

Fanny M. Simpson

IN THE death of Mrs. Fanny M. Simpson of Paia, Maui, the Hawaiian Board loses a valuable worker. Having left the Islands on the June Manoa for the Coast, she entered St. Helena's Hospital in the hopes of being better, and regaining some of her old-time vigor. Relatives and friends had received most encouraging words concerning her improved con-

dition, and all confidently expected that the change of climate and excellent care given her would soon restore her. As the result of a stroke, she passed away in the evening of June 27th.

Mrs. Simpson's maiden name was Miss Fanny Mae Bartlett, and she was born at Vienna, Wisconsin, May 1st, 1853. On November 25th, 1880, she was married to Rev. Adam Simpson, who came out as missionary and pastor for Kauai. He was located at Lihue as minister of the Foreign Church, and also at Waimea. His work at Kauai, however, was of short duration, when in less than three years' time, in February, 1883, he passed away at Waimea, Kauai.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Simpson went to Honolulu, where she worked directly under Mr. Frank Damon among the Chinese who were connected with Mills School. Some years later Mrs. Simpson was picked out for missionary work among the Chinese at Wailuku. Her work was of the pioneer type, and she lived in the small Vineyard Street Chinese Mission Home, which kamaainas on Maui will remember. This was in 1887, when she began her work here, and she devoted the next seven years to the building up of the mission which has been permanent ever since. Her work was much appreciated by the Chinese, and her methods of teaching the English language were admirable. In fact Mrs. Simpson has been considered one of the best teachers of English in the Territory, and her work has been highly prized. She has been of great help also to the American missionaries who have been located on the Islands because of her valuable assistance to them in simplifying the work for other races where English is not easily handled. From this mission in Wailuku many boys went into Mr. Damon's home on Chaplain lane, where Mr. Damon continued to teach them. This school later developed into Mills Institute, and then again into the Kawaiahao plant in Manoa Valley. In 1894 Mrs. Simpson's health failed and she went to the Coast and became an inmate of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, where she seemed to regain her health almost completely. Leaving the institution she went into a course of kindergarten training, from which she graduated and became a director in this work. During her absence from the Chinese Mission in Wailuku, Miss Charlotte L. Turner was put in charge of the mission, and has been director of the same since the year '96.

Mrs. Simpson was away on the mainland for some years. Upon her return to

(Continued on page 186.)



Hawaii's Representation at the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Anti-Saloon League. Reading from left to right, Rev. D. C. Peters, Mr. Theodore Richards, Mr. C. H. Dickey.

AS I begin to take account of the impressions that have registered on me,—somewhat of a novice at conventions,—no title suggests itself for what I shall write of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Anti-Saloon League. Maybe one will arrive during the progress of the effort, and there is still time left and some more program.

No, it was not the crowds, sober-minded and business-like as they were, that first got to me. Nor the fact, that seemed to impress several of the speakers, that there were so many men in proportion to women. That ought to have ceased to surprise any one at all familiar with the work of the League.

One hears so much about the stage of development in the temperance issue wherein sentiment and morals are no longer the paramount consideration, that you would expect to find a modern assembly composed largely, or at least led by, "hard-headed" business men, and that the slogan would be purely economic, and something like this: "John Barleycorn, the Foe to Efficiency."

Nay, but you will not derive from economics anything more potent than a convincing logic to *follow* in a movement of of this kind,—no slogan to inspire and *lead*. And the men who are leading this victorious army, what sort of fellows do you imagine them to be? Here was my thrill. These men are invariably Christian leaders, many of them trained in the church, and apparently none the much worse for an occasional "D. D." tucked on. Oh no, it was not the unctiousness of their address or any clerical mannerisms. Such must needs have been sloughed off in the kind of near-grips they have had

to come to real life in their line of business. They betrayed it in the unmistakable recognition of GOD in their utterances, in their expectation of victory by reason of His intervention, and the constant use of figures and illustrations taken from the Book that has furnished the impetus as well as the ideals for all the great reforms.

This distinctive Christian characteristic attaches itself to all the speakers, whether statesmen or educators, and most notably and convincingly in the songs. It seemed natural for the vast audiences to come to their feet and sing "America," and every leader and pianist was ready at a moment's notice to break into a devotional hymn. It comes to this: if you took out of those audiences, or out of the movement, the personality of Jesus Christ there would not be enough of the League left to require burial. That's a conviction worth coming to Atlantic City to get. Moreover, it suggests a moral which I must tuck in right here (whereas usage relegates morals to the end), e. g., if Christ has instigated that body of men to do what they have been doing—some of them long before it was popular or even safe to do so—can any Christian neglect the call of the fight against the saloon? No, we are not going "daffy" on the subject. With the authority of the Scriptures, it is finer business to introduce a soul to the Lord of Life than to remove pitfalls from his feet. Spiritual insulation from deadly currents is more miraculously effective than the cutting and removing of the wires—but all these analogies are futile. There is room enough for both enterprises, provided the Christian is not made responsible for all the evils of

a civilization which the Lord warned him would be anti-Christian in the end, and that he would not give up his active efforts for the "ek-kalesia"-ing of that portion of the civilization which would own HIM and belong to HIM. So much for your moral. You can cut it out if you will. The rest is more of an effort at relating.

But one must bifurcate himself to hear it all. There are two simultaneous sessions, and to hear even half of the convention one must have good ears or sit well up front. Whether you are in the Auditorium or the Hippodrome depends on blind chance or some sort of choice. Herein shall be ignored one-half or more of the proceedings.

Music.—Leading a big crowd is no haphazard business. To be sure, this kind of a Godly crowd are all primed for song. E. O. Excell is an oldtime master and besides has a big voice. The convention pianist is perhaps the most picturesque feature. Mr. Roper of Winona is a bit of puzzle. He can play from memory anything desired in all keys. He not only plays it, but much more than "it." He revives the once popular variation and frisks up and down the piano in a way that once,—well, I am afraid they would have called it bizarre. Mr. Excell told us from the platform that he (Mr.R.) could render any given song, as for example "The Church in the Wildwood"—a queer revival of our old college songs—any number of times and never play it the same. It is fascinating nevertheless. Let us forget whether it is in good musical taste or not. The quartettes, notably preachers quartettes, one from Newark and the other from Chicago, and a "rail-splitter" combination are good in tone quality and balance, and "long" on selection. Humor and Prohibition fervor predominate. There is a fair-sized chorus, which Mr. Excell has trained to sing a song the burden of which is "Fall Down Flat," illustrating the liquor business in its final downfall, and clearly demonstrating the finale by the complete prostration of the entire chorus in a sprawling heap. The leader, though abundant in his equatorial zone, plays the whole game.

THE Prohibition Orator.—He is John G. Woolley without a shadow of a doubt, quite irrespective of the fact that some of us in Honolulu have always thought so, even before he became our leader. His "Spirit of the Road" led in point of prominence and set a mark which was reached, perhaps, but once, and that during the speech of ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee. One wants to read Mrs. Woolley's speeches, or he misses some of the pungent, epigrammatic expression or fails to catch the humor of the unexpected linking of

words. The metaphor in this particular speech is tremendous. Speakers cannot help referring to it. Nevertheless, Mr. Woolley's voice becomes raspingly harsh with the demand laid on him by reason of the crowd and the tremendous requirements of such a time and place. He is doubtless the great figure of the temperance movement, who represents both the past and the present, — we might even say the future. The League and the newspaper world in general could ill spare that pen that flashes and cuts and tickles as does no other we know.

Naturally a speech like that could hardly be "pulled off" on exactly schedule time, and I can imagine any one trying to stop it. It looked as though some "program" fellow *did* try, but it was as futile as diverting an avalanche. A bit rough, too, on Superintendent Baker, whose annual report was to follow, and it was over ten-thirty p. m. then. He did the wise thing that could have been expected of him.

State Leaders.—As has been intimated, they are a remarkable set of men. It seems more than probable to me that the half or less that we heard in the Hippodrome were by no means the pick of the men. It was Alabama that got and held my attention, and I go away with the impression that there is nothing quite so "out-and-out" in the way of Prohibition as the State of Alabama. The superintendent deserves considerable for the effect on my mind, but Judge Weakly, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, stands out more vividly. He was invited to address the body as somewhat apart from the program and because he had written all the various Prohibition measures for his State for the past fifteen years or more. Impassioned as an orator, the facts that he presented were simply amazing as to the determined stand on the part of the citizens of Alabama to stamp out the evils of the liquor traffic. It is concerning the enforcement of the law, and more particularly in reference to advertising on the part of liquor concerns desiring to sell in Alabama, that we refer. To have succeeded in prohibiting the advertising of liquors or beers in any papers in the State was drastic enough and far in advance of what most States have succeeded in doing. To compel papers from other States to either expurgate their editions or submit to having it done for them at the news-stands is well-nigh unbelievable. The speaker showed us unmistakable proof of the enforcement of this law. He had picked up copies of *Life* and a number of other periodicals, and showed us from the platform great blotches of black where had

been beer and wine ads. Not only so, but papers in adjoining States desiring to retain their large constituency in Alabama had been compelled in some instances to prepare special editions in which the objectionable ads were eliminated. Aye, and the nuisance is growing to be so great that some managements of papers throughout the State are refusing a renewal of the liquor ad contracts as a safer and easier policy. These measures have been defended by decisions in the high courts, and it is the very breadth and universality of them that pleads for their fairness and their constitutionality. All hail to Alabama! Space would fail to tell of Georgia, the Dakotas, Louisiana, — all of them well manned. Concerning this last some interesting things were said of the cooperation of the French Catholics when they knew what the issue was. There were distinct gains here as elsewhere in the South, the large cities being the stronghold of the liquor interests which yielded last. The South leads the country, and there are doubtless good reasons which are not economic nor related to the negro question.

The struggle in the State of Washington was before us several times, presented by most impressive speakers. The most striking thing on which they all agreed, that figured in their final success, was the cooperation of all forces and the fine effect of woman suffrage. Of this more anon. A prominent Seattle pastor told of the effort on the part of the liquor people to win the election "if they had to steal it." The reply was, "You will have to steal it." They tried hard, and were detected frequently by the zealous Christian citizens who were working at the polls. And now they, in Washington, in common with the other States which have won victories, are talking mostly about vigorous enforcement of the law. Colorado had the same sort of prominence for the same kind of reasons. In the first place the Governors of both these last two mentioned States were in attendance and made vigorous speeches; then the part woman's suffrage played was prominently acknowledged. Of Colorado, most picturesque things were said by a man whose nerve and spirit were evidently much greater than his "bodily presence." Of course the strike had to figure in the story. It would have been a fine thing to have heard our friend Gandier (he was in Honolulu recently) tell of some of the reasons why California failed in its last effort, but it was finer to meet him in the corridor of the hotel and to hear the plans to be put into operation soon, whereby all the temperance forces unite, make up a com-

mon purse, make Gandier the head, and are going forth to victory.

Poor New Jersey! The only State in the Union where four hundred men, composing the brains and capital of the town as well as representing its overwhelming majority, must stand hat in hand waiting for a dictum of a court or selectman to say whether or not a saloon shall be licensed in the place. Next in helplessness comes Pennsylvania, where, despite some gains by local option, the courts have the power to issue licenses and where some one has said the "judiciary has been reduced to the level of barkeepers." In a recent visualizing of the temperance situation in a New Jersey town the States were all represented by girls, many of them dressed in white. Some had ribbons and sashes of black to show wet territory. Last came in a little girl completely dressed in black, who threw herself sobbing at the feet of the rest. She was New Jersey.

Maine's talk was most interesting. The liquor forces focus on her, as she represents the very idea of prohibition. Discredit enforcement there, and you have a strong deterrent to keep other States from trying it. Large sums are paid to bribe sheriffs, and it has cost more than one his very life to enforce the law. The greatest bane of the prohibitory law is that it is a party measure; even so, good Democrats have bolted to defend the Republican measure. The remedy, according to the Maine speaker (and him of Georgia and other prohibition States) against the constant effort for re-submission of the question is nation-wide prohibition, *which is now the unquestioned slogan of the country, — the paramount issue in the next election.*

To our ears the presentation of conditions had far less the ring of confidence and progress in it, coming from New England and the Middle Atlantic States, — except Maine and Vermont if you want. Massachusetts has some local option successes to show, such as Cambridge and Lynn, but talks of prohibition, if she talks at all, with bated breath, while Rhode Island's temperance history seems to be largely in the past, — claiming, as she does, the first local option law on the statute books.

Hobson.—We did not hear Hobson, and will not report him. The papers seem to have given him the chief attention anyway.

A. S. L. Heavyweights.—They were Stelzle, Dinwiddie and Bane. Stelzle gave us astonishingly convincing figures, — figures on labor, on life insurance and comparative risks, on farm products and drink. His task was to show that the laboring man need not fear prohibition; that the amount of money now consumed in drink when

diverted into other channels would be greatly in favor of the working man,—first of the farmer and then of the man engaged in any other form of productive labor. Among other things he said that but one per cent of farm products went to the liquor industry (about \$10 for every farmer of the United States), and if the saloon industry perished, that one per cent could well go into fattening hogs, but that there would be market for much more than that product, as population is increasing much more rapidly than the agricultural output. Another interesting statement was to the effect that \$1,000,000 invested in liquor would employ seventy-seven men, while a like amount in various other industries would employ from two to three times that number of men. This man gives his entire time to dealing with problems arising out of the attitude of laboring men and organizations toward the saloon.

Dinwiddie, who works at Washington in connection with all bills before Congress related to temperance, was introduced as a man with a big job. The convention appeared to be of the opinion that the man fitted it. He told us of distinct progress among the Indians in the way of enforcement of law, the banishment of saloons from the National Capitol as well as from the immigration station, the passing of the inter-State law, the successful fight to banish the canteen from the army, until now the highest authorities in the army in their reports acknowledge an improvement both in the lessening number of desertions and in the matter of health. He argued from the majority vote in Congress for nation-wide prohibition that the final consummation was only deferred. One thing he said, made an impression: "What is wanted is a civic conscience. What a man will not do himself, he should not delegate to another. If for conscience sake he would not be a barkeeper, he should not delegate the barkeeper's right to another."

Bane, I think is the financial secretary. At first it appeared as though his business was just ordinary oratory (we had little or nothing at the convention that was "ordinary" in the common acceptation), but it soon was made evident that his chief function was to get people to back their convictions with their dollars. It was pledges for five years that he was after, so that a fighting fund might carry prohibition during these crucial years. We are of the opinion that he is a good money-raiser, based on the surmise that he got some people to do what was said of a dear departed woman: "She hath done more than she could." But before he reached the appeal period he said some mighty effective things

in just plain prohibition oratory. For instance: "The supreme argument for prohibition is the conservation of humanity." "There is one evil greater than the liquor traffic: the sentiment in the United States which tolerates it." "Our great inconsistency: we allow the unlawful." "In view of the possibility of our ultimatum to Wilhelm II, we should send our ultimatum to John Barleycorn I."

Ex-Governor Patterson.—No man likes to admit that he thrills easily. Mere blatant Fourth-of-July bombast is no more attractive nowadays. Few men dare to do it and "get away with it"—as the boys say. Governor Patterson began very slowly and ponderously,—we could almost have said "dully," save that the earnest purpose of an earnest Christian was most evident. It took him some time to bring up his batteries, but now that we think back on it we would be glad to see the whole plan of battle. Starting with a discussion of a Christian nation (declared so by the courts), he pleaded that we re-assert this claim, killing the rebel traffic which by its continual shout, "You cannot enforce the law," virtually defies the law. He told us that the liquor traffic, reading its doom in continued legislation, was insolently demanding that it choose the method of its death. First it used to say in the little communities, "Wait for the county to determine the question"; later it said, "This is a matter for the State." Now frequently you hear the plea, "We stand on our federal rights; settle the matter there." As we are approaching nation-wide prohibition, we will hear John Barleycorn returning on his tracks and saying, "Take this matter back to the communities, where it belongs." Here the Governor referred, as had a number of other speakers, to the expressed determination of the A. S. L. to keep this issue out of party platforms. This is an inter-party matter and it is the right of the people to rule. But the finest thing in the Governor's message was on the doctrine of States' Rights and the South. Here's where most of my wrought-up feeling began. The Governor is, of course, Southern in birth and sympathy, but any fool could see,—and it warmed one way through to realize it,—that the heart of the great South is first of all American, and "with great sum obtained (she) this freedom." "States' Rights," said the Governor. "The South was wrong, but she got over it. Under the trees at Appomattox, where General Lee handed over his sword, was made a grave, and in that grave was laid States' Rights." Referring to Lincoln's abhorrence of the revenues obtained from liquor as a war measure, and

his signature of the bill under great pressure, with the assurance that it was but temporary, he said: "If Lincoln had lived, the partnership between the liquor interests and the Government would have been dissolved." All his relatives wore the Confederate gray and fought under the Stars and Bars, but he thanked God that the flag under which his father fought had given place to the glorious Stars and Stripes. Your scribe's eyes were very misty and he swallowed hard, though he was ready to join in the burst of cheers that followed. "Cost of prohibition? The South bore the loss of three millions of slaves, averaging \$1,000 apiece, and is resolutely going forward. There are only 82,000 men engaged in the liquor business; there were more men lost in three battles of the Civil War to root out slavery. The cost will be nothing to what the South bore."

"Errors and Omission."—There are a host of good speakers to be left out in this story. It's a pity to omit Dr. Burrell of New York, and even more so to neglect Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, who said things about drink and insurance tables, and said them in the most forcible and convincing way. He deserves mention, too, because he spoke of a trip to Honolulu and knows our people. He certainly shed light on the rights of babies, and insisted that even babies of the ordinary social level (whose parents belong to the army of moderate drinkers) had a right to be born sober,—and all from his actuary tables.

Three Things More (the Platform, Russell and Lincoln Highway, and Hawaii.)—Of the platform, it may be said that it is a statesman-like paper. It acknowledges favors and expresses intelligent appreciation of help and helpers. It goes out for great game, beginning with prohibition in Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines, and ending with submission to States of an amendment in favor of nation-wide prohibition. It's as quiet and business-like and expectant as you please.

Dr. Russell is to be sixty years old,—perhaps he is right now. Anyway, it was to be while he was journeying by auto to California over the Lincoln Highway. He is traveling through fourteen "wet" States, and he expects to be in every campaign against liquor that each several State is working on. He has the "Railsplitter" quartette with him—Ohio Wesleyan College boys, who are earning their way through college. He heard them, found out that they all were prohibitionists (Christians—which almost always follows) and he chartered them to go with him. Aye, and he raised their expenses right there in the convention, as a sort of

birthday gift to himself. (Of course you knew that Dr. Russell was the founder of the movement.) They all received an ovation then and there, and a Godly send-off when they left the hotel a few hours later.

Little Hawaii came at the end of the program, of course. There were not too many in the Hippodrome when it came our turn, but they made up in cordiality what they lacked in masculinity. Superintendent Baker had the three delegates called to the platform, and taught the company to say "Aloha," and Mr. Dickey sassed them back in Hawaiian. Mr. Peters made a fine speech,—he wanted federal prohibition, he did,—and he gave three mighty good reasons for it: the Hawaiian people, the soldiers, and the young Oriental people who are growing up. Both Mr. Dickey and yours truly had to make our little bow, and do you know,—there is no sequence between the preceding and what follows,—I think that the audience, plus the League, plus Congress, are going to give us just that same PROHIBITION.

—T. R.

♦ ♦ ♦

Missionary sight-seeing parties are of such frequent occurrence in Honolulu as to savor of the commonplace. There are, however, occasional visits that endure in the memories of both hosts and guests.

The following letter is an acknowledgment of a very pleasant day spent by a party of missionaries and Chinese students during the recent stop-over of the S. S. Manchuria, en route to the Orient. Mr. W. A. Bowen, Mr. A. Frank Cooke and Mr. George Castle took the visitors in charge, providing a lengthy car ride and visits to institutions of historic interest. The eighty signatures to the letter are omitted for reasons of space.

TO MR. W. A. BOWEN AND OTHER KIND FRIENDS IN HONOLULU:

Exceptionally hearty and cordial was the welcome extended to us on this, the forty-eighth homeward voyage of the S. S. Manchuria, and we, the missionary passengers and Chinese students who were the recipients of such rare and generous entertainment, hereby both individually and collectively express our sincere appreciation and thankfulness.

We had heard of your habitual hospitality and of the "Aloha" written over every open doorway, and we can now testify of a truth that the half was not told us.

As the rainbow day by day encircles and graces the mountains of Oahu, so may God's banner of love ever wave o'er you in true blessing and prosperity.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR

AT THE first session of the Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Board, the report prepared by the late Rev. William Brewster Oleson before his departure for the mainland in March was read by Acting Secretary Rev. H. P. Judd. The report was prepared with Mr. Oleson's usual painstaking care, and while sacrificing nothing to brevity, was a condensed and illuminating statement of activities for the year 1915.

The report was entitled "With One Accord," and was prefaced by the following statement of disturbing local and world conditions, all of which had their effect upon mission work:

"The year began under the depressing influence of an imperative demand for retrenchment. Consequently, some missionary activities had to be abridged, and plans for new undertakings had to be abandoned. During the year, also, various distractions have diverted the interest of our workers in no small measure. Thus the European war, and the woeful suffering and need resulting, have commanded the compassionate help of all nationalities among us. The menace to our chief industry through adverse tariff legislation has affected the entire community with uncertainty, in which our missionary interests have shared. The anti-alien land law agitation in California has had a disturbing effect in Hawaii. The prolonged political excitement, covering a period of nearly six months, due to the inauguration of a primary election, preliminary to the usual biennial election, was unusually distracting. How far the strained relations between Japan and China have affected the relations of the Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii it would be difficult to say, but the disturbing situation in the Orient is undoubtedly focusing the attention of these elements of our population and to that degree is proving distracting."

To offset these disturbing conditions, there was great encouragement during the year past by remarkable activities in some portions of the field work of the Board. A large number of new buildings were erected, indebtedness on other properties was greatly reduced, and 606 persons were added by confession of faith to the church membership. This is the largest record in new membership since the Hawaiian Board was organized in 1863. The increase also in benevolences was most encouraging. Ninety-seven of the churches of the Board gave directly to the treasury, and the increase in the gifts over the preceding year totaled \$1,043.

Mr. Oleson dealt in detail with the field of the Board's operation, speaking particularly of the work among the various nationalities, the need of particular departments of the work, and the ministerial relief fund in its assistance to worthy individuals.

The Chinese churches he declared to have had a most successful year, making the largest gain in membership thus far in their history.

He stated the time was ripe for the organization of two churches among the Filipinos—one on Oahu and one on Kauai.

The neediest institution he declared to be the Kohala Girls' School. Its buildings are old and need to be replaced. This school is doing valuable work and should be placed on a better foundation, both as to buildings and funds.

The loss in the Board's personnel in workers and membership was recounted in detail, as follows:

"Rev. W. P. Ferguson, principal of Mills Institute, a faithful ambassador of Christ, gone to his reward; President P. L. Horne, wise counselor in the affairs of the Board for many years, removed to the mainland; Evangelist Okamura, winsome prophet among the Japanese of Kona, returned to Japan; Rev. R. B. Whitaker, faithful instructor and preacher, returned to California, and Rev. C. G. Burnham, a sky-pilot in things of the spirit, relinquishing his work at Lahaina for a home on the mainland.

"Our gains," continued Mr. Oleson, "have been Rev. Howard Harris, pastor at Kahului; Rev. Geo. Laughton, pastor at Hilo; Evangelist Sagawa at Olaa and Evangelist Augustin among the Filipinos of Oahu. Mr. Elijah McKenzie has taken up his work at Beretania Settlement after a year's leave of absence."

From the Mary Castle Trust the magnificent site for the new Mission Memorial Building has been received. The new home of the Board will be a memorial to the missionary fathers and mothers.

The approach of the centennial anniversary of the landing of the first missionaries occupied the last part of the interesting report. The late secretary urged that greater consecration to the work of evangelism should be the special preparation for the important celebration soon to take place.

BOARD ELECTIONS.

At the first session of the Annual Meeting of the Board Mr. Theodore Richards

was nominated as treasurer and subsequently elected by the Evangelical Association. Dr. Scudder, for the Nominating Committee, stated that letters received from members of the Board showed that a majority approved of securing a corresponding secretary from the mainland, and that for six months Mr. Judd be continued as acting secretary. This report was accepted and referred to the Evangelical Association. After considerable discussion it was approved by that body.

The standing committees named are as follows:

Chinese Work—John L. Hopwood, chairman; Arthur C. Alexander, C. K. Ai, Geo. P. Castle, A. Frank Cooke, A. A. Ebersole, P. C. Jones, Geo. Waterhouse.

A. B. C. F. M. Affairs—Geo. P. Castle, chairman; W. A. Bowen, Frederick J. Lowrey.

Educational and Social Work—Jas. A. Rath, chairman; Akaiko Akana, Wm. R. Castle, Richard A. Cooke, John P. Erdman, John L. Hopwood, A. S. Mahaulu, Theodore Richards, Doremus Scudder.

Hawaiian Work—John Waterhouse, chairman; Akaiko Akana, John P. Erdman, Orramel H. Gulick, John L. Hopwood, S. K. Kamaipili, J. K. Kamanoulu, S. M. Kanakanui, John Nakila, Henry K. Poepeo.

English and Portuguese Work—A. Frank Cooke, chairman; Frank C. Atherton, Wm. A. Bowen, Walter F. Frear, Antonio V. Soares, Paul Super, Wm. D. Westervelt.

Sunday School Work—Wm. A. Bowen, chairman; A. A. Ebersole, S. K. Kamaipili, J. K. Kanepuu, Theodore Richards, Doremus Scudder.

THE FRIEND Editorial Board—Doremus Scudder, chairman; A. A. Ebersole, Walter F. Frear, Orramel H. Gulick, Theodore Richards, Frank S. Scudder, Wm. D. Westervelt, Paul Super.

Finance—Theodore Richards, chairman; Wm. R. Castle, Joseph P. Cooke, Peter C. Jones, Frederick J. Lowrey, Wm. O. Smith.

Merchandise—Richard A. Cooke, chairman; Theodore Richards, John Waterhouse.

Japanese Work—Orramel H. Gulick, chairman; Arthur C. Alexander, John P. Erdman, Teiichi Hori, Vaughan MacCaughy, Takie Okumura, Doremus Scudder, Wm. D. Westervelt, Frank S. Scudder.

Ways and Means—Theodore Richards, chairman (treasurer ex-officio); Henry P. Judd (secretary ex-officio); C. K. Ai, for

Chinese Committee; F. C. Atherton, for English-Portuguese Committee; F. S. Scudder, for Japanese Committee; J. P. Erdman, for Hawaiian Committee; R. A. Cooke, for Educational-Social Committee; A. S. Baker, representing Hawaii; R. B. Dodge, representing Maui; J. M. Lydgate, representing Kauai.

Devotional Services and Discussions

A VERY important part of the Annual Meeting's program was the half hour each morning devoted to the unfolding of the subject of "Evangelism." This was the keynote of the entire Conference, a theme recommended to the Program Committee by the late Rev. W. B. Oleson shortly before taking his departure from Honolulu.

The first phase of evangelism pertained to the need for it. This was elucidated by Rev. John L. Hopwood, pastor of the Bishop Memorial Church of Kamehameha Schools, who showed that it is necessary here because of the presence of so many people from non-Christian lands and so many supposedly Christian people who are not interested in the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was made clear that there is a great and pressing need of evangelism in order to redeem society and the individuals composing society.

The second aspect of the general subject was "The Message of Evangelism," which had been assigned to Rev. Henry P. Judd, Acting Secretary of the Board. Mr. Judd commended the preaching of doctrines and urged that in all evangelistic effort emphasis should be placed on the doctrines of God, sin and the atonement, and on man's necessary response to these great doctrines through repentance, faith in Jesus Christ and living the abundant life.

The Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, pastor of the Makawao Union Church, gave a helpful talk on "The Preparation for Evangelism," showing how such preparation may come to any willing Christian worker who will only be on the lookout each day to make the most of every opportunity.

The fourth phase of the subject, "Who Will Do the Evangelizing?" was handled by Rev. John F. Cowan, pastor of the Kohala Union Church. His address had been translated into Hawaiian and passed around among the audience. By the use of striking and pithy illustrations he showed how everyone, minister or layman, may be able to do this great work of evangelizing.

The final discussion on this important

subject of evangelism came on the last morning of the Conference. There were four speakers on the subject, "A Definite Plan of Evangelism in Each Community." Revs. O. H. Gulick and G. L. Kopa spoke in Hawaiian, Dr. A. S. Baker in English, and Rev. A. Akana in both Hawaiian and English. These were all splendid and inspiring addresses that came as a fitting climax to the series of devotional talks on the subject of evangelism. As a result of the morning's discussions, indifference to the idea of evangelism was dispelled and aggressive steps and methods of work not only recommended, but also urged most strongly. Surely the injection of this timely theme into the Conference as its leading thought will bring about a new interest in evangelistic work during the coming year, and a greater emphasis will be laid on evangelism by the ministers of the Association in their sermons from now on.

There were but two morning periods devoted to the consideration of special topics aside from that of evangelism. A third subject, "Inter-Racial Cooperation," had been planned, but owing to the full discussion on Friday morning of the report of the Nominating Committee on the matter of securing a new corresponding secretary, that subject had to be omitted.

The first special subject was "Civic Righteousness," and it was expounded by Rev. J. M. Lydgate and Rev. James Upchurch, both speaking in Hawaiian, and Rev. A. V. Soares and Rev. George Laughton. These excellent addresses stirred the audience deeply and made a great impression. Dr. Laughton depicted the awful curse of liquor and the necessity of doing away with everything that makes for unrighteousness in the community.

The other special subject, "The Family and the Church," was thoroughly treated by the four speakers—Revs. S. L. Desha, J. P. Erdman, A. S. Mahaulu and Wm. Kamau. The need of linking up the whole family to the church and Sunday school, and providing a place for every individual in the church activities was brought out.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that in the full discussion of these two special subjects on "Civic Righteousness" and "The Family and the Church," and in the five phases of "Evangelism," a high-water mark of spiritual interpretation and inspiration was reached. The whole tone of the meetings was cordial and helpful, and the Ninety-third Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association will be remembered for the splendid feeling of optimism and brotherhood that prevailed.

—HENRY P. JUDD.

The Inter-Island Contest of Song



Molokai singers, who retain the Kate Atherton Banner. David Kalaau, the leader, in the front row, second from the left.

THERE was an atmosphere of enthusiasm that was very apparent the evening of July 19th, as the large audience, numbering, most happily and appropriately, many of our native Hawaiians, gathered in the Opera House. The rustle of expectancy and little audible bits of conversation betokened on the part of the auditors a desirable preparation for the contest.

The absence of any representation from Maui was at once noted with regret as the program was scanned, but the parts taken by the two Filipino orchestras, not contesting, but each ardently doing its best, lent variety and increased the feeling of good fellowship during the entertainment.

The plan of allowing each chorus to interpret the same hymn, and also to present a chosen selection, seemed excellent, while the fact that the decisive points were independent members in the chorus and of proportion of men's and women's voices, lightened to a considerable extent the task of awarding honor, although individual judges, as is usual, found each his own difficulties of understanding and decision. However, that thing so eagerly sought by the school child and so wisely withheld in some modern schools, the marks (!) proved no great bugbear to the judges, who unani-

mously awarded the Kate Atherton Banner to Molokai for the year 1915.

Good feeling and appreciation of genuine effort was shown by the audience repeatedly. Kauai's small group won hearty applause for the pluck and interest that brought them to share in the united offering of music. Oahu impressed all by her stage presence, her large number and the beauty of her chosen song. Hawaii's clarity of enunciation and eager "tempo and spirit" attracted especial notice.

For "attack and ending" each member of every chorus seemed with his leader. Faithfulness, drill, personal interest—how they all stood embodied in each chorus, angels of light, each virtue its own reward.

After all is said and done is it not a satisfaction that, not the largest chorus with its long-experienced and highly-esteemed leader and its city advantages, but a visiting chorus takes this year the well-earned banner, back "among the untrodden ways" of a remote island?

During the coming twelvemonth we hope the "shadows of the evening hour" may hear the cliffs and vales of every island ring with new competitive songs for 1916. —MARY DILLINGHAM FREAR,

Chairman of the Judges.

JAPANESE NOTES.

Rev. Danjo Ebina of Tokyo, one of the most famous of Japan's Christian ministers, spent the day in Honolulu, July 16th, visiting and making an address at the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. He was a former pupil of Rev. O. H. Gulick in Japan, and his speech was interpreted into Hawaiian by Mr. Gulick, both speaker and interpreter indulging in pleasant reminiscences. Dr. Ebina gave several addresses while here to Japanese, who highly appreciated the privilege of his inspiring help.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. S. Nagamori, for four years evangelist at Waialua, was ordained July 17th in the Nuuanu Street Church. Several of his Waialua congregation were present, and after the service presented him with a gift in congratulation.

Memorial Features

Never in the history of the upbuilding of Gospel Evangelization upon these Islands has there been such a record of departures as has been made the past year.

First we mention the home-going of Miss Ida Pope, who, after about twenty-four years of successful and loving service for the daughters of Hawaii, closed her life's work of love at Chicago, July 14, 1914.

Second on our list of the departed is the name of Dr. Wilbert Perry Ferguson, principal of the Mills School of the Mid-Pacific Institute, who, after about a year's service among us, left for the better land on January 5, 1915.

Our *Third* mention is of Rev. William Brewster Oleson, whose first service for Hawaii was as active principal of the Hilo Boys' School, founded by Rev. D. B. Lyman, and who, leaving the Islands on account of his health, died March 19, 1915, while on the journey eastward across the continent. All the evangelical churches of the group mourn the departure of this remarkable servant of the Master.

The *Fourth* servant of God and most valuable worker in the Vineyard was Mr. Francis Williams Damon, beginner of work for the Chinese and founder of Mills School, who left us for the home of the blessed on the 22nd of June, 1915. No missionary was ever more impressed with the need of the Gospel of Christ by any people than were Mr. and Mrs. Damon, when in 1884 they entered upon evangelistic work for the Chinese of Honolulu.

The four above mentioned followers of the Saviour will be held in lasting and loving remembrance as connected with the founding of these institutions for Christian education.

Rev. J. H. K. Kaiwi was ordained pastor of Opihikao, Puna, Hawaii, in 1908, and served acceptably the people of his native village till his death on February 14, 1915. He was well loved by his people and by the pastors of Eastern Hawaii. Mr. Kaiwi is the only one of the native pastors whose departure reminds them of their waning ranks.

The Association attended the unveiling of two memorial tablets in Kawaiahao Church on the morning of July 18, one to the memory of Rev. B. W. and Mary Elizabeth Parker, the life-long missionaries at Kaneohe and parents of the pastor of Kawaiahao Church, and the other in memory of Rev. Hiram and Mrs. Clarissa Brewster Bingham, the missionaries to the Gilbert Islands of Micronesia.

At 4 p. m. of the same day, Sunday, July 18, was observed a memorial service with unveiling of a bronze tablet to Rev. Moses Kuaea Nakuina in the Kaumakapili Church.

In addition to these several memorial services, the meeting of this year's Association has been made memorable by the laying of the cornerstone of the Mission Memorial Building, which took place on Saturday afternoon, July 17th, and was largely attended.

The Association meeting of 1915 may long be remembered for its numerous memorials of the good men of the past and of the mighty deeds accomplished by them under the most wonderful Divine guidance.

—O. H. GULICK.

♦ ♦ ♦

Delegates from different parts of the Territory, many of whom had never had an opportunity to visit the Bishop Museum, were accorded the privilege Tuesday afternoon, July 22. The visiting party was said to number more Hawaiians than had previously visited the institution at one time. The museum staff was most courteous and attentive in its reception of the visitors.

♦ ♦ ♦

Adjourned Session of Anti-Saloon League

THE First Annual Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii, on its new Territorial basis, was held in Kawaiahao Church, February 26th last. Dr. Purley A. Baker, the national superintendent, was present with us, and we had an enrollment of over one hundred delegates. The convention adjourned to meet at the same time and in the same place as the Annual Conference of the Evangelical Association. Accordingly, the program committee of the Hawaiian Board very kindly arranged for an adjourned session to take place July 21st in Kaumakapili Church,

with a mass temperance rally the Tuesday evening previous. Both occasions were highly interesting. At the mass meeting there was a fine attendance, good music and excellent speaking. Rev. A. C. Bowditch presided. Dr. A. S. Baker offered prayer. Rev. C. Nakamura read the Scriptures. The superintendent's address was interpreted in Hawaiian by Rev. A. Akana. Dr. Geo. Laughton made a most impressive speech. He described an imaginary incident which took place in the lower regions with telling effect. The case of a workingman spending his hard-earned wages for liquor instead of porterhouse steak gripped his audience. Then followed the Rev. S. L. Desha in his inimitable way, holding the large audience in the spell of his eloquence for another half hour or more. In closing, brief prayers were offered by six or seven leading temperance workers in their native tongues, all earnestly pleading for God's guidance and help in a noble cause.

Wednesday morning at 10:30 sharp, Mr. W. A. Bowen, in the absence of the League's president, took the chair. Rev. Henry P. Judd conducted the devotional exercises, and at the rollcall by Rev. A. Akana over three hundred delegates responded. Dr. Wadman then read his report. Mr. Geo. W. Paty, the acting treasurer, gave an account of his stewardship, and also presented a succinct statement of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, with its 4,400 members. The Convention, after accepting the reports of the various standing committees, constituted itself an interesting forum for the discussion of some practical questions, such as "Which do you favor, prohibition by federal law or Territorial enactment?" "What more can be done to further the work and influence of the League?" "Do you approve of the total abstinence pledge?" "What should business men do to promote prohibition?" In this open discussion, lasting for thirty minutes, several prominent ministers and laymen took part, including Rev. S. L. Desha, Mr. Geo. P. Castle, Rev. A. Akana, Judge Archie Mahaulu, Rev. O. H. Gulick and Rev. O. P. Emerson.

Three resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted. One was a petition to the Governor, requesting him not to appoint persons Liquor Commissioners who were ever connected directly with the traffic or addicted to the use of strong drink. Another was a request to the authorities to cancel the automobile licenses on the part of drivers found guilty of intoxication. The third one was a request to the board of directors of the Inter-Island and Steam Navigation Company to insist

upon total abstinence on the part of all its employees where the "life and limb" of the traveling public are involved, and also to abolish the open bars on all its steamers.

The meeting closed at 12:15 with the Doxology, Dr. Oliver Emerson pronouncing the benediction. The next convention will take place in Hilo at the time of the Annual Conference of the Association, in June, 1916.

—JOHN W. WADMAN.

♦ ♦ ♦

The importance of social features in connection with the Annual Conference should not be underestimated. Friends who have not seen each other for many years often meet at these gatherings, and people from remote corners of the Territory value especially the privilege of social intercourse. American pastors and their wives, accustomed on the mainland to unlimited social advantages, find mental stimulus and encouragement in the gathering of co-workers. Hawaii's reputation for bounteous hospitality is sustained during these gatherings, both in provision for the mass and for individuals in private homes. Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Poepeo and their assistants are to be congratulated upon the splendid arrangements this year. Meals were served daily in the old church to over three hundred, and comfortable sleeping accommodations were provided for all who were not entertained privately. The admirable system maintained in all departments attested to most intelligent and thorough preparation.

The American ministers were entertained as house guests in the most hospitable of homes and were besieged with dinner invitations throughout the week of their stay. Rev. A. Craig Bowditch, of Paia, Maui, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander; Rev. J. M. Lydgate, of Lihue, Kauai, and Dr. J. F. Cowan, of Kohala, Hawaii, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Cooke; Rev. George Laughton of Hilo, was entertained by Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Erdman; Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Baker, who at the conclusion of the meeting went to Hanalei for their annual vacation, were the house guests of Miss Agnes Judd; Rev. Rowland B. Dodge, of Wailuku, made the home of Dr. Scudder his headquarters, and Rev. and Mrs. George Lake of Hana spent the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen.

Each alternate year when the Annual Meeting is held in Honolulu the Woman's Board of the Pacific entertains with an afternoon tea for the visiting ministers and their wives. In the hospitable home of

Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Erdman this year's affair could not have been other than a success. The guests were bidden to assemble on the lawn, but rain in the morning and lowering clouds in the early afternoon made imperative the removal of chairs to the lanais. Thus safely sheltered, the company forfeited none of the informality so earnestly sought. The Hawaiian Band played throughout the afternoon. Refreshments were served by Kawaiahao girls, under the direction of Miss Larrabee.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rev. John P. Erdman, superintendent of the Hawaiian Department under the Board, has been granted a three months' leave of absence, and will go to the mainland with his family. Mr. Erdman plans to attend the National Council at New Haven, October 20-27. He will also endeavor to secure new ideas for the conduct of the Ministers' Training School.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hilo gets the Annual Meeting next year. In consideration of mutual advantages, it might be fair to state the fact also in this wise: Annual Meeting delegates get Hilo.

♦ ♦ ♦

The \$10,000 guarantee fund demanded by Billy Sunday in connection with his proposed campaign has been subscribed. It is probable that none of this money will be needed, for as a rule free-will offerings cover all expenses. If, on the other hand, there is a deficit at the end of the campaign, the amount will be pro rated among the various subscribers and paid. Mr. Sunday's personal remuneration comes from the free-will offerings of the people at the conclusion of the meetings.

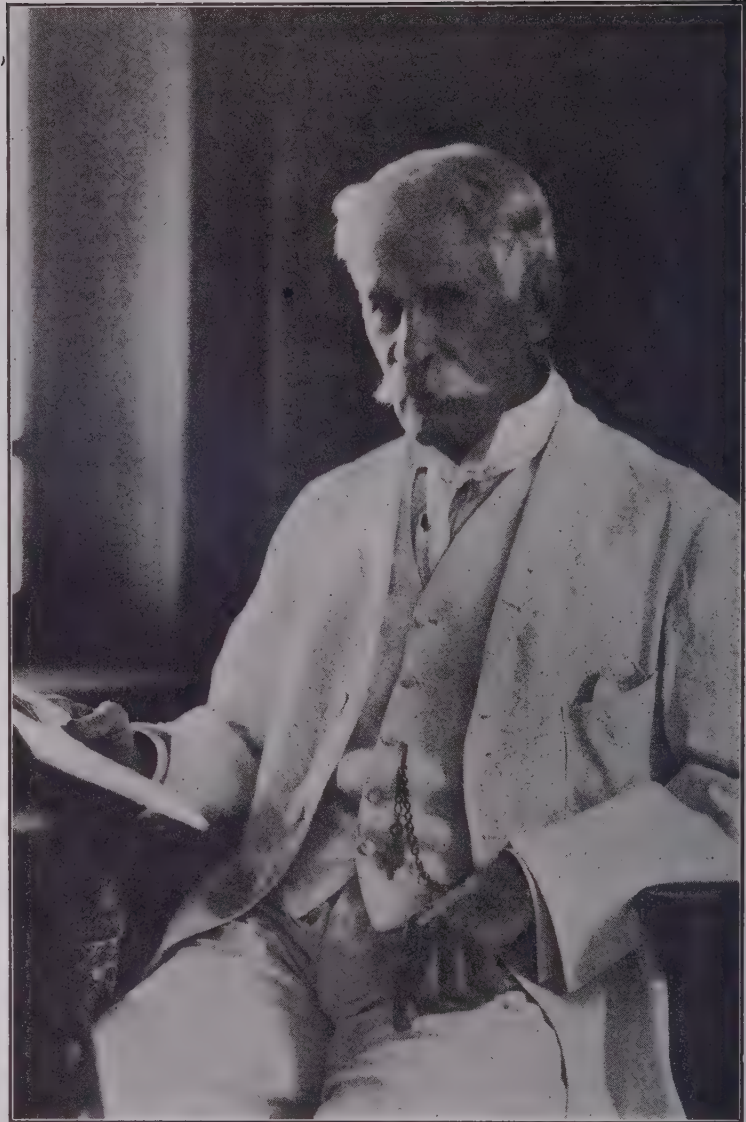
It is hoped that the way is now open for an evangelistic campaign in 1916. Honolulu has done her part. The rest lies with Mr. Sunday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tabulation of the amounts raised in the past eight years, outside the Hawaiian Board budget, for new property in the Japanese Department, shows a total of considerably over \$60,000. This indicates on the part of the force a steady pull of work, and on the part of the community a degree of confidence and generosity towards that work which is highly appreciated.

Nathaniel B. Emerson

A CABLE to Joseph S. Emerson, July 18th, brought news of the sudden death of his brother, Dr. Nathaniel B. Emerson, on board steamer en route from Alaska to San Francisco. Dr. Emerson had been on a northern trip for pleasure



and health, and was accompanied by his son, Arthur W. Emerson, a New York artist, whom he had not seen for five years. Death was due to apoplexy.

Dr. Emerson left Honolulu June 17th in the Ventura and was joined in San Francisco by his son. Mrs. Emerson did not depart until July 3d, it being her plan to meet her husband and son when they should have returned from the North. She was in San Francisco when the news of the doctor's death was flashed over the wire. Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, a brother, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Emerson were aboard the Matsonia, bound for Honolulu, and did not know of the tragedy until the docking of the steamer.

Dr. Emerson was seventy-six years old at the time of his death. He was a son of Rev. John S. and Ursula Sophia Newell Emerson, who came to Hawaii with the fifth company of missionaries, May 17, 1832. The family home was at Waia-

lua, where the father was pastor of the native church.

After an early education at Punahou, Nathaniel Emerson went to Williams College, where he graduated in 1865. In the midst of his college career he enlisted in the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded twice at Fredericksburg and once at Chancellorsville. The latter wound healed in time for him to be at Gettysburg, where an exploding shell tore off the back of his cap, but left him whole. Although his enlistment expired before the Richmond campaign, the regiment remained, and he was in all the battles from the Rapidan to Richmond.

Then he returned to Williams for his degree. He received his A. M. in 1868, and took a course in medicine at Harvard and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1869. The College of Physicians and Surgeons

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving — Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

is the school of medicine of Columbia Uni-
versity.

In New York Dr. Emerson was associ-
ated with the late Dr. Willard Parker, the
eminent surgeon, as student and assistant,
and for several years was clinical assistant
to the late Dr. Seguin, professor of nervous
diseases at the College of Physicians and
Surgeons. He remained in New York
until 1878.

Then, at the invitation of S. G. Wilder,
Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom
and president of the Board of Health, he
returned to become general inspector of
lepers and leper stations, and thus was one
of the pioneers in the settlement work.
Soon after he opened practise in Honolulu.
In 1887, after the revolution of that year,
he was made president of the Board of
Health, succeeding Dr. Trousseau, and he
held that position until 1890. He con-
tinued private practise until about ten years
ago, when he became police surgeon, largely
to have more time to pursue his Hawaiian
studies and writings. This position he held
to his death.

Dr. Emerson was a former president of
the Hawaiian Historical Society, a charter
member of the Polynesian Society, Ameri-
can Social Science Association, a trustee of
Oahu College seventeen years, of the
library several years, a member of the
American Neurologists' Association, of the
Grand Army of the Republic, and of the
Medical Society. He was an able historian
and writer of Hawaiian mythology.

His more notable works, all of Hawaii,
were a translation of David Malo's great
work on Hawaiian lore and customs, 1898;
an address to the Historical Society on
"Long Voyages of the Ancient Hawaiians,"
1893; "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii,"
1899, published by the Bureau of Ameri-
can Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute.

David Malo was qualified admirably to
write of his people, but there were peculiar
difficulties in translating his work into
English, a clarification of the Hawaiian
text having been necessary before rendition
into English.

Dr. Emerson became interested in Ha-
waiian folklore when he returned from the
States. His last work, "Pele and Hiiaka,"
was published just prior to his departure
for the mainland. The admirable care and
patience which he exercised in the prepara-
tion of his books was evidenced to a marked
degree in this last collection of Hawaiian
stories. He gained many versions of the
myths of Pele and Hiiaka, and after ac-
cumulating a great mass of manuscript,
set himself to the task of condensing the
facts in one volume. The work was one
of seven years.

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

**DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET**

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing

& Sheet Metal

Work promptly

attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Dr. Emerson is survived by his wife, formerly Dr. Sarah E. Pierce, whom he married in 1881; by his son and by three brothers, Joseph S. of Honolulu, Dr. Justin E. of Detroit, and Rev. Oliver P. Emerson. Dr. E. D. Kilbourne of Honolulu is the only other relative in the Islands, though a host of adopted "Cousins" mourn his tragically sudden death.

The ashes will be brought to Honolulu for burial in the family plot at Waialua. There will be a memorial service here, but the date is uncertain, as Mrs. Emerson is detained in California by illness.

♦ ♦ ♦

FANNY M. SIMPSON

(Continued from page 176.)

Maui she worked among the Chinese in Paia and Makawao, where she did very hard and faithful work. During her first years as missionary in Paia she lived with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Engle. Besides her work among the Chinese, she also had a private school in Mrs. Engle's yard, to which a very large number of the children of Makawao and Paia were sent. Her training in the States had prepared her to be an excellent teacher for young people. Her musical ability was also most useful in starting many of the Maui boys and girls in piano-forte. It is interesting to note that out of this private school of Mrs. Simpson's eventually has grown the Maui High School at Hamakuapoko.

During the last few years Mrs. Simpson has lived at lower Paia, where the Maui Aid Association, through the generosity of friends on Maui and in Honolulu, were able to build her a delightful cottage on the beach.

Mrs. Simpson will be greatly missed on Maui, not only among the Chinese people, among whom she has labored in particular, but by many Hawaiians and Japanese, and

Cable Address "QUINO," Honolulu
Telephone 1444

E. W. QUINN

Modern Plumbing

Plumbing Supplies and Bath Room,
Gas Fitting, Hot Water Heating,
Tiling and Sheet Metal Work.

Sole Agent for Lorain Steel Stoves
and Ranges.

28-34-42 Pauahi Street,
HONOLULU, T. H.

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals
in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream
parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day
and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-
Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal
Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

* SAYEGUAS *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA GLASSWARE
SILVERWARE
CUTLERY

STOVES
REFRIGERATORS
KITCHEN
UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
WARE. We are "specialists" in our
lines. Our friends will attest to our
efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office

Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapes,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.



YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

especially her host of American friends.
It has been an astonishment to those who
knew her well that she was able to accom-
plish so much when her health was so
poor.

R. B. DODGE.

◆ ◆ ◆

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

*Abstract of Cash Account, June 10, 1915, to
July 6, 1915 (inclusive).*

RECEIPTS.

Japanese Work	\$ 80.00
Filipino Work	30.00
Oahu General Fund	1,236.21
Maui General Fund	205.00
Hawaii General Fund	1.00
Kauai General Fund	13.00
Invested Funds Income	5,645.25
Coan Lands	375.00
English and Portuguese Contingent Fund	225.00
Ministerial Relief	38.00
American Board of Missions	115.00
Hawaiian Board Memorial Building	10,100.00
Office Expenses .....	.10
Beretania Street Settlement	55.00
Total	\$18,118.56

PAYMENTS.

Beretania Settlement	\$ 206.00
Board Memorial Building	175.00
Chinese Work	\$ 24.75
Chinese Salaries	473.50
.....	498.25
Education and Social Work and Sala- ries	422.50
English and Portuguese Work and Salaries	1,063.49
Japanese Work and Salaries	1,405.00
Hawaiian Work and Salaries	985.60
Sunday School Work and Salaries	166.00
Office Expenses	16.10
General Fund Expenditures	214.30
Ministerial Relief	38.00
Real Estate Fund	40.00
Ewa Hawaiian Parsonage Lot	400.00
Total	\$ 5,630.24

Excess of Receipts over Expendi- tures	\$12,488.32
Funds in Bank and on hand, July 6, 1915	16,581.72

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. S. K. Kamaipili returned to Hono-
lulu July 30, after having attended as a
delegate the Fifth World and the Twenty-
seventh International Christian Endeavor
Association Convention in Chicago, July
7 to 12. This was the first time that these
two great bodies met in one convention.
Hawaii was represented jointly by Walter
W. Kamaipili, who met his father in Chi-
cago for the purpose of being with him dur-
ing the meetings. July 8 was Hawaii Day
at the convention, and father and son con-

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

"White Wings"
"Pau ka Hana"
Brown Bar Soap

**Honolulu Soap
Works Co., Ltd.**

*Kukui Jewelry Mounted
in 14 Karat Gold*

LATEST DESIGNS
IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
LIMITED
113 Hotel St.

Cunha Music Company

SHEET MUSIC
UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St.

P. O. Box 1304

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

—

MERCHANT TAILORS

—

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just HATS

—

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

ducted the meeting and gave addresses. Both laid stress upon the brotherly love manifested in Hawaii toward all races, declaring it to be the only place in the world where sixteen different nationalities mingle with perfect friendliness.

Mr. Kamaiopili Jr. returns this year to the associate directorship of the South Bend Y. M. C. A. boys' department. While in Chicago he was offered a similar position for next year.

♦ ♦ ♦

EVENTS.

June.

14. Famous Atcherley case settled in United States Supreme Court in favor of Lewers & Cooke. Mrs. Atcherley loses fourteen-year fight for land. Memorial services for late Chas. R. Bishop in Kawaiahao Church. Kamehameha students attend in a body. Kauai, lineal descendant of Kaumualii, last King of Kauai, is buried, with many old-time Hawaiians present; was eighty-seven years of age.

15. Sixty-one Prep students receive diplomas at Punahou.

16. Press declares that eternal vigilance keeps plague from port; Public Health Service traps and examines 1,500 rats monthly.

17. Sensational looting of Honolulu Brewery funds by C. S. Bartlett, manager, brought to light.

19. Thirty-eight finish academy course at Punahou.

21. Farewell entertainment given at home of Mr. and Mrs. John McTaggart for Rev. and Mrs. Zurbuchen, formerly of Mills School. John Scully given sentence in Federal Court of one year and six months for opium smuggling; was leader of "badger" gang.

22. Francis W. Damon dies at Moanalua, after long illness.

23. McKinley High School graduates thirty-eight.

24. Territorial Normal and Training School graduates, numbering thirty, receive diplomas.

29. Edward J. Nally, general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, predicts wireless telephony with Coast shortly. John Ross, mariner, of New Zealand, returning to Honolulu after forty-two years, says growth of Territory wonderful; commends Hawaii as health resort. At special meeting of Chamber of Commerce members vote to reconsider its action in accepting the resignation of H. P. Wood, its secretary and director. Mr. Wood reinstated pending return to islands.

30. Mystery surrounding the mission of the steamer Maverick, at Hilo recently, is partially cleared up when schooner Annie Larsen is seized at Hoquiam, Wash., with big cargo of ammunition. Cargo said to have been for Maverick and intended for European belligerents.

July.

1. G. H. Vicars nominated by Hilo Board of Trade as Hawaii Promotion man. Word reaches Honolulu of departure of Dr. and Mrs.

Paul Withington, formerly of this city, for European battle front.

4. R. F. Downing, centerfielder of the Stanford University baseball team, dives in shallow water at Outrigger Club and dies of fractured skull.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

Silva's Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and MEN'S FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK

all interesting
sights

and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.

1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Little Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celstor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works :: Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS

Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.

Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀

Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—::—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,

Interest on Term Deposits,

Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
CO., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaubau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.



KEALOHA

Manufacturing Co.

A MODEL FACTORY IN THE
HEART OF THE TENEMENTS

Operated under almost ideal conditions, this institution has demonstrated its worth in the community. It puts girls on the high road to respectability. It pays a living wage. It teaches a useful trade.

VALUE RECEIVED

Expert cutting and painstaking labor preclude dissatisfaction. Overalls a specialty. Pajamas, Denim Pants and Bloomers, Middies, White Suits, etc. Special attention to individual orders. Stock up for the kiddies before the opening of school.

Orders for sheets and pillowcases solicited. Hemstitching of all kinds.

Flags, any size or pattern, in quantities. Aprons and Caps for canneries.

Parcel Post Orders promptly filled.

Write or call at the factory, Queen Street and Mission Lane, next door to Kakaako Mission.

E. D. SCHNOOR, MANAGER

TELEPHONE 3536

Phone 3038

P. O. Box 999

Fong Inn Co.

1152 Nuuanu Street, above Pauahi, Honolulu, T. H.
Shipping Offices: Canton, Shanghai

ANCIENT CHINESE WORKS OF ART.

PORCELAINS	EMBROIDERIES
PORTIERES	PAINTINGS
MANDARIN COATS	JADES
CLOISONNE	CRYSTALS
CARVINGS	LANTERNS
BRONZES	SILKS

Etc., Etc.

All Kinds of Chinese Curios and Modern China-ware
Importers of Ebony and Teak Wood Furniture
Manufacturers of Koa and Pine Wood Furniture to
Order

INSPECTION SOLICITED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF ESTEY ORGANS

For Church and Sunday School Use

♦ ♦ ♦

VARIOUS STYLES

Including the Small Folding Organ, at
MODERATE PRICES

♦ ♦ ♦

Bibles, Song Books, Communion Sets and Sunday
School Supplies

♦ ♦ ♦

HAWAIIAN BOARD BOOK ROOMS

Merchant and Alakea Sts.

P. O. Box 489

THE FRIEND

Editorials

A Feasible Plan for Defense.

The Months Guest's.

A Forceful Advocate.

The Shipping Situation.

Marooned.

Both Sides.

Able Reinforcements.

Thanks.

Lydia Bingham Coan.

“Ye Shall Know Them by Their
Fruits.”

--The German Side of the War--

By Bertram von Damm

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

✽

*Stocks and
Bonds*

✽

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

✽

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY

MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Flitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.
Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.
San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

✽

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

No. 9.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor	
Orramel H. Gullick	Theodore Richards
Paul Super	Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole	Vaughan MacCaughy
Wm. D. Westervelt	Walter F. Frear

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

A FEASIBLE PLAN FOR DEFENSE.

PEACE LOVERS have no special liking for the term "preparedness for war." They do not object to provision for adequate defense. The trouble with the Rooseveltians, who grow red in the face and hurl the sweet words "milk-sop" and "mollicoddle" at every pacifist, is that they are wedded to the notion of compulsory military service for all the boys of the nation. But this is not the Anglo-Saxon way, never has been, and please God never shall be. Let the pleaders for adequate defense drop the offensive term preparedness for war and the advocacy of compulsory training for war, adopt a reasonable plan for educating volunteers to form a national guard equal to any emergency that the United States is ever likely to know, and the people will be with them. Exactly such a scheme has been proposed by Frederick M. Ives in the July-August number of the Infantry Journal. By combining a college education with training for army officers, Mr. Ives' plan proposes to produce 3000 officers per year at an annual cost of \$11,400,000. At the same time he would train 1100 non-commissioned officers annually for \$2,800,000, and 44,000 privates could be turned out every

year without increasing present expense. All of these men so trained would become a reserve army, which in eight years would number 430,000. This, added to the regular army, to be increased by Congress by the addition of 25,000 more soldiers, would give the country a force of 600,000 men in case of foreign invasion. This is all that the nation needs. To keep in touch with this large reserve force would cost \$2,150,000 a year. The total annual expense would be \$16,350,000, and one large asset would be a college education given by the Government to 3000 young men every year who otherwise would not be able to secure it. At the same time enlistment in the regular army would be cut down to two-year periods for active service, with eight years in the reserve, when nothing but an annual reporting of name, address and physical condition would be required. Sixteen years after the inauguration of the plan there would be an extra force of nearly as many ex-reservists, who would be of great value in case of a serious conflict. There are several incidental details of unusual value in this plan, the most valuable features of which are its workableness, its accordance with American ideals, its sufficiency and the addition which it would make to the ranks of highly educated men. We submit that those who wish to see our nation put into a condition of adequate readiness to repel invasion should be willing to support some such plan as this proposed by Mr. Ives, and not continue to harp on the worn-out, discredited method of compulsory military training. No patriot desires to see America Chinafied, to quote Col. Roosevelt's elegant expression. Neither do the majority of Americans desire to see it Germified. There is a safe and sane middle ground upon which both militarists and pacifists should heartily agree.



THE MONTH'S GUESTS.

August was very generous to Honolulu. The steamers came crowded with tourists and travelers bent upon errands of large significance. In July the deputation of the London Missionary Society, Rev. Messrs. Frank Lenwood and A. J. Viner, passed through the city en route to Polynesia and New Guinea, on a tour of inspection of the

missions in those parts. In early days the Sandwich Island Mission owed much to Rev. and Mrs. William Ellis of the London Society, whose extended visit was full of blessing to the work. Mr. Ellis will always be remembered here for the aid he rendered in reducing the Hawaiian language to writing. There was therefore a special significance in this visit of Messrs. Lenwood and Viner, because of the old-time friendship between the London Society and the Mission to Hawaii. Following these messengers, who brought the good will of our British brethren to Hawaii and who were intensely interested in the glimpse they got of the Christian enterprise here, Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University came to spend a fortnight on his way to China. Dr. Welch, whose reputation as a scientist is world wide, whose learning is encyclopedic, and whom ex-President Eliot of Harvard calls "the father of American medicine," toured Hawaii and Maui as well as Oahu, and absorbed an amazing amount of facts in his brief sojourn. He was joined here by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Rev. Wallace Buttrick, D. D., secretary of the General Education Board, who stayed but one day, after which the three proceeded to China on a mission whose far-reaching possibility it is an inspiration to contemplate. Some years ago representatives of Mr. John D. Rockefeller visited the Islands, en route to the Far East in order to determine where in the mission field there was opportunity to do the largest possible educational service. It seems that at least one conclusion reached as a result of this and further investigation was that China's direst need lay in medical training. Hence recently the Rockefeller Foundation took over the plant of the London Missionary Society's medical work in Peking and now is sending out this commission of experts to perfect plans for the establishment of a medical college, with hospital and other adjuncts, which shall equip China's capital city with as up-to-date an institution for medical education as any found elsewhere. The Foundation has decided to subsidize the medical school of Yali—the new Yale in Changsha—and Harvard's medical institution in Shanghai with a large annual grant. This commission will study these

and other medical missionary enterprises in China. It is not too much to expect that the result will be the development of a system of medical education for the Republic which will have from the outset the immense advantage of the highest expert advice and direction. When it is borne in mind that China has been the habitat of some of the greatest pestilential scourges of mankind and that this commission represents a frontal attack upon these sources of contagion, the outcome of this pilgrimage to the health and wellbeing, not only of the most populous nation on earth, but also of the entire human race, may well be imagined. While Europe sees ten or more peoples in death grapple and the continent bathed in the blood of her best sons, Asia is staging one of the most thrilling episodes in the story of human brotherhood, the greatest nation of the New World sending to the greatest nation of the Old World an embassy whose purpose it is to loose the clutch of disease and free four hundred millions from the ravages of pestilence and premature death. God grant that this scene being so quietly enacted in Asia, and not the clamor of battle in Europe which holds the attention of the world just now, may be the true prophecy of the future course of man's history on this planet.



A FORCEFUL ADVOCATE.

Private Paul M. Kanamori of the Salvation Army has just toured Hawaii, with great effect, on his way to the mainland. Mr. Kanamori was one of that rare band of boys who, back in the seventies in Kuremamoto, were led into the Christian life through the efforts of Captain and Mrs. Janes. With his mates he entered the Doshisha, then but just opened, and graduated in the first class that left that institution. He began his career first as an evangelist and then as pastor in the vigorous little city of Okayama, and after a few years built up one of the great churches of the Empire. Then came the period of reaction against Christianity coincident with the development of the intense anti-foreign sentiment due to the unwillingness of the European nations to consent to the abrogation of extra-territoriality. At the same time liberals, agnostics and religious critics of all sorts carried their propaganda to this newly awakened people in the Far East, and in consequence numbers of Christians were overborne. Mr. Kanamori was one of those who were unsettled, and entered Government employ. Being a most convincing, able and captivating speaker, he was engaged to travel all over the Empire

to lecture upon thrift. Japan sorely needed a campaign of this nature, and the propagandist of 'frugality and money-saving had great vogue. He delivered more than three thousand lectures to upward of five million people, and then lost count. But though conscious that he was doing good, the longing to be back at the old work of winning men to God burned steadily in his soul, ready to burst forth into flame at the opportune moment. That came when a great sorrow visited his home, and he found that he had fought his way slowly up to assured faith. Any pulpit in the land would gladly have welcomed him to its ministry, but Mr. Kanamori felt that he must give himself where the need was greatest. As the Salvation Army was the only agency reaching in a large way the lowliest people in the Empire, and as the lowliest are always the great majority, he decided, in January, 1914, to enter the Army, in which connection, as a private and at his own charges, he has been doing a mighty work. In every nation where the Salvation Army is busy it appoints at least one of its members "Spiritual Special." Because of his marked power as a preacher of the Gospel, Mr. Kanamori has been so designated for Japan. Recently the forty-eight Christian churches of the Pacific Coast appealed to the Salvation Army of Japan to send some one to conduct a series of meetings for Japanese on the American mainland, and the Army asked Mr. Kanamori to undertake this mission. He will spend some three months on the Pacific Coast, visit Western Canada, and then go East, whence, after some months, he will tour England. While he will speak principally to his own people, he will be heard in a number of the most important mainland churches. Very fittingly Mr. Kanamori's American campaign opened among his countrymen in Hawaii, and also in the pulpit of Central Union Church.



THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

The Survey for July 31 had a very illuminating article upon the Seamen's Bill, passed recently by Congress. Inasmuch as the provisions of this bill have led the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Dollar Line to threaten to take their ships from the Pacific, the local comments upon the law have been rather unfavorable in tone. But this article shows very clearly that the law is one of the most beneficent ever enacted. A very long list of legislative measures have erected safeguards about labor on land, but seamen have received little protection. Their wages have been ridiculously low and they have for ages

been slaves to inhuman conditions. Contract labor is not suffered to exist on shore among enlightened peoples, but it has held seamen bound hand and foot. The mystery about this entire business of labor at sea is that the reforms contemplated in this law have been so long in coming. The effect of this new measure will be to increase the wages of seamen on all ships touching at American ports, except perhaps those that hail from countries whose citizens are prevented from emigrating into the United States. If this latter exception should hold there would be one more argument for putting Asiatic immigrants on the same footing with those from Europe. Americans should be proud that their country has been progressive and just enough to improve conditions of labor upon the sea and thus to strike an effective blow at one of the great disgraces of the world. If the reform should affect the purses of Americans unfavorably, a very doubtful outcome, they can afford the temporary loss better than any other nation. So far as the ship-building trade of our country is concerned, the law holds no menace whatever, as the yards are working full blast just at present. When restrictions put upon the carrying trade of America by laws in the interest of capital are removed, our flag is likely to grace the oceans of the world as widely as ever. Meantime let generous-hearted souls rejoice that Uncle Sam has at last begun to legislate on behalf of the interests of Jack Tar. Every traveler should hail with special satisfaction the requirement that sailors must understand the language in which their officers give orders. The world has been notoriously backward in making laws to render travel by sea safe. This provision is in the line of "safety first" on ships, and should have the hearty support of all who ever cross the ocean.



MAROONED.

That a single line of ships, with the support of the few capitalists who own stock therein, should be able to defeat a great reform is typical of our age. Years ago the unjust, indefensible and intolerable restrictions upon liberty of travel imposed by accident upon Hawaii and maintained simply because the Territory has no voice in Congress were about to be, not abolished, but somewhat mitigated, when a tiny coterie of those financially interested by a coterie of those financially interested here by a ruse prevented the Federal Senate from doing a part of its duty by the people of these Islands. There is no honorable reason why persons desiring to enter or leave Hawaii should not be free to do so, using any

conveyance at hand. If Americans cannot afford to do the carrying, let those who can make the business pay do it. Two hundred thousand people ought not to be marooned at sea 2000 miles from the mainland in order to enrich a mere handful of business men. No great American industry is at stake in this instance. If the coastwise shipping laws were made non-applicable to Hawaii, we should have large carrying interests vying with one another in bidding for the business of transporting not only passengers, but Island products, and the result would be the stimulation of all sorts of industry here. The United States Congress has not been fair to this Territory. While it has reaped a golden harvest from its custom houses here, it shackled our development by restricting our labor supply. It debauched and destroyed the natives, both by changing the requirements of the franchise so that it should no longer encourage thrift and by opening the flood-gates of alcohol. It throttled our growth by preventing free travel and necessitating high freight rates. Of course, we who live here must expect capital invested in the protected shipping lines to howl when the demand for freedom of intercourse between Hawaii and the mainland becomes so acute that silence is impossible. But for the sake of the future of the Territory and for our growing population, every freedom-loving citizen ought to join loudly in the appeal for justice and liberty.



BOTH SIDES.

It is a pleasure to print in another column a communication from Mr. Bertram von Damm anent an editorial in our August issue. *THE FRIEND*, believing in fairness, is always happy to set forth all sides of any great public question, and as a paper has not had a corporate policy. Frequently its editors have had two or more articles in the same issue taking different or opposite sides of a question. Whenever an editor speaks he is free to tell his own point of view, and his statement commits not *THE FRIEND* but the writer. It is needless to add that this constitutes one of the charms of this paper. It is not quite true to say "*THE FRIEND* says thus and thus," but rather "So and So in *THE FRIEND* says thus and thus." No one can buy or compel the utterances of its editors. As for the matters raised by Mr. von Damm, it need scarcely be said that it is impossible adequately to describe within the narrow limits of a letter like his all the contributions in art, literature, music, science, philosophy and practical life made by Germany to present-day civilization. The world will always be grateful for them. Nor can any

fair-minded person visit that country and come into close contact with its people without deep and lasting aloha for the beautiful and the useful in its home life. Germans are noble-hearted folk. And the same must be said of France, Italy, Belgium, Russia and England. Therefore it is impossible for many Americans to pray for the overwhelming victory of either side in this terrible conflict, even tho they have very definite convictions as to which represents the cause of human liberty and progress. It may be that the utter and complete exhaustion of all the combatants promises more for the future of mankind than any other outcome. Such a process may so sicken Europeans of war, so disgust them with the policy of maintaining standing armies and navies, and so impress upon them the desirability of founding a world state that permanent peace shall in the very nature of things become a necessity to humanity, and democracy shall supervene as a matter of course in Germany, Russia and Japan, the three remaining strongholds of autocracy on earth. No man with a heart can fail to sympathize with the poor fellows upon whom the brunt of this war falls, regardless of their nationality. The larger mind realizes that all humankind are involved in the causes of this conflict, because all of us have placed the physical above the spiritual in international relationships as well as in daily life. The whole world must suffer, deserves to suffer together in this frightful destruction of values, values of human life as well as values created by men's industry. It is only as this war brings brother nearer to brother, whatever be the difference of race or alliance between them, that there is to be hope for the world in the ultimate result. We may not all see the questions touched upon by Mr. von Damm in the light in which he beholds them. We may not be able to take the view of the editorial to which he refers; but we may all pray that this war shall issue in the banishment of armed conflict between nations forever after from this earth.



ABLE REENFORCEMENTS.

Kamehameha's two new principals, Miss Abbie Newton, who succeeds Miss Ida M. Pope in the Girls' School, and Mr. Charles R. Bostwick, who comes to the Manual, were warmly welcomed on their arrival in Honolulu, August 17. Miss Newton, who hails from Cincinnati, graduated from Wellesley in 1904, since which time she has been engaged in both educational and social work. She has had settlement experience in New York as well as in Cincinnati, and confesses to the specialty of

child welfare. Mr. Bostwick, after graduating from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1903, began to specialize in manual training, and has for the past nine years been supervisor of practical and manual training in the schools of the enterprising and progressive little municipality of Plainfield, New Jersey. Both of these leaders are well fitted to add much to the life of our community. Wailuku is rejoicing over the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Rogers Mathews, who will hereafter direct the energies of Alexander Settlement, and of Miss June Mitchell. Mr. Mathews, after studying at the Adelphi in Brooklyn, entered the Springfield Training School, from which he has just graduated. He took his course therein, as many do, in two installments, sandwiching three years of practical work as boys' clubs director in Old Lyme, Connecticut, between the two halves of his scholastic course. Before her marriage Mrs. Mathews had already won her spurs—pardon the metaphor in these days, when all vocations are open to women—by six years of rarely successful service as pastor's assistant in one of Boston's big churches, which followed her graduation at Emerson College and one year of teaching in Canada. These two workers will make a strong team. Miss Mitchell bears the stamp of the Lucy Wheelock Training School in Boston, and that, together with her experience, should ensure good times in the Wailuku Kindergarten. On August 31 Dr. and Mrs. Robert Day Williams, with their two little ones, arrived from the Coast, much to the joy of the friends of the Mid-Pacific Institute. Principal Williams has rounded up four of the five teachers needed to complete the faculty of Mills, which seems about to enter a new career of enlarged usefulness. *THE FRIEND* bids a hearty welcome to these fellow laborers, as well as to all the teachers in the Honolulu schools who are newcomers. There is a splendid comradry among the pedagogical fraternity in Hawaii, which constitutes one of the peculiar charms of life for those who teach here.



THANKS.

When President Wilson does a good thing for Hawaii it is a real pleasure to express sincere gratitude. He is loved in this Territory, not for the benefits his administration has conferred locally, because it needs a keen scent and a quick eye to detect the few and far between acts of this nature creditable to him. But there is real aloha felt for the President because of the fine things he has done for the country at

large and for the world. At last, however, it is possible to congratulate him upon something genuinely pro bono publico achieved by him in Hawaii. His reappointment of Judge Whitney is the most public-spirited thing he has done for this Territory since he became President. And the retention of Judge Robertson is a close second thereto. There does seem some vestige of regard in the Presidential soul for civil service reform. May this vestige prove a germinating seed that shall grow and fill his will with gracious fruitage for the benefit of the whole Nation!



LYDIA BINGHAM COAN.

The last link in the chain of the early missionary generation has been severed in the death of Lydia Bingham Coan on August 31. By birth Mrs. Coan belonged to the second generation, not a few of whom survive her, but by marriage she was a member of the first. Born in Honolulu on December 25, 1834, she had rounded out in full fourscore years. Her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, belonged to the first company of missionaries, who reached Hawaii in the spring of 1820. When she was but a child of five years the Bingham family, for health reasons, returned to the States and settled in New Haven, where the daughter Lydia was liberally educated in the famous private school of Miss Morse, whose pupils were allowed to share the lectures of Yale professors. At nineteen she was invited to be lady principal of a small boarding school in Plymouth, Mass., whence in a year she went to a like position in York, Pennsylvania. After some years there she became lady principal in the Ohio Female College, in College Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati. It was while in this important position that the summons came from the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society to her to take charge of a girls' school organized in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick. There were but twelve pupils in this struggling institution, a great contrast to the important position which she had held with rare success for five years. But her heart was in missionary work, and she gladly resigned the larger place to become the first principal of Kawaiahao Seminary. That was in 1867, three years after the starting of the school. Her conduct of the institution was a marked success. In 1873 she surrendered the principalship to her sister, Miss Elizabeth K. Bingham, and became the second wife of Rev. Dr. Titus Coan, one of the most widely known of the early missionaries to Hawaii, then pastor of Haili Church in Hilo. As mistress of the manse

she served with efficiency and zeal until Dr. Coan's death in 1882. After a year of teaching, she returned to Honolulu to the home of her brother, Dr. Hiram Bingham II. In the past thirty-two years she

has been busy in good works in this city, loved and honored by all. Laden with the fruitage of her long and faithful service, she has now moved on into the larger life.

—D. S.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

THAT America's military strength, both in army and navy, would probably be inadequate to any unusual strain is quite generally acknowledged, and it is not in the least surprising that there should be a strong outcry on the part of many urging better preparedness for war. It is not a call for aggressive military power; but simply for reasonable defensive strength. The surprising thing is that the response of the people is so apathetic. The old cry, "Millions for defense!" which once roused enthusiasm, seems to fall on listless ears today.

WHY SO APATHETIC?

How is this apathy to be accounted for? Perhaps we are like the old deacon, who declined to contribute towards a fence for a graveyard, on the ground that those who are in cannot get out, and those who are outside certainly do not want to get in. Americans seem inclined to fight shy of militarism, observing that for the present at least there is little danger of being attacked, and as for going into the graveyard of nations, we have no yearning inclination; and why should we go to the expense of building a fence just now, when perhaps a new survey, after the present war is ended, may change the whole aspect of things? The war is certain to leave many of the nations enfeebled, and perhaps in a mood to consider some new method of procedure for the future for the settlement of international disputes. So, even at a risk, we are inclined to go slow while awaiting developments.

DEFENSIVE PROGRAM NOT INSPIRING.

But a still deeper reason for the apathy is the feeling that a program of defense is too negative. The scared attitude does not appeal to men; fear will not rouse enthusiasm. The idea of aggressive warfare we have discarded; the thought of being simply on the defensive is not inspiring. Moreover, we have lost faith in the sincerity of the defensive program. By all sincere profession that was the program of Europe. Each nation was aiming only at self-protection. Following Europe's program, how do we hope to escape her pitfall?

DEMAND A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

We do not oppose such increase in defensive strength as may commend itself to the good sense of our people, but let us acknowledge that object to be secondary, — a temporary expedient and a necessary nuisance. Meanwhile our primary endeavor should be to advocate and study out a constructive program, with a view to bringing other nations into cooperation with our own, rather than of defending ourselves against them.

We are persuaded that a war which in less than a year has cost many millions of the ablest-bodied and brightest-brained men, and trampled the innocent underfoot, and ravaged wide areas of once productive territory, and cost ten billions of dollars, not to mention its other inestimable and unspeakable consequences, — such a war calls upon us with imperative voice to devise for the future, a constructive program, not a defensive one. To do otherwise would be to blindly ignore the most pregnant facts and to let the whole expensive lesson be lost upon us.

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE MAN.

Some people think that by flinging this epithet they can silence the rising voice in behalf of peace.

Failing to convince by argument, they resort to scorn; but turning down with a sneer the serious arguments of thoughtful men is a cheap trick by which we ought not to be deceived. Men whose opinions are entitled to the decent respect of mankind have made serious proposals towards a constructive program for the future, looking to the substitution of peace for war through the reign of law, instead of the rule of military force. It is the plain duty of all of us to bring such proposals constantly to the attention of the public and encourage their dispassionate discussion.

PEACE WITH HONOR.

We have been so trained into the idea that the only way to maintain the national honor when it has suffered insult is to lick the offender that it is hard to be satisfied with any less sensational program. But other propositions have been made; let us bring them up for discussion. There are

several possible degrees of discomfort which we might confer upon the offender.

(1) Sever all relations with him.

(2) Take in hand the business of any of his citizens residing in the United States.

(3) Confiscate the property they may have acquired.

(4) Hold as hostages all his subjects in the United States.

If one degree fails to have effect, confer another. In any case if war results, the burden of attack must fall upon him, while we at our own home base would repel his onslaught.

THE LAW OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Still such tactics are inadequate to our world responsibilities. They are negative; they have an unfriendly ring. They are too much like a chip on the shoulder. They would leave us helpless before such a problem as confronts us in Mexico. If we are ever to see world peace it must be by international cooperation. This must become the law of the twentieth century, — hence-

forth no nation liveth unto itself. This is the touchstone to which every international problem must be conformed. We must take this broader vision, constantly advocating it till it becomes familiar to the public mind and until people shall generally ask, "Why should it not be realized?"

MILLIONS FOR COOPERATION.

Sound this call lustily, and we believe that men will rally to it. It has the friendly ring, the positive quality and the constructive tone that twentieth century men are fond of. It will take less effort to raise millions for cooperation than it does to raise them for defense. But we shall have to stop knocking the peace propaganda, and set ourselves to educate our people in the broader vision.

We would invite more favorable discussion, therefore, of subjects appropriate to this end. Such subjects have already become familiar everywhere, and they are great conceptions, pointing at least in the right direction, and of sufficient dignity to have claimed the serious attention of the greatest minds of all countries.

"Ye Shall Know Them by Their Fruits"

—St. Matt. vii:16.

By Bertram von Damm.

MY DEAR MR. "D. S."—
In the August number of *THE FRIEND* you are publishing an article headed "America's Battle." The tenor of your article, the publication in which it appears, its editors and your initials seem to indicate that you are a Christian man. Yet I am missing in it, as far as Germany and her cause are concerned, the spirit of "love to all men" preached by our Lord and Saviour. Your probable New England blood and rearing, the influence of your literature, which presents one side of the matter at issue only, may be largely responsible. Leaving the spirit of Christianity aside and simply considering your article from the standpoint of American justice, I ask: Is it fair to convict a whole nation in a public article on the evidence of one side alone? You have no doubt knowledge of the fact that nearly all the news about the great European war, its causes and its course, must pass through British censorship, and is flavored by pro-ally sentiment. An American correspondent, Col. Emerson, sent seventy-eight cablegrams to the United States during the first months of the war. Three went through unchanged, one was altered and seventy-four were suppressed by the British censor, and there are a large number

of similar cases. The Associated Press has often resented these practices, but has been powerless. Nearly all other sources of information open to the writers of this country are also under British influence. Being an American, you no doubt are a seeker after truth and justice, if you are at all modelling your ideals after those great Americans, who, like Washington and Lincoln, are furnishing the precepts of our daily conduct. Therefore I take the liberty of mentioning to you a few of the facts you either missed, misunderstood or are ignorant of. You claim the existence of the "Greatest Conspiracy in Human History" among the rulers of the Germanic peoples. What is your foundation for this statement? Is it not true that your sources are very liable to be poisoned by prejudice and hatred? But allow me to review political developments in Europe during the last ten or twelve years. Who has conspired? Have the German rulers attempted to surround Great Britain by a political and military entente, or was it King Edward VII, who traveled many times incognito from one European capital to another soliciting cooperation? Was it not he and his British statesmen who attempted to pry Italy away from her alliance with the Germanic Powers, and who

was ejected by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria when he made a similar proposal to him? This British ruler and his statesmen have often been accused in the British press of sacrificing most important British interests abroad in welding the ring of iron which was to hold and choke Germany. If you have read European history from British as well as other sources, these facts are well known to you, or have you forgotten? A few days before war broke out in 1914 the German Emperor was on his summer vacation in Norway, and when war was declared most of the German officials, civil and military, had to rush home to their stations from all parts of the world, from watering places, places of rest and amusement. The British navy had been mobilized on July 18th, 1914, for a review at Spithead, but it had not been demobilized when war came. Russia had been preparing with billions and billions of French money, had mobilized since early in 1914, had crossed the German border with her troops before Germany declared war upon her. Do you wish to have evidence of this? I may be able to secure the affidavit of a cousin, whose farm was invaded and finally burnt and destroyed by the Russians without cause or provocation. That the French hated the Germans, had continually been preparing for "Revanche" since 1870-71, is so well known that I am almost ashamed to mention it, but the news that they too crossed the German border before war was declared has probably not been allowed to pass the British censor. The German Emperor is widely blamed by his people for waiting with the declaration of war as long as he did, placing his country at a decided disadvantage. This ruler, if he has erred at all, has erred in maintaining peace, while many better opportunities for a reckoning with his neighbors had offered themselves in years gone by. You condemn and criticise the Germans for a great many things, and mention "inhuman" writings of Treitschke, Nietzsche and Bernhardt. It is not my intention to discuss or dispute your statement. But I ask: How much have you read of these writers? And have you forgotten the writings of hundreds of other Germans, which have been and still are indispensable to the advancement of the world? Why cite the opinions of three extremists as indicative of those ruling the actions of a whole people? You speak of German atrocities; where is your evidence and where did your information come from? Have you ever noticed any trace of cruelty and barbarism among the Germans you know? Have they not been the most

peaceful, good-natured and law-abiding citizens of this country? The Bible says, "Ye shall know them by their fruits." Open your eyes, read your history, travel through Europe and see the "fruits," and you will be able to give a more impartial judgment. Do you believe that a people which had but one revolution (in 1848) at a cost of but a few hundred lives, where the French revolution cost hundreds of thousands, a people never ruled by tyrants, which never in its history had bloody conspiracies, which has invented neither the inquisition nor the guillotine, which had no Albas, no Torquemada, no Cesare Borgia, no Richard III, no Ivan the Terrible, no Dragonade, no Sicilian Vespers, no burning of the Templars, no Bartholomew's Night, and which in our present times does not know a Mafia, a Camorra, brigands or apaches, murders of rulers and statesmen, Congo atrocities, pogroms, nihilists, anarchists, suffragettes, cock or bull fights, nor pugilism, lynching or the wholesale murders committed in this country, a people whose respect for law, order and human life has almost become proverbial—that this people has made itself guilty of such terrible cruelties and atrocities as are claimed by her enemies? Your evidence is one-sided; you have not received or have not read the evidence for the defense, and if we, as Christians, are at all called upon to sit in judgment, let us attempt to judge upon merit and the full evidence. You claim this war is of "Prussian Kultur" versus progressive mankind. How absurd! It is almost incredible that a neutral man of evidently wide knowledge and thorough education can make such a statement. Prussian and German "Kultur" are one, and it is astonishing how much the world, how much America, has benefited by just this "Kultur." Freedom, Progress—are they not means to an end, and means to an end only? And this end, is it not the greatest good for the greatest number, the welfare of the masses?

"Ye shall know them by their fruits." Germany is the best-governed country in the world. She has cared for her people better than any other country. Have you heard of her system of social insurance, the model of the world; her laborers' houses, her institutions of public care, public health and public schooling and education? Law and order, little or no graft among her officials, artistic public buildings, model cities, model social legislation and organization, public ownership of public service institutions, a teacher of the whole world in these as well as in a thousand other endeavors, in music and art,

architecture, medicine and surgery, chemistry, forestry, philosophy, in technical education, industrial, commercial and economic organization and equipment—this was Germany before the war, and when war broke out there were German universities which had more foreign than German students. No other country could approach Germany in the number of foreigners drinking from the fountains of her knowledge and accomplishments. This Germany is reactionary—according to your claim—but Russia is advanced and gives fair hope to civilize the poor Germans after their bad Government has been removed and a large part of their country has been placed under beneficent and enlightened Russian rule. You complain of German spies. Have you heard of the thousands of spies Russia maintained in Austria and Germany before the outbreak of the war? Have you heard of the British spies, pardoned by the German Emperor in days of peace, and at this time overrunning all European countries, neutral and otherwise?

Toward the end of your article you dream of a World State. Is it to be under British or under Russian rule or leadership, after the Allies have been victorious? Have those two nations shown by good and model government that they are fit to lead or govern the world, to govern America? Or is America to rule? Has her "system" proved sufficiently ideal to make it the envy of all other countries? If our American Nation is to become the arbiter mundi, if it is our mission to lead our European brethren in a self-denying fashion toward more liberty and a larger life, as you claim, then let us begin improving at home; let us show the world that liberty is not license; let us show that we know what we are saying and doing, and above all let us prove that we are impartial judges, who refuse to pass sentence unless in full possession of all the facts and unless both sides have had an equitable and impartial hearing.

—BERTRAM VON DAMM.

♦ ♦ ♦

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Livingston are delighted that they are returning to Honolulu to reside. The trustees of Oahu College have created a new position, that of director of the boarding department, and have called Mr. Livingston to fill the place. In conference with President Griffiths, he will direct the policy of the boarding department and attend to its financial management. The position ranks with that of school principals.

Maxim Gorki About the Germans

In an assembly of Russian students towards the end of May, Maxim Gorki, the great Russian poet, delivered a speech at Moscow, of which the following is an extract. Among other statements Gorki said:

"War lays bare the soul of a nation; it shows the strength and weaknesses of every state. In bloody combat nations learn to have the highest respect for one another. Without this respect for the opponent, the recognition of his moral worth, war would be nothing but useless murder. The higher we esteem our opponent, the stronger will be our incentive to equal him, and we are forced to respect Germany. Here we see a people go into the most horrible of wars with calm repose; unskilled hands seize arms out of their own free will, joyfully submitting to the hardships of a soldier's life, not on account of orders given, but because every German feels the necessity of shedding his red, warm blood for his fatherland and for the German Thought.

"What is the German Thought? Germany is a bright country; the sun may shine into every corner of it without finding the slightest indication of uncleanness. The German is thirsty for knowledge; he demands his schools, he demands science, he demands enlightenment. The German schools are the sources of the German Thought, and Germany has nine times as many schools as Russia. Their science is accessible to everyone who wishes to learn, and everybody wants to learn. Therefore they are all filled with the German Thought. Be careful not to fight the German, because he is the more diligent, the more gifted. Learn from this enemy the sources of his patriotism.

"The German has fought the first battle long before the beginning of this war with his spiritual weapons. He has conquered the whole world in a peaceful manner, and the present war seems to be but a protest against this peaceful conquest. German science is ruling our universities, German capital has built our railroads, German industry built our machinery. We have German electricity, and German merchants regulate the Russian trade. The German knows the Russian character better than the Russian does himself, and he conducts his battle against its weaknesses. Ask a German schoolboy about Tolstoi, about Dostoevsky, about Puschkin and Gogol, and he will be able to give you an answer; ask the Russians about their poets and thinkers, and most of them will remain

silent. Germany has no Siberia for her thinkers; therefore German intelligence can develop to its all-overshadowing greatness. If we want to be victorious against Germany, then we have to begin by educating ourselves; our thinkers will have to outdo the Germans, our capital must circulate in Germany, our industries must rule the German market, our merchants must direct the German trade, and our officials must be more honest, more truthful than the German officials. Not until then will we conquer Germany."

♦ ♦ ♦

Progress in Young Peoples League

Summer time is often the season when church activities are at a low ebb, when some of the usual services of the church are omitted and the attendance is much smaller than in the winter time. This is not the case, however, with the Young People's League, led in a very able manner by Rev. Akaiko Akana. Summer is the most fruitful time in the work of the League, and this summer has been no exception to the rule. The audiences have been uniformly large and attentive. The usual activities have been kept up with great vigor—the Sunday morning Bible class, the preaching service, the Sunday school work at the Kauluwela Mission, the preaching service at the Manoa Chapel and the choir rehearsals. Many new faces have been seen this summer, and new recruits have been gathered in to take the places of those who have resigned from the League through various reasons.

Mr. Akana has recently felt the need of a greater emphasis being put upon evangelism and urging the young people to make an open confession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. To this end he prepared for a series of four special services, to be followed later on by others of the same character. Mr. Akana began the evangelistic campaign by preaching on August 8th a sermon on "The Organizations of the Israelites at Mount Sinai," his text being Exodus 19. On the following Sunday his subject was "The Danger of Deceiving Self," based on Matt. 26:25. The third sermon in the series was preached on August 22nd by Rev. Henry P. Judd on the theme "The Man Born Blind," his text being John 9:25b, 38. The fourth sermon was by Rev. Frank S. Scudder on the subject "Making a God," based on the text Isaiah 44:15. As a result of these special services much interest has been aroused, and many have taken an open stand for the Lord and Master of us all.



MRS. LYDIA BINGHAM COAN,
Whose death on August 31 brought to a close a long and fruitful
life devoted to missionary interests in Hawaii.

The members of the League are eagerly looking forward to the time when they may be able to occupy the new Auditorium of the Mission Memorial Building, now going up. It is certain that the work of the League will receive a mighty impetus when the change to the new quarters shall have been consummated.

Mr. Akana, in addition to his duties in preaching and directing the religious work of the League, is devoting a good deal of time in calling upon young people who are now out of touch with church life. His parish is a large one, and much time is consumed in traversing Honolulu from Waialae to Kalihi, seeking for the indifferent, giving wise counsel and advice to many in trouble, inspiring his young people to larger activity for Christ and leading many to the abundant life—all this added to his responsibilities as president of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Hawaii nei. It would be a great asset to his work

if someone were to donate a runabout or small automobile. It would not only save a lot of time now spent by Mr. Akana in wearing out shoe leather, but would also conserve much of his strength and give more time for him to study.

—H. P. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

Former Governor Walter F. Frear has accepted his appointment to the Editorial Board of THE FRIEND. His name appears at the head of our columns for the first time this month.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. John Scudder, for fifty years a missionary in India, her daughter, Dr. Ida Scudder, and niece, Miss Julia Scudder, were among the passengers on the Shinyo Maru, returning to their missionary field in the Arcot District, South India.

New Workers for Maui



LESLIE R. MATHEWS.

On the Lurline, arriving at Kahului August 27, were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R. Mathews and Miss June Mitchell, the new workers for Alexander House Settlement. Maui's hearty welcome to the new arrivals was extended at a large public reception on the evening of August 31. Mrs. H. B. Penhallow was chairman of the committee in charge. Refreshments were served on the lanai and in the gymnasium. Large numbers called throughout the evening.

Mr. Mathews was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and secured his education in Sunbury (Pennsylvania) High School and Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. After having one year at the Baltimore Medical College and two years in business, he entered the International Young Men's Christian Association College in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he graduated last June. For three years during his student days he was in charge of community work at Old Lyme, Connecticut, having had special responsibility of the Boys' Club.

A cable from Rev. A. A. Ebersole, August 9, brought first news of Billy Sunday's promise to come to Honolulu for an evangelistic campaign. Mr. Ebersole has since returned. He saw Mr. Sunday in San Diego, he says, but the interview was short. "Tell your people over there that I am coming," said the evangelist. The Honolulu campaign will probably be conducted next summer, but no date has yet been set. A \$10,000 guarantee fund was subscribed a month previous to the acceptance of the invitation.



The Shinyo Maru, on September 10, brings Dr. and Mrs. William Bancroft Hill of Vassar College, who will remain over in Honolulu for two weeks. Dr.

Mrs. Mathews is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, and for six years has been assistant to the pastor of Central Church, Boston, with special emphasis on the social work of that church.

Mr. Mathews will have full charge of the Settlement work and the gymnasium.



MRS. MATHEWS.

Mrs. Mathews will succeed Miss Charlotte L. Turner, who gave up the work the first of September. She will do the missionary work among the Japanese and Chinese of Wailuku.

Miss June Mitchell, the new kindergarten, is a graduate of the Wheelock Training School, and comes with the highest recommendations from her instructors. She has had special training among foreign children in Boston, and is thus well equipped for the kindergarten work at Alexander House Settlement.

Hill is a graduate of Harvard University and Union Seminary, and is now professor of Bible and Evidences of Christianity at Vassar.

The Korea, on September 24, will bring Dr. and Mrs. William I. Chamberlain, who will join Dr. and Mrs. Hill as a deputation of four and proceed to the Orient to visit the foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, which are established in Japan, China, India and Arabia.

Dr. Chamberlain is the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, a man of commanding influence, who during twenty years of practical missionary experience in India won enviable distinction. He is the son of Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, LL. D., world famous missionary and author.

The last deputation of this Board to its mission fields ten years ago was productive of fine results in bringing the church at home and the church and missionaries abroad into closer and more effective cooperation.



A pleasant visit while in the South was with Clarendon Davis, a former associate of Kamehameha, and superintendent of forging and head of the military department.

Mr. Davis is a son of Senator Davis of Missouri. He was at the head of a big manufactory in St. Louis, but gave up his work there at the instigation of his father, who bought a so-called "worn-out" farm in Alabama and wished him to take over the management.

Going into the proposition with considerable enthusiasm, Mr. Davis made a special study of soil development, with the result that he is now an expert on the subject. He maintains that there is no such thing as permanently worn-out soil, and sets about the reclamation by planting certain bean or other crops, and when they have matured turning them into the soil. The farm which his father bought for \$14,000 he holds at \$70,000. He is also president of a Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as well as of automobile club and good roads organizations.

Mr. Davis maintains a deep aloha for Hawaii, and in retrospect of his former life here has greatly idealized conditions and people.

The news that he may come to the Islands this year will be received with pleasure by his many friends. —T. R.



Acting Japanese Consul Arita is very much interested in preparing Japanese young men in these Islands for future citizenship. At his instance a committee was recently chosen to prepare a modern historical text-book for the hundred private Japanese schools here. Besides the Consul the members of the committee are Rev. Okumura of Makiki Church, Principal J. Tanjo of the Japanese High School, Principal S. Moriyama of the Nuuanu Japanese School.



Rev. and Mrs. Robert B. Whitaker are the happy parents of a baby son, Louis Eugene, born at their home in Oakland, California, August 15. Mr. Whitaker was formerly a minister under the Board, but for reasons of health moved with his family to California. Mrs. Whitaker was formerly Miss Louise Gulick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Gulick.

Judge Jacob Hardy

JUDGE JACOB HARDY died at Lihue, Kauai, on Sunday, the 8th of August, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Born at Peabody, Mass., and graduated from Amherst, he came to these Islands, round the Horn, in search of a milder climate, in 1849. For a short time he resided on Maui, where he cultivated cane in conjunction with Mr. Gower; then he returned to Honolulu and entered Government employ as a department clerk, which position he retained until 1854, when he was appointed circuit judge of Kauai, which position he has filled with eminent satisfaction almost continuously until within a few years of his death, an aggregate of forty-three years. In 1852 he married Elizabeth M. Andrews, by whom there were five children. His wife died in 1868, and some time later he married again.

The Kauai Bar Association held a special memorial session and paid a very appreciative tribute to the memory of the late Judge, and a special memorial service was held in the Lihue Union Church on Sunday, August 22, in which the Hawaiian congregation participated with the English, in appreciative recognition of the lofty character of the late Judge. The outstanding quality of the Judge, which perhaps dominated all others, was absolute integrity. With him righteousness was the main issue of life. The first question in regard to every interest was the moral one of right and wrong, and that question must be settled with the utmost care, and when once settled there was no indifference or vacillation in the execution. He was unswerving in his fidelity to his convictions, and no desire for applause or advancement or social prominence, and assuredly no desire for material advantage, warped him in the least from the direct path of the right as he saw it.

He was a man of strong convictions. A great reader and a profound student, especially along moral and ethical lines, he was abundantly able to give "a reason for the faith that was in him." He laid his moorings carefully and securely, and when they were once laid they held against the whole popular drift of the world about him.

His influence for righteousness was most salutary and significant in those early days when the missionary fathers, in their respective communities, carried on a campaign for righteousness almost single-handed and alone. When the men about

them of their own race and blood mostly ranged themselves against the missionaries and sought to discredit them and undermine their work and influence, it must have been a great satisfaction and a great encouragement to have a man of authority and education, such as Judge Hardy, definitely and outspokenly range himself with them on the side of righteousness, and for many years he must have been a very valuable collateral asset to the Mission.

Men of strong convictions are apt to be more or less men of precipitate judgment. They see clearly where others see vaguely. They hold strong convictions where others are indifferent, so they are apt to be impatient of the uncertainty or vacillation of others. But it is the uniform testimony of those who had dealings with Judge Hardy that he was patient, long-suffering and forbearing to a fault. Oftentimes this patience and forbearance were tried to the uttermost by the shortcomings, the dilatoriousness or the effrontery of attorneys and others, but always he was temperate, considerate and courteous to the extreme, that an even-handed justice might be extended to all.

He was a charter member of the Lihue Union Church and a faithful supporter of it; rain or shine he was always in his place, and was always ready to put his hand to any and every good work.

May his mantle of sterling integrity and effective righteousness fall in large measure on the remaining generations.

—J. M. LYDGATE.

♦ ♦ ♦

Scholarship for Maunaolu

Disposing of an estate estimated as worth about \$10,000, the will of the late Mrs. Fanny Mae Simpson was recently admitted to probate in the Second Circuit Court, D. C. Lindsay being named the administrator without bond.

The will provides first for the setting apart of \$800 to endow a life scholarship in Maunaolu Seminary, such scholarship to go to some deserving girl, preferably Chinese. It also provides \$50 for caring for the grave of testator's husband, the Rev. Adam Simpson, in the Wailuku cemetery. The furniture and household effects in the Paia residence are bequeathed to the Maui Aid Association, to be disposed of as seems best. The balance of the estate is divided among the heirs.

♦ ♦ ♦

Our consciousness rarely registers the beginning of growth within us any more than without us. There has been much circulation of the sap before we detect the smallest sign of the bud.—*George Eliot.*

Dr. Andrade Finds Hospital

An invitation to the opening of an animal hospital and dispensary in Alabama recalls to mind a delightful visit to that institution. The meeting of an old friend, Dr. J. S. Andrade, veterinarian, greatly enhanced the pleasure of the experience. Dr. Andrade is a brother of Judge Frank Andrade of the local Bar Association, and also of Mr. Jason Andrade, secretary and treasurer of Silva's Toggery. His wife was formerly Mrs. Tarbell, kindergartener near the Portuguese Mission, of which her father, Mr. Ferreira, was one of the founders. The family came from Jacksonville, Ill., with others who were pioneers of the Portuguese Mission here. Mrs. Tarbell's sister is now in the Territory, a teacher in one of the Government schools.

After graduating from a Western veterinary college, Dr. Andrade went to Huntsville, Ala., on a venture. His rise in his profession has been phenomenal. He is now a member of the State Board of Examiners and head of the Department of Animal Health. The model hospital which he directs was planned by him. A horse is treated in luxury well-nigh approaching to that afforded to humans, and, for ought we know, may have his appendix removed and know nothing about it afterwards, even when the bill is paid. Think of a reclining operating table and anaesthetics and convalescence and a lot of horse-sensible things. Nor are dogs excluded.

—T. R.

♦

Of the new hospital and its founder, the Huntsville Mercury-Banner, under date of July 15, says in part:

"The very latest thing in the way of a new business for this thriving place is the handsome veterinary hospital opened to the public yesterday.

"This hospital is owned by Dr. J. S. Andrade, a newly made Huntsville citizen. Dr. Andrade has traveled pretty nearly all over the United States and he certainly paid Huntsville a high compliment when he located here.

"Watching the growth of the city and county with an interest that spurred him on to want to settle here and make his home, and being a veterinary surgeon by profession, he naturally had his eye on the 'animal world.' So after dreaming for nearly a year the doctor decided to build a hospital where the dumb animals of this section could be cared for. This dream was realized by the doctor at the opening

of this institution. It was certainly something new, for the people of this city and county had no idea that such a perfect institution was being erected here.

"Large crowds attended the opening and the demonstrations were marvels to all."

♦ ♦ ♦

Kauai's Civic Convention

AS CHAIRMAN of the Program Committee, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, agent of the Hawaiian Board on Kauai, outlines the plan for the Civic Convention at Lihue, September 26-27:

There have of late, in these Islands, been some very disturbing revelations of official corruption and inefficiency. We hear complaints of the wide-spread prevalence of vice and lawlessness, scarcely concealed by the thinnest veil of outward decency, and, worst of all, perhaps, of an easy, almost jocular indifference on the part of the general public to this condition of affairs.

These things, if so, cannot fail to be of vital moment to us; we should know the facts; should clearly recognize the situation and make some attempt to apply the remedy.

In view of these things "Civic Righteousness" has been chosen for the main theme of discussion at the coming Civic Convention to be held in Lihue September 26 and 27, with intent to diagnose the condition and suggest a remedy.

One speaker will inquire into the facts, and set them forth fairly and impartially. Is there ground for alarm or is it mostly newspaper talk for sensational effect? Is it all smoke or is there a considerable basis of fire?

A second speaker, accepting the diagnosis of the first, will proceed to suggest a remedy, if one be needed. He will probably do so along the lines of experience elsewhere in dealing with similar conditions, modifying the remedy to suit our circumstances.

A third speaker will emphasize the need of a civic conscience, and will trace home to the everyday man of the street a large measure of responsibility for public dereliction as the result of public indifference. At the same time he will doubtless emphasize the special responsibility of the public servant to render such faithful and conscientious service in his public capacity as he would in any private capacity.

A fourth will present the obligations of an oath of office, the solemn contract of honesty and efficiency, too often lightly taken and indifferently treated as a mere matter of form.

Another will treat the relations of civic

efficiency to politics, showing how a public servant is sometimes, apparently, more anxious to please his voting constituency and retain their favor than he is to administer the duties of his office without fear or favor.

Still another speaker, perhaps, will deal with publicity and civic efficiency, indicating how a fearless and independent press

may let the light into shady corners and do much to reform civic corruption and inefficiency by simply showing it up as it is.

In all this discussion we hope that two main issues may be kept steadily in view, viz., *diagnosis* and *remedy*—that we may know what's the matter with us, and how to get relief.

A Remarkable Re-Conversion

(An interview with Rev. T. Hori.)

EDITORIAL mention has been made of the remarkable life history of Rev. Paul Kanamori, who in his recent visit has so deeply touched the springs of spiritual life of the Japanese Churches of Honolulu and the Hilo district.

One of our city pastors, Rev. T. Hori, has furnished us with a graphic description of the epoch in that life when the light which had gone out shone in once more.

"Just ten years ago, in 1905, Mr. Kanamori came to Maebashi to lecture on 'The Importance of Economy.' The church in Maebashi was in a state of earnest revival. I called on Mr. Kanamori in the hotel, and we talked of religion for three hours, until two o'clock in the morning. He said: 'I cannot hold to any theological idea of God, but this I know: I am not alone. Some Power is leading me. I am impelled to work, not for myself, but for others and my country. And this at least I learn from Christ, that *love* is the true foundation. I notice also that my audience seems inspired. The same Power that moves me moves them. I believe that is the Holy Spirit.'

"I asked him to come to my church and give that testimony. The year following he stood in my pulpit. He said that now for the first time in fifteen years he had entered a pastor's house. In those fifteen years only one man had ever prayed in his presence. 'Probably,' said he 'that is because I was such a controversialist, but it ought to teach us that we should not be so timid in the presence of those who have lapsed from the faith. Now I know that for twenty-four years missionaries and the Christians who had been baptized by me were praying for me. Yet I never prayed nor studied the Bible.' Even his devoted and beloved wife had to travel her road of faith alone.

"One night, four years ago, at midnight he awoke and began to think of God. It was an experience of deep pleasure that continued for days. At last, turning to

his wife, he said, 'It seems to me my heart is being revived,' and she, trembling with hope so long deferred, could only reply, 'I wish it might be so.'

"Three years ago Mrs. Kanamori died, and the stricken husband, with his nine children, now yearned for a consolation that only Christ can give. To Christ he looked and his soul revived. He began, with his whole family, to attend the services of the church, and a wonderful change came over them all. For a whole year he pondered the question, 'What shall I do for Christ? What is God's will?'

"One day, while discussing the matter with a friend, Col. Yamamuro of the Salvation Army dropped in, and Mr. Kanamori, hearing of his work, felt the force of its appeal. He visited all the corps of the Salvation Army throughout the Empire, became personally acquainted with all the officers, and then joined as an honorary private, without salary, so that he should have liberty to go wherever the spirit should lead him.

"One of his daughters, a graduate of the Higher Normal School, joined in the same way, as she had to help in the support of the family. Her influence is wonderful. Soon she won to the faith every tradesman who came to the house. The butcher was a hard drinker and smoker. She pleaded with him, offering to give up cake if he would give up his evil habits, and forthwith she began her part of the bargain. At this he broke down completely and was converted, and in her tenderness of heart she denied herself fruit also, so to this day, for his sake, she will eat neither cake nor fruit. She is an eloquent and powerful speaker. All of Mr. Kanamori's children are members either of the Church or of the Salvation Army.

—F. S. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ten thousand local Japanese are to give a dollar each to present a fountain to the city of Honolulu. And yet we question if the Japanese can be Americanized.

Pilgrim's Progress in Gilberte

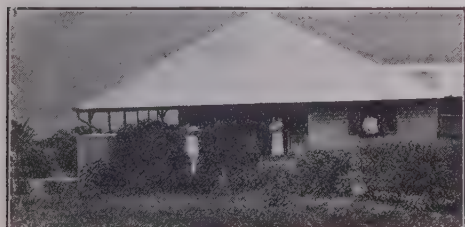
HAWAII'S interest in missionary work in the Gilbert Islands is enhanced by the memory of the consecrated labor of Rev. Hiram Bingham II in that locality. With his young bride, Mr. Bingham embarked on the first Morning Star from Boston, December 2, 1856, and reached Apaiang, via Honolulu, November 18, 1857. Dr. and Mrs. Bingham compiled the first Micronesian dictionary, and also prepared the copy for several books.



A Group of Ocean Island Converts. Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell at left.

A recent letter from Richard E. G. Grenfell, American Board missionary at Ocean Island, is quoted in part, re the translation of Pilgrim's Progress and a collection of hymns into the native language:

"In this work I have the assistance of an intelligent young native, a son of one of our oldest Gilbertese pastors. I have sent out inquiries in three different directions relative to the cost of an edition of 500 or 1000 or 2000 copies, to be sold at about seventy-five cents each, if possible; and I especially wish to have the books plentifully illustrated, so as to assist the native mind in grasping the many allegories used to depict the various stages and experiences of the Christian life. Our experienced teachers are of the greatest assistance in suggesting little alterations in the text, so as to get the purest Gilbert idiom.



A. B. C. F. M. Mission House, Ocean Island.

"I might also mention that I have got sixty-odd additional hymns translated into Gilbertese, and I should like to be able to see them added to the Gilbertese Hymn and Tune Book, which at present contains 216 hymns. I shall go on with that work

after I have got the Pilgrim's Progress through the press.

"I have been authorized from Boston to take a short furlough in Sydney this year, and I intend to make inquiries there also as to cost of publication. I would suggest that this matter might be left in abeyance until I receive replies from the publishers, and until I have a better idea how many copies are likely to be needed by the A. B. C. F. M. and London Missionary Society teachers and adherents throughout the whole group."



September's Great Event

By REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D.

The first great event after summer vacation, which indeed determines its end for most families, is the reopening of schools. Teachers, parents, and the general public should cooperate to make a good start. For one thing, every child and youth entitled to this great privilege of education should be rallied for a full and prompt attendance. Of every one hundred of school age—five to eighteen—twenty are not in school, but rather in truancy and child labor, sometimes for lack of law, quite as often for lack of strict enforcement. You who read this, be a "big brother" to boys and girls who are being robbed of their birthright of education by seeing that they get it this year, not only for their sake, but for the sake of the community. Ten of each hundred of school age are in private schools, and seventy are in public schools, and of that seventy only five will go through high school, and only two through college. One-fourth of those who enter the public schools in our industrial cities drop out after only five years of schooling. Are we becoming a nation of half-educated quitters? Search out the children who have only half learned to "read and write and cipher," who are planning to give up school at a loss, according to the Y. M. C. A., of \$4.00 per day in life income for every day cut off of the grammar grades, and \$10.00 per day for every day subtracted from high school. The loss to the State in intelligent citizenship is still greater.

But it is not alone to provide *intelligent* citizenship that the taxpayers are required to support public schools. The school tax cannot be justified unless the schools produce *good* citizens, trained not alone to self-support, but to cooperate for the "general welfare." This fact should help us answer the question: What shall be the key-note of the new school year? What book shall be first opened? Shall it be the

arithmetic? Shall we deliberately teach our boys that American commercialism is the best thing in life? Shall it be geography, to furnish new material for brag about our bigness? Or shall we open first the Greatest of Books, that promotes true greatness of the individual and the nation—"the Book," which has furnished the strong foundations of our law and literature and art, as well as our morals and religion? In one-fourth of the schools of the nation we have disloyally allowed the American custom of opening the school with Bible reading to be banished by foreign influences, and in many of the other three-fourths the reading has been slurred, either by cutting the reading down to once or twice a week, or by listless elocution and lazy repetition of a few favorite passages, by which a teacher seems to intimate that there is not much in the Bible adapted to help young lives.

Let us this year *not only restore, but improve daily Bible reading in schools* by prompt appeal to every teacher and every school board to provide apropos and varied Bible selections, and for expressive and impressive rendering. When the San Francisco earthquake had just startled the nation, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, as chaplain of the United States Senate, arose and read, from memory, as the best "readers" do, the Forty-sixth Psalm:

"God is our refuge and strength,

A very present help in trouble.

Therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed."

The Senate listened spellbound to the timely message.

The Illustrated Bible Selections Commission (206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.) has provided, through philanthropic expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars, a year's course of illustrated Bible readings, endorsed by leaders of twenty-five religious bodies, arranged to begin on third Monday of September, published in a book entitled "Bible Stories and Poems," intended chiefly for high schools and colleges, but easily adapted to lower grades, printed in the style of Prof. Moulton's readers, but arranged in five-minute portions—usually a Bible story interpreted by Bible poetry and by a Tissot picture—seventy-six of these pictures in colors, besides other pictures and maps—sold at \$1.00, postpaid. The same schedule, in two leaflets, with references only, can be had for 75 cents per 100, postpaid; sample for stamp.

Whole churches use the readings for daily home worship, and the readings are also being used to start the great army of "trail hitters" from many revivals in the

habit of Bible reading, on a plan that will combine duty and delight. Y. M. C. A. leaders of University Branch, Boys' Branch and Rural Branch have recommended the readings for men's and boys' Bible classes, and it is expected they will be read in foreign tongues in factories and mining camps, with stereopticon slides of the Tissot pictures—taking special advantage of the fact that these Bible readings have been endorsed by leaders of all faiths. By this plan, or some other, let us all prepare for daily work and daily study alike, from now on, with a morning message from the Bible.

❖ ❖ ❖

Anti-Saloon League

PLANS are being developed for an aggressive campaign during the coming autumn. With the opening of the public schools, the educational work along lines of morals and temperance will be resumed, and the Island of Hawaii will be the first to be visited. The superintendent has been able thus far to make each school of the Territory an annual visit, excepting a few of the very small ones too distant from the main lines of travel and too expensive to reach. If possible, the autumn meetings of the different Island associations will be included in the itinerary if the dates permit.

The pulpits of different churches are being hospitably opened to the League in order that its representatives may present the interests of the work being done, and the congregations, by the kind permission of the official boards, requested to donate toward its funds. Recently the superintendent has spoken in the Portuguese, Christian and Methodist Churches, where the reception was cordial and the response generous.

Upon the return of Rev. D. C. Peters and Hon. C. H. Dickey, it is planned to hold a platform service in one of the churches on a Sunday evening in order to hear from them and Mr. Richards some account of their impressions while attending the National Convention at Atlantic City.

How little is known to the general intelligent citizens of Honolulu regarding the seamy side of life as the results of the same are witnessed in the daily session of the Police Court. It is quite rare to see any citizens present, while very few of the Christian workers of the city ever darken its doors. The press reports fail to do full justice to the scenes enacted.

Perhaps no pen can fully describe the misery and pathos. The broken lives, the bleary-eyed men, the sad-faced women, the scrawny children! Monday morning's court is usually full. The crowd packs the big, bare room and overflows to the hallway and stairs. It is a busy forenoon. Arrests have been made Saturday night and all day Sunday for drunkenness, gambling, theft, vagrancy, assault, etc., until the calendar covers more than a full page of the "big book." All nationalities are represented, and men and women of all stages of life are there, charged with crime or misdemeanor. It is indeed a motley crowd and a pitiable scene.

Friday morning, this week, "Blood Town" was in evidence. Is it possible that dear, old, quiet, restful Wahiawa, as it was so well known to us only a few years ago, is now called "Blood Town"? And so it is. And rum has done the deed. Some may blame the Army and some may blame the railroad or the residents themselves. But the fact cannot, nor should not, be forgotten that when it was proposed to establish a saloon near the post some two years ago, known as the "Volcano House," both Army officers and citizens joined in support of the project, using the old, old argument which is fallacious as it is absurd, that a legalized saloon at Leilehua would prevent blind piggery. It has done so with a vengeance, hasn't it? Poor old "Blood Town."

JOHN W. WADMAN,
Superintendent.

❖ ❖ ❖

Present Tendencies in Japan Towards Christianity

(Gist of an address by Dr. D. Ebina at the Nuuanu Japanese Church. Translated from *The Tomo*.)

THOSE who are familiar with the tendencies of thought in Japan cannot fail to notice the increasing supremacy of idealism over materialism.

The so-called Meeting of the Three Religions—Christianity, Buddhism and Shintoism—is one of the indications. The meeting itself, it is true, was of no special significance, but the motive of the Government in calling such a meeting has decidedly influenced the national attitude towards religion.

Another indication of this tendency is found in the transference of the Bureau of Religion from the Department of the Interior to the Educational Department. Heretofore religion and education have been regarded as inherently antagonistic, and the word Kami (God) has for 2000

years been debarred from text-books of the public schools. Now that the Educational Department, which oversees the entire educational work of the Empire, has recognized religion, no question can be raised as to interference between religion and education.

The strongest factor in bringing about this new tendency of thought is the world-wide movement towards idealism, of which Eucken and Bergson are the leading exponents. It is remarkable that Eucken and Bergson are read and talked about by the intelligent people of every class. An amusing incident is told of Baron Goto, ex-cabinet minister, who, having read a book of the noted German philosopher, said: "The ideas of this philosopher are akin to those of my mother." The Baron's mother is an active Christian and a member of Dr. Kozaki's church. This shows how the study of Eucken's philosophy paved the way for an appreciation of Christianity. Japanese participation in the war has cooled the ardor for the German philosopher, but his ideas have entered to stay.

Such are the favorable tendencies, but there are unfavorable symptoms, chief among which is the renewed resistance of old superstitions. For example, the Government has lent its sanction to the revival of worship at the Shinto shrines, and school children are forced to join in this worship, much to the embarrassment of the children of Christian parents. All Shinto shrines are dedicated to the Emperor or national heroes, and the Government's interpretation of the exercises at these shrines is that they are not in the nature of worship, but of the culture of national morality, but with the exception of a comparatively small number of intelligent people, these exercises are regarded as religious. The mass of the population does not distinguish between religious worship and reverence for ancestors. The consequence is a conflict between Christianity and Shintoism. This conflict, however, is not a serious factor in deciding the fate of Christianity in Japan.

The crisis appears rather in the problem of the personality of God and man. The idea of personality was once accepted by the Japanese, but held so loosely that it was easily overcome by the impersonal philosophy of China and India. The present idea is that to become like God necessitates the loss of personality. In this conflict, however, I believe Christianity is bound to win, for to admit the personality of man and deny the personality of God involves us in contradictions. Philosophy leads to a denial of personality, but moral necessities force us to recognize its reality.

The fact that in Japanese education the

emphasis is shifting from the intellectual to an ethical basis is bringing satisfaction to the young people and to the nation at large, and foreshadows the triumph of Christian ideals.
—M. KAKEHI.

♦ ♦ ♦

Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, is setting a noble example to all employers of labor in this country by his treatment of men usually considered derelicts. Five habitual drug users and victims of alcoholism who were employed in his factory were recently sent to New York to be cured. After a course of treatment in a hospital they returned to Detroit, declaring that their former cravings were gone. Dr. C. H. Eisman of the hospital staff of Mr. Ford's hospital in Detroit, was in attendance to see the progress of the men. He declared that Mr. Ford has never discharged a man from his factory because the man was a victim of alcoholism. He seeks instead to cure him by removing the cause if possible and by any course of treatment which promises relief. In this way many men have been helped to a better life. This unfailing patience and hopefulness of an employer of labor is impressive. We need that spirit in seeking to save souls. The fact is that Christ never despaired of any man. He himself welcomed and restored the outcast. Our conquests for Christ will be in proportion to our faith. Christ can break every chain that sin binds around a man. He can cure every sin. No case is hopeless. If we really and truly believe this, it will add immeasurably to our efficiency in the Gospel.

♦ ♦ ♦

WHERE SHE THOUGHT HE WAS.

Bill Smith, a country storekeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the store, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet and began frantically to open the largest one.

"What's the matter, Mandy?" said one of the bystanders who had watched her in amazement.

Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read:

"Bill inside."

♦ ♦ ♦

It is good to give a stranger a meal or a night's lodging. It is better to be hospitable to his good meaning and thought, and give courage. We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.—Emerson.

Mary J. Alexander is Dead

Through a cabled message received by Alexander & Baldwin August 23, the many friends and relatives of Miss Mary J. Alexander received the sad news that she had passed away at her late home in Piedmont, California. She was born in the Islands and had spent a large part of her life here.

Miss Alexander was a sister of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Dickey and Mrs. Charlotte Ferreira, and she was also a sister of the late S. T. Alexander, co-founder of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, and of Prof. W. D. Alexander, J. M. Alexander and H. M. Alexander, all deceased.

Miss Alexander was about seventy-three years of age. She had made her home in California since S. T. Alexander moved from Hawaii to the Coast, living with her brother there and at his home since his death.

She was highly esteemed in Hawaii.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, for over twenty-five years missionaries in South Japan, arrived on the Tenyo Maru and for three days were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick and Miss Julia Gulick. They are en route to the Orient to resume their work, after a year's furlough in the United States. Mrs. Clark is a niece of Miss and Mr. Gulick.

On the same steamer were Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear of Fuchow, China, who were with friends during their stop-over.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Baker departed, after the annual meeting in Honolulu, for a vacation on Kauai. They returned August 17, reporting several unexpected treats, including a sail along the Napali shore and a brief visit to Niihau.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

A Hawaiian Dormitory.—The project to build a dormitory for Hawaiian young men is meeting with a good deal of favor. This seems to the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association to be one of the pressing needs of the city. The houses in which Hawaiian young men are compelled to live if away from home exercise a far from elevating influence upon them. Limited income compels them to seek rooms at a low figure, and this generally means in a decidedly unwholesome environment during a most formative period of young manhood. Habits and points of view formed during these years of eighteen to twenty-five will determine the whole course of a young man's life, and it does not take a very strong imagination to picture the future of men living by force of circumstances in the most undesirable sections of the city.

Rev. Akaiko Akana has made quite a study of this problem, and believes the Association is making a fine move in seeking to secure funds for a building that will accommodate some fifty young men with living quarters at a low figure.

Such a building would be owned and operated by the Y. M. C. A., with a trained Hawaiian young man in immediate supervision and working in close cooperation with the central Y. M. C. A. building for educational and physical privileges. It would be self-supporting after it had been erected. A building housing fifty men, furnishings and the lot would cost some forty thousand dollars, for the lot must be near enough to town to obviate the expense of car fare and large enough to allow of expansion in future years. The directors of the Association feel that the Hawaiian dormitory should be financed by the Hawaiian

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

Christianity, we understand, is a very simple thing. We might almost say, it is simplicity itself. Negatively, it is NOT morality. It is NOT social reforms; neither is it "ethical evangelism," nor "international ethicism," nor any other of those high-sounding modern isms. CHRISTIANITY IS GOD'S GRACE TO BE APPROPRIATED BY MAN'S FAITH. GRACE and FAITH almost exhaust Christianity. It is simple enough to be understood even by a child. Indeed, only children can understand it. Certainly that English missionary was greatly mistaken who stated that no present-day Japanese could possibly understand Christianity, seeing that Japan had had this religion for only fifty years. A year, a month, a day, an hour, yea a moment, is enough to understand GRACE and FAITH.—Kanzo Uchimura.

people and those connected with them by ties of marriage or business. A large initial subscription is needed to start the project.

New Men.—The Young Men's Christian Association has added three new men to its staff: one to replace Mr. Heinrichs, who went to India in May to do Association work with the men of that country; one to fill the vacancy on the central Association staff caused by the assignment of Mr. Killam to work with the Oriental branches, and one to direct the educational work of the growing Japanese Association.

The first of these is Mr. R. K. Thomas, who has just graduated from the University of Indiana, where he was a leader in religious work and editor of the university daily paper. He will have certain office duties and assist Mr. Urice in the Educational Department.

Mr. Richard Whitcomb has just graduated from Washburn College, a large denominational college at Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Whitcomb was also a leader in college life, serving as president of the student Y. M. C. A. and playing on his college football and track teams. He will divide his time between office duties and work in the Boys' Department. These two men are sent to the Honolulu Association by the New York office to receive training as Y. M. C. A. secretaries, taking a two-year course.

Mr. Paul Steele, who comes to direct the educational work in the Japanese Y. M. C. A., is a graduate of the Department of Education of the University of Missouri and was last year principal of a high school in the Middle West. He was active in college Y. M. C. A. work while at the university, giving the Association part of his time as an employed officer.

Mr. Urice and Mr. Jackson of the Association staff have both returned from the mainland, bringing back Mrs. Urice and Mrs. Jackson to Hawaii.

The Boys' Vacation School has just closed a most successful season, fifty-two boys having been enrolled. This is the third year the Association has conducted a summer school for grammar school pupils. It has made such a place for itself that the institution will greatly enlarge its scope next year in response to a popular demand.

—PAUL SUPER.

♦ ♦ ♦

All that is, at all,
Lasts ever, past recall;
Earth changes, but thy soul and God stand
sure:

What entered into thee,

That was, is, and shall be:

Time's wheel runs back or stops: Potter
and clay endure. —Browning.

A National Peace Convention

By RUTLEDGE RUTHERFORD.

DECLARING their belief in the existence of a preconceived plot to involve the United States in the European war, the "Friends of Peace," a federation of numerous affiliated American organizations, have issued a call for a National Peace Convention, to be held in Chicago, September 5th and 6th, culminating in a grand peace demonstration on Labor Day. The Convention is a direct outgrowth of the great Peace Meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, June 24th, attended by 100,000 persons, and the San Francisco Peace Mass Meeting, attended by 120,000.

The immediate object of the Convention, it is stated, will be to protest against America's entry into the war, to appoint committees to visit the belligerent nations in the hope of bringing the war to an early termination, and to urge a special session of Congress to consider the advisability of placing an embargo on all war supplies.

The Convention will be attended by delegates from all parts of the country, and it is expected to be one of the largest gatherings ever held in America. Every political party, religious denomination, and organizations of every nationality going to make up the cosmopolitan American population will be represented among the delegates.

The principal sessions of the Convention will be at the Coliseum, but some of the greatest speakers are booked for the Auditorium, while overflow meetings will be held at different halls in the city.

Among those invited to address the convention are Hon. William Jennings Bryan, ex-Secretary of State; Hon. Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia, Works of California, Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Clapp of Minnesota; Congressmen Mann and Buchanan of Illinois, and Congressman Porter and ex-Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania; "Cyclone" Davis of Texas; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, and many divines and scholars of national reputation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Prof. Paul MacCaughy, a new member of the McKinley High School faculty, is a brother of Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy of THE FRIEND Editorial Board. Prof. MacCaughy will be the instructor of mathematics, and also in charge of track athletics. He was accompanied to Honolulu by his bride.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

July 7, 1915, to August 7, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.	\$ 893.00
A. M. A.	7.00
Beretania Settlement	193.80
Board Building Fund	9,960.00
English-Portuguese Work	115.00
Educational-Social Work	75.00
Exchange Check Account	58.34
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaiian Work	20.00
Hawaii General Fund	37.05
Invested Funds	2,099.40
Japanese Work	115.00
Kauai General Fund	13.00
Ministerial Relief	127.75
Oahu General Fund	1,187.25
Sunday School Work	600.00
	<u>\$15,530.59</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Beretania Settlement	\$ 196.82
Board Building Fund	4,175.00
Chinese Work	\$ 182.65
Salaries	1,067.88
Educational-Social Work	\$ 36.64
Salaries	190.00
English-Portuguese Work	\$ 94.60
Salaries	1,046.00
Exchange Check Account	68.34
General Fund—Salaries	65.00
Hawaiian Work	\$ 31.00
Salaries	715.75
Invested Funds	5.25
Japanese Work	\$ 280.55
Salaries	912.25
Lahaina Educational Fund	35.00
Office Expense	35.39
Oahu General Fund	25.00
Real Estate Fund	40.00
Sunday School Work	173.50
	<u>\$ 9,363.10</u>

Excess of Receipts over Expend's \$ 6,167.49

♦ ♦ ♦

Following the cabled resignation of Miss Jane Winne, Miss Margaret Cooke was appointed by Superintendent Kinney director of music in the Honolulu schools. Miss Cooke is well qualified for her new position, and her appointment has met with universal favor. She graduated from the Teachers' College of Columbia University in 1913, and the following year received the degree of B. Sc.

♦ ♦ ♦

More than 10,000 plants distributed in May and June to the general public, with nearly 13,000 to plantation and other corporations, by the Government nursery is "going some," but when on top of these numbers the nurseryman engages to deliver 50,000 seedlings between the middle of July and the end of August to such corporations, a faint idea of what is doing in forestation in these Islands may be gained. —*The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist.*

Pomona College

◆◆◆

James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving — Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

PRIDE'S SCHOOL.

I put my heart to school

In the world where men grow wise.
"Go out," I said, "and learn the rule;
Come back when you win a prize."

My heart came back again:

"Now where is the prize?" I cried.
"The rule was false, and the prize was
pain,
And the teacher's name was Pride."

—Henry Van Dyke.

◆◆◆

Pineapples Wasting

Some one, noticing the vast quantities of
pineapples that are going to waste on the
fields, asked why could not these be brought
to the city and distributed free of cost to
the poor?

The question is a good one, but we add
another: Why could not these pineapples
be delivered to the poor in such a way as
to pay the cost of their distribution?

If they were brought to a certain dis-
trict and sold at the rate of two large ones
or three small ones for five cents, to such
people as are provided with a ticket by the
Associated Charities, this would both save
the self-respect of the needy and would pay
for the cost of distribution. —F. S. S.

◆◆◆

THE FRIEND is in receipt of a com-
munication from the superintendent of the
Paper Mission, Woodward, Oklahoma, in
which he says that the Mission will be
glad to send free literature to shut-ins or
others desiring reading matter in their
homes. He asks that denominational pref-
erence be stated if church papers are want-
ed, and adds that in any case only high-
class literature is sent. Interested persons
are requested to write B. A. Loving, super-
intendent the Paper Mission, Woodward,
Oklahoma.

◆◆◆

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the
territorial veterinarian to procure a visit
to the Territory by the chief of the Bureau
of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.,
will be successful. Dr. Norgaard's attend-
ance at the national convention of veterina-
rians in Oakland this month, which has
been arranged for, will do much to put
Hawaii on the animal industry map of the
Union, as well as bring valuable returns
to these Islands.—*The Hawaiian Forester
and Agriculturist.*

◆◆◆

July 19-20, 1915, the Asiatic Institute
held a conference at San Francisco in con-
nection with the Panama-Pacific Exposi-
tion. The object of the conference was

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S

FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

the consideration of conditions in the Pacific, with a view to determining the basis for a Congress of the Pacific, to be held at a time when the issues of the European war, as they affect the Pacific basin, will have been determined.

The object aimed at by the Institute was that of determining what are the common interests of the countries of the two civilizations of the Pacific which can be advanced by mutual consideration and co-operation.

The sessions of July 19th were held as a memorial to Henry Willard Denison, late adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office. The subject was, "The Pacific as the Theatre of Two Civilizations," the principal topics considered being: "Exclusion" (called the "Asiatic Question"); "Ownership and Exploitation of Pacific Regions"; "Armament and Military in the Pacific," and "Asiatic-American Relations."

The sessions of July 20th were held as a memorial to William Woodville Rockhill, late adviser to the President of China. The subject for these sessions was, "The Pacific as the Theatre of the World's Great Hereafter." The principal topics considered were: "Conditions of Future Peace in the Pacific"; "National Policies in the Pacific"; "The Necessities of Humanity in the Pacific," and "Conflict of European Nations in the Pacific."

♦ ♦ ♦
EVENTS.

July.

6. Summer course opens at Territorial Normal School with registration of over one hundred. Semi-annual report of charities shows 335 families cared for during period. Letter from H. A. Panhoe of Honolulu tells of four territorial graduates at University of Illinois. Mr. Panhoe and L. T. Lyman are from Hawaii and J. C. Yap and W. S. C. Pung from Honolulu.

Cable Address "QUINO," Honolulu
Telephone 1444

E. W. QUINN

Modern Plumbing

Plumbing Supplies and Bath Room,
Gas Fitting, Hot Water Heating, Tiling and Sheet Metal Work.

Sole Agent for Lorain Steel Stoves and Ranges.

28-34-42 Pauahi Street,
HONOLULU, T. H.

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.

Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

DOUGLAS GUARANTEED CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

**BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.**

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

✻ **SAYEGUAS** ✻
**JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
 OBJECTS OF ART
 AND CURIOS.**

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA
 GLASSWARE
 SILVERWARE
 CUTLERY

STOVES
 REFRIGERATORS
 KITCHEN
 UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
 CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

10. Plea of Superintendent W. A. Schwallie of Oahu Insane Asylum for amusement for inmates brings speedy results. Fine Victor phonograph donated, Mayor promises hand concerts and J. H. Magoon of Consolidated Amusement Company offers to loan moving picture films. Supervisors adopt affectionate resolutions anent retirement of Bandmaster Henri Berger after forty-three years' service.

13. Hands-Around-the-Pacific members propose annual Pan-Pacific show similar to Philippine project. Idea to exploit handicrafts and small industries of Hawaii. Chamber of Commerce to foster movement to keep children off streets in effort to prevent auto accidents; Orientals particularly careless. Manoa Improvement Club resolution presented to Board of Supervisors. Extensive street improvements to be made with permanent paving in many sections. Sixty missionaries from Orient and twenty Chinese students taken on sight-seeing trip during coaling visit of S. S. Manchuria; W. A. Bowen official host. Drastic campaign proposed by Board of Health and Medical Society for destruction of traffic in narcotics.

14. H. E. Cooper, formerly circuit court judge, named director of 1916 Mid-Pacific Carnival. Kakaako boys, under direction of Superintendent A. E. Harris, ably assist firemen in big conflagration in district. J. H. Naone, veteran member of Hawaiian Band, loses home. Lord-Young Engineering Company awarded contract for removal of marine railway put out of use by construction of floating dock by Inter-Island Company.

15. Ninety-third Annual Conference of Hawaiian Evangelical Association begins at Kaimakapili Church. Colonel Cheatham announces army will purchase supplies locally. Bids for supplies to be advertised for period of one month. Vanguard of big commercial commission, returning to China after six weeks' tour of industrial and commercial centers of United States, in Honolulu for stop-over visit.

16. Estate of late Mrs. Fidelia M. Lyons is distributed among son and two daughters; total sum of \$12,655. Former wife of John D. Spreckels Jr. smuggles dog ashore against law and is discovered by officials. Admiral Boush arrives to relieve Admiral C. B. T. Moore as commander of local naval station; salute of thirteen guns given to flags of two admirals.

17. Cornerstone of \$90,000 Memorial Building of Hawaiian Board laid. Military road to encircle Oahu is rumored; Congress may be asked to vote a million dollars for construction; said to be direct result of visit of congressional party. T. Philip Swift, son of president of Swift Packing Company, heads party of six American millionaires en route to Orient on S. S. Siberia.

18. Word reaches Honolulu of death of Dr. N. B. Emerson on steamer en route to San Francisco from Alaska; was on vacation from office of Honolulu police surgeon.

19. Molokai singers win banner in Inter-Island Contest of Song at Opera House. Event

**SUPPORT HOME
 INDUSTRY**

"White Wings"
 "Pau ka Hana"
 Brown Bar Soap

**Honolulu Soap
 Works Co., Ltd.**

*Kukui Jewelry Mounted
 in 14 Karat Gold*

LATEST DESIGNS
 IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED
 113 Hotel St.

**Cunha Music
 Company**

SHEET MUSIC
 UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
 and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St.

P. O. Box 1304

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.
Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just

HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

given annually in connection with meeting of Hawaiian Board.

20. D. Kalauokalani Sr., for many years a picturesque figure in political and official life, dies at age of seventy-five. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of United States Steel Corporation, arrives with Mrs. Gary for week's visit.

21. Anti-Saloon League adopts resolutions asking Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to enforce total abstinence among crews; other issues discussed at adjourned session of annual convention in connection with meetings of Hawaiian Board. In open "Safety First" letter to all newspapers in city, Chamber of Commerce seeks to educate people with view to avoiding automobile accidents; Oriental parents warned to keep children off the streets. Governor resumes official duties after trip to San Francisco to officiate at exercises in connection with "Hawaii Day" at the Exposition. Says money spent by Territory well invested.

23. Japanese of Honolulu announce intention of presenting bronze fountain to city on day of coronation of Emperor Yoshihito. Event scheduled for November 10, will divide local honors with Pineapple Day. C. M. Cooke, Ltd., offers offices to Judge Cooper, director-general of 1916 Mid-Pacific Carnival, and headquarters are established. Hawaiian Board elects officers and appoints delegates to represent Hawaii at the National Council at New Haven.

24. Manuel Earnshaw, resident commissioner of the Philippines in Congress, visits Honolulu; declares insular possessions should rule themselves. Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, passes through port on way to China; is one of trio of doctors sent by Rockefeller Foundation for improvement of medical and hospital conditions. Oahu takes opening game from Maui in championship polo series of 1915. Local Chinese start relief fund for flood victims in homeland. F. L. Waldron, president of Chamber of Commerce, asks for complaint statements relative to difficulties in connection with congestion of passenger traffic between Honolulu and Coast. First move in attempt to secure from Congress a suspension of the Coastwise Shipping Law.

26. Judge Gary guest of honor and speaker at Commercial Club luncheon. Walter Handel Shorley, famed organist, on stop-over visit, consents to give a recital. C. S. Holloway dies after short illness.

27. Maui polo team defeats combined Cavalry-Artillery team of Schofield Barracks at Moanalua Field.

30. Dr. Victor S. Clark returns to Hawaii to study labor conditions; was formerly head of bureau of immigration and statistics. Government officials, headed by F. M. Sheridan, arrive to conduct investigation into public lands, finances and agricultural resources of the Territory, with special attention to production of sugar. Figures issued by Honolulu postoffice show healthy increase in spite of war. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Timmis, survivors of Lusitania, arrive in China. Mrs. R. F. Melchers, another passenger, was separated from her husband by British.

MAUI.

August 8. Recital by Walter Handel Thorley on the Henry Perrine Baldwin organ at Wailuku, August 8.

August 31. Big public reception on Maui for Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and Miss June Mitchell, new workers Alexander House Settlement.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.
Telephone 1020. P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

Silva's Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to. **CITY TRANSFER CO.**

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillis Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.
The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waiialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL
P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES
"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu. Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal. P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Telephone 1104.

The Paragon Market

Corner Beretania and Alakea Sts.

RETAIL BUTCHERS



Choice Beef and Veal, Mutton, Pork
and Poultry.

Choice Fresh Island Eggs, Hams,
Bacon, Bologna, Headcheese, Frank-
furters, Creamery Butter and Cheese.

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❁ ❁

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❁ ❁
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

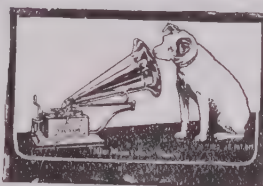
The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepee Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaupau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

All Laurels for Typewriter Speed and Accuracy



have, since 1906, gone to the

Underwood

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

THE WATERHOUSE CO., LTD.

ALEX. YOUNG BUILDING

Agents for Hawaii

THE FRIEND

Editorials

The Munitions Petition
Yuan Shih Kai
Japan and China
Welcome
Honored Service
War and Food
Asiatic Turkey
One of the Finest

**“Whatever Makes a Better Man Makes
a Better Soldier.”**

J. S. TICHENOR, Army and Navy Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

See Article Page 222.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

•

*Stocks and
Bonds*

•

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

•

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY MERCHANT TAILOR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Ætna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College : : : Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

*Have Your
Calling Cards
and
Invitations*

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

•

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, OCTOBER, 1915.

No. 10.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS.

Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.... Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughey

Wm. D. Westervelt Walter F. Frear

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

THE MUNITIONS PETITION.

AN "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality" with headquarters at Baltimore has sent to us for signers a blank petition protesting against the exportation from this country of "the things which kill" for the use of nations engaged in the present conflict. They urge humanitarian reasons and declare that "while this sale of arms may be legal, it is morally wrong." We have refused to sign the protest, because we think that our Government is following the only correct course possible to it. The provisions of international law governing the President's decision not to oppose the export of munitions are perfectly clear, and leave not a question as to the legal course for our government to pursue. Our Government which protests against the violation of international law by Britain and Germany must strictly adhere to the law of nations if its protests are to have force. The objection urged by Austria to our course is natural but, in view of the purchase of war material by that government from Switzerland, is discredited. If we as a nation wish

to hasten the end of the war, we can do so more efficiently by furnishing munitions than in any other way. There are two procedures possible in order to kill, one is to smite to the death, the other is to starve to death. The latter is more tedious and cruel. Selling munitions is of the former type; it promises to kill out the conflict, rather than starve it out. A cardinal moral principle is to do as we would be done by. In case of a foreign war America would want and would have to buy munitions. It is the innocent party in a great war, the unprepared party, that most needs munitions. The unprepared nation does not seek a war with one that is thoroly ready. Refusing to sell to the unprepared upon whom war has been forced is not morally defensible in this stage of world development. For these and other reasons we cannot subscribe to this petition which seems to us in the interests, not of strict neutrality, but most clearly aimed to assist one of the two warring combinations and therefore decidedly unneutral. This stand we believe to be entirely consistent with the pronounced anti-war and pro-peace sentiments of THE FRIEND.

YUAN SHIH KAI.

Periodicals of such general accuracy of information as *The Outlook* and *The Independent* not long ago gave credence to the reports that the President of the Chinese Republic was likely to allow himself to be made King and that the Republic was to become a monarchy. More recently mainland papers seemed to believe the rumor that Yuan Shih Kai had consented to have the Presidency of the Republic made hereditary in his own family. It seemed strange that in the face of President Yuan's very clear and decided statements upon any step of this nature, such rumors should be credited. There certainly appeared, however, to be good reason for this belief, even tho the foreigners, who, like Dr. Reinsch, Bishop Bashford and others, stand very near to the executive of the Chinese Republic, have had no hesitancy in branding all such press reports as unfounded. They have the greatest confidence in the integrity, honesty, patriotism and sagacity of this remarkable ruler. It is known that Yuan Shih Kai reveres George Washington above every

other political leader in history. He craves to do for China such service as our great patriot did for America. His task is infinitely harder than Washington's because the British colonists had been trained in the finest school of independence this world has ever had. They were past masters in the art of self-government. There were only about three millions of them, intensely patriotic, and they lived in a new country where the very nature of their environment solicited them to political experimentation. But China has a hundred and thirty times more inhabitants, it is the most conservative and habit-bound people on earth and national patriotism has, until now, been unknown among them. This new force of love of country is but just springing into being. To lead his nation into true republicanism out of the absolutism, that retained its grip only thru the indifference of the people to the general government, meantime maintaining the integrity of the nation against outward enemies, seems a superhuman endeavor. But President Yuan is succeeding. He knows that if China is ever to be saved to independence, if true patriotism is ever to be developed and the nation unified, all suspicion of self interestedness and graft must be absolutely divorced from his own high office. To consent to be made king or to allow the presidency to become hereditary in his family he seems to think would at once convict him of unjustifiable graft. What China most needs today is not the iron hand of a great ruler. It is a chief public servant who absolutely forgets himself and knows only the welfare of his country. That given first, the iron hand will be borne well and will work the miracle of transformation demanded in the Republic. Yuan Shih Kai is great enuf to realize that he cannot entail his brains tho he may his office. He loves his children, hence he has no use for nepotism and declares that his sons and his sons' sons deserve only the place that their genius can win for them. In making this statement the Chinese President shows the unique quality of his mind. Even tho Honolulu is so close to the Republic, it is very difficult to know exactly what is taking place there, because from North and South China such different re-

ports come. The latest tidings substantiate rumors of a fundamental change in the form of government there. It is announced that in November a plebiscite will be held on the question of monarchy versus republic. South China seems to believe that a monarchy will result. This will be the signal for a revolution, South against North. The outlook seems certainly grave. Meantime it is well to remember that Yuan Shih Kai has definitely taken America for his political ideal, and it is the part of wisdom to wait developments before concluding that a man with his sagacity and his outlook will hastily give his consent to the re-establishment of a monarchy with all of revolution that it may involve. America should stand by him to the extent of applauding all his noble deeds, of refusing to believe any report derogatory to him until it is proved true, and of pointing out what would be unworthy of him in them in case they were true. Thus we shall be faithful to the trust he reposes in our nation. *The Friend* believes that if this rare public servant be only spared to his country long enuf, he will guide it thru these first troublous years, and will wisely grant larger powers of self-government to his people as they are gradually trained to use them. There is no place on earth today where the sympathy and prayers of good men should so fully center as China. One quarter of the human race are being put thru the greatest university course ever offered a single generation. We believe they will graduate successfully. Let us help them all we can. Our largest service will be rendered them just now by believing that Yuan Shih Kai will justify his reverence for Washington, will remain plain citizen of China and will work out the problem of republicanizing his nation, so far as the years yet to be given him will allow. It is to be hoped that the report that he means to foist an aristocracy of so-called nobility upon his nation is not true.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is unfortunate that Japan seems to choose to do things that open her to grave suspicion of crooked dealing with her great neighbor on the west. Undoubtedly lovers of bureaucracy in the empire are very loth to see genuine democracy flank them on both sides. The influence of America is bad enuf in this direction, but to have China, which has been the most backward of all nations, suddenly forge ahead of Japan in its form of government is a bitter pill to all except the true democrats in the Land of the Rising Sun. For these bureaucrats know that the influence of democracy

is permeating their country, and with China a successful Republic it will be impossible to stem the tide of popular sovereignty. Hence to impartial observers in China it looks as tho the Japanese government were placing as many obstacles as possible in the path of democratic progress in her sister state. One of the most obnoxious and seemingly unreasonable demands that Japan made upon China earlier in the year was that Japanese Buddhists be allowed a free hand in missionary work thruout the Republic. The report comes that this demand is about to be or has been granted. On its face this looks both innocent and just. If Christian foreign missionaries be given freedom to work, why not Buddhist foreign missionaries? But the Chinese point out that Buddhism has for ages been one of the great religions of their country, in fact that China gave it to Japan thru Korea at first and later directly. There is no need whatever of missionaries to propagate a faith that the Chinese people have had hundreds of years longer than Japan. What China does fear is that these so-called Buddhist missionaries for whom there is no need, will be merely cloaked political emissaries or spies, who, going everywhere under governmental protection, will work against the integrity of the nation. Where this dread exists Japan should be the last to insist upon this demand. Her own early experience with Christian missionaries ought to make her extremely sympathetic with China in the latter's distrust of these politico-religious propagandists. It would be too bad for her to mete out to China exactly the same bitter doses for which she has so consistently reproached the nations that treated her unjustly. For some reason China believes that Japan is menacing her development towards thoro unification, liberty and full power. This is unfortunate because Japan aspires to be the guide of the Far East. She can be such, but only in one way. That way is the path of disinterested friendship and unselfish service. China and many foreigners resident in Asia believe that Japan has deliberately rejected this road to larger influence and is following the wretched example set by Russia and Germany in their attempt to curtail the growth of the Far Eastern Empire. We confess that we do not yet have data for making up our minds upon these questions. We admire and love Japan so deeply that we are loth to criticise her course without incontrovertible proof. We believe that there are many leaders in Japan who desire to be just to China and are very anxious that their government prove itself China's best friend in this most critical stage of her development, but whether they control the

situation in the Empire or not, we do not know. It certainly seems, in view of China's suspicions as tho Japan ought, if she be truly friendly, to remit entirely her demand on behalf of Buddhist missionaries, because it is both a slur upon Chinese Buddhism and a needless cause of friction between two powers which for the purposes of world progress ought to stand shoulder to shoulder.

WELCOME.

After years of seeking, the Hawaiian Board has found a Superintendent for its Chinese Department in Rev. Norman Craig Schenck, and he with Mrs. Schenck and their two children are now on the field. Mr. Schenck has had missionary experience among the mountain whites of the American Southland and has served as pastor of a church in New York state. He will add to his work with the Chinese service in the Board's evangelist school. He has taken vigorous hold of the latter which faces a new development so as to become a more effective institution for training Christian workers among the various races. The rare success of the Board's experiment in sending Rev. Akaiko Akana to Hartford for thoro theological equipment, leads to the hope that this policy may be further pursued. Mr. Umetaro Okumura, son of Honolulu's beloved Japanese pastor, who is just completing his course at Yale College and School of Religion, will soon be back in Hawaii and make our second leader to go to the mainland for complete preparation and return. Doubtless under Mr. Schenck's inspiring conduct of the Chinese Department there will soon be candidates among the young Chinese of Hawaii for this same sort of training. There is great need therefor. Mr. Schenck expects to do his work largely among these American-born sons and daughters of China. We wish him every success. Another welcome addition to our forces has come to Hawaii in the persons of Rev. and Mrs. Willis B. Coale, both graduates of Oberlin College. Mr. Coale is also a B. D. of Oberlin Seminary. Their location is to be Lahaina, where they have a wide field awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Coale have for years had in prospect missionary service and will find use for all their talents and enthusiasm in helping to build out of all races permanent churches on Maui and Molokai. Tho the beginnings are small, the end is a great one, and we shall follow their progress with deep interest.

HONORED SERVICE.

Miss Charlotte L. Turner has just laid down her work in Wailuku after thirty-

four years of unflagging devotion. The story of this long service cannot adequately be told. During all this interval she has been the personal friend of large numbers of Chinese men and women for whose welfare she has spent herself unreservedly. With the advent of the Japanese she opened her heart and life to take them in and has wrought among them with exceeding faithfulness. Her long experience has given her great wisdom and we are glad to report that she will not be lost to Maui, where she will continue to live as emeritus missionary, giving the benefit of what her service has taught her to the new workers who are manning the field. We believe she will wield ever enlarging influence and are happy that her health is so good that she will be able to contribute in many important ways to the work which she so much loves.

WAR AND FOOD.

Reports from Germany tell the news that because of the cutting off of supplies from abroad the nation's men of science have been compelled to give attention to the food problem in a way never before demanded. In consequence new sources of food and the entire question of the amount and character of sustenance are being gone into with German thoroughness made all the more effective by the pressing demands of the hunger situation. Out of this will come information of exceeding value to the world. In every wide awake nation today there are numbers of people who are revising their habits of eating and drinking. Stimulants are being thrown to the bats and moles, tobacco and other narcotics are being discarded, meat consumption is being radically curtailed and a regimen in accord with the demands of health and highest efficiency is eagerly sought. One of the greatest blessings which the war will confer therefore will come to these enthusiasts for being at one's best, from Germany after the exhaustive study and experimentation now being conducted shall have crystalized into scientific knowledge. All who believe that extravagance in eating and drinking are marks of the beast in human nature and directly prevent one's highest development will hail these results with enthusiasm. Economy in food is the great demand of our day and nation, and it is good to think that this war if it had to come will help men to live more healthfully as well as more brotherly.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

The story of events now transpiring thruout Asiatic Turkey is too horrible to be written. Inspired by whose diabolical

counsel no one knows outside the inner government circle, a systematic endeavor is being made to annihilate all non-Moslem peoples. Whole cities of Armenians are being driven into exile, and while on the march hundreds and thousands are butchered by so-called brigands. Imprisonment by wholesale is followed by torture and execution. Able-bodied young men are killed off, while the young women are made the sport of gendarmerie. Families are broken up, parents sent in one direction, children in the other. The condition of the exiles after days of forced marching on the road is pitiable beyond description. Ordered to move on with but short notice, all property must be abandoned, and as soon as a family is forced from its home, a Moslem family is instituted in it and appropriates all the goods. So great is the suffering that these tortured Armenians declare that massacre would be far preferable. Fortunately the American missionaries have as yet been unmolested, doubtless because of the services which they render to the Turks as well as to all other peoples. Their ministry of love to the poor, hunted Armenians is the one ray of sunshine in the lives of these tortured folk. Our ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, is proving a tower of strength in Turkey. If the Armenians are not entirely wiped out, it will be largely owing to his offices. Our Government has been finally moved to protest, and as America has large interests and influence in Turkey, its action may lead to some slight amelioration. Meantime there is need of relief funds, which are being administered thru the American Board. Gifts sent to the Treasurer of that Board in Boston, Mass., will be promptly forwarded and applied where they will do the largest possible good.

ONE OF THE FINEST.

Worcester, Massachusetts, has just been paying a notable tho quiet tribute to one of her citizens, Professor Emeritus John Elbridge Sinclair, for forty years at the head of the department of mathematics in the Polytechnic Institute of that city. Professor Sinclair was one of those strict disciplinarians who insisted that genuine work be done by his students. His courses were hard and men sweated under them. But such was the fineness of this gentle nature that his students came to pay him peculiar honor and reverence. When he retired from active work a few years ago, the testimonies to his character and worth were most impressive, because his disposition always was to keep in the background. A few Honoluluans had the privilege of meeting Professor Sinclair on the three occa-

sions when he came, twice with Mrs. Sinclair and once since her decease, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Rowland B. Dodge of Wailuku. He left the same impress everywhere. There was in his character a distinctive quality of Christian nobility which exhaled from him like some delicate fragrance. Men of this nature are a distinct asset to any college or city which is fortunate enough to possess them. They attract and mold strong men because their self-control, their devotion to their work and the peculiar distinction of their respect for others, issuing in the choiceness of their reserve, are evidences of their ownership of the finest grade of power. D. S.

♦ ♦ ♦



Rev. NORMAN CRAIG SCHENCK
Superintendent of the Chinese Department of
the Hawaiian Board.

♦ ♦ ♦

Every true prayer has its background and its foreground. The foreground of prayer is the intense immediate desire for a certain blessing which it is absolutely necessary for the soul to have; the background of prayer is the quiet, earnest desire that the will of God, whatever it may be, be done.—*Phillips Brooks*.

♦ ♦ ♦

A noble nature can alone attract the noble and alone knows how to retain them.

An Important Investigation

CONDITIONS as related to the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. are receiving thorough investigation at the hands of J. S. Tichenor, now in Honolulu. Mr. Tichenor is secretary of these two branches of association work and is practically the fountain head of the advisory department. While admitting the possibility of establishing an association here, he will make no positive statement until the need has been fully established.

Mr. Tichenor deplors the attitude of the American public toward the soldier and sailor. The rank and file of both divisions, he says, come from homes above the average and are in the main self-respecting men. Moreover the modern requirements of the army and navy are such as to leave but little room for mental and moral weaklings. High explosives and technical machinery both attract and develop a virile type of manhood.

"But," said Mr. Tichenor, "the soldier and sailor are marked men. They are known wherever they go, and for the misdeeds of individuals, the entire group is forced to suffer. I have always contended that if the garb of carpenters or mechanics, or of any one class of merchants or professional men, were as easily distinguishable, their reputations would as surely suffer. We wink a patronizing eye at the pranks of college boys, but there is entire lack of sympathy for soldier lads, who, in the final analysis, are just as healthy, just as normal as the young man of any average class.

"The monotony of any work entailing regular duties demands change and outlet for superfluous energy. Diversion, in other words, is the saving grace of routine life, and if avenues of legitimate entertainment are opened, much the greater majority will turn to them rather than to those of a questionable nature.

"This knowledge comes of actual experience. Up to the time of the Spanish-American war the Y.M.C.A. had never done anything for the regular soldier. At that time a movement for the improvement of conditions incident to the unusual needs at the front was undertaken, with results so gratifying that at the close of the war organized work of this character was begun.

"The initial plan of providing clean places to sleep has been enlarged until, at the present time, the equipment of army and navy associations meets the intellectual, moral and physical needs of every man. Since '98 when the association banking sys-

tem was started with the idea of encouraging the men to save their money, an average of \$800,000 a year has been deposited. The moral significance of this is tremendous. Mothers, families and sweethearts are now made beneficiaries of funds which previously were dissipated. The saloon man and his following have long laid in wait for the soldier and sailor on pay day. It was to thwart them in their shameless pillage that the savings department was inaugurated.

"At Fort Monroe, where Miss Gould built a \$35,000 association, the capacity was recently doubled by a gift of a like amount from Miss Gould who is now Mrs. Shepard. In this institution \$1100 was paid into the educational department last year in fees by men taking advantage of the many opportunities for self improvement.

"Whatever makes a better man makes a better soldier. With this fact readily acknowledged by the war department, we have no difficulty in dealing with army officials. They are, in fact, glad to co-operate with us, for not only are their men developed physically, mentally and morally by the Y. M. C. A., but they are better satisfied with the army and its life. In conducting our associations we are only carrying out in an organized way what the officers want done for their men."

Mr. Tichenor is in conference with General William H. Carter, who has been an enthusiastic leader in the movement for the establishment of an army Y.M.C.A. on this island. His headquarters are at the Y.M.C.A., and with Mr. Tichenor he is the houseguest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards.

E.V.W.

♦ ♦ ♦

A CITY'S PLAY-DAY.

St. Louis has recently held, by official proclamation of the mayor, its first municipal play-day, and the whole town turned out into the fifty-eight parks and playgrounds for a holiday.

Athletic events of all sorts, water carnivals, picnics, a City Club barbecue, band concerts, illuminations and other features, filled the day from morning until late at night. The parks were used that day as they had never been used before. And that was the purpose of the celebration,—to encourage greater use of the city's recreation facilities by all the people.

The municipal play-day met such a warm public response that it is now planned to continue it as an annual mid-summer holiday.

REPORT OF THE JAPANESE BOARDING SCHOOL.

Boys have come back from their vacation at their parents' homes, bringing new scholars. Twenty-three beds are all occupied now, and we regret that we are compelled to refuse many more applicants on account of lack of room. We have four orphans, and three of them are getting manual training after their school hours.

Last summer when I stayed in Wailuku, I talked with Rev. Dodge and one of my Japanese friends about organizing a Japanese Citizenship Club in Maui. For the purpose, I visited Lahaina, Haiku, Paia and Kahului, and I was very much pleased to find that two or three boys from our school are really taking a leadership among young people everywhere, ready to help us in carrying out our plan.

Our school, co-operating with Makiki Church, has induced many young men to take up the ministry in Hawaii. We have already sent two successful pastors to the churches on plantations. Another one will take up work in Kona in the near future. One is in Yale Divinity School, and one in the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, while two are studying in the Bible School of the Mid-Pacific Institute. Besides these, three boys who were born and reared in Hawaii are determined to enter the Theological School to become ministers of the Gospel after finishing their High School course. We have great hopes of being able to meet the necessity of preachers by furnishing those capable of preaching both in English and Japanese.

These are encouraging facts, and we feel sure our kind hearted friends who have so generously assisted us in our work from time to time will join us in thanksgiving.

T. OKUMURA, *Principal*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Steps to Success

To *know* more than the other man is a good first step. Then add to your knowledge, experience. To be able to *do one thing well* is sure to clear the road. And add to experience, perseverance. "Learn to ride the horse that throws you." But knowledge, experience and perseverance must all be based on good character and a gracious consideration for others. One of our Honolulu men, being asked the secret of success, said: "Do more than you are paid to do."

F. S. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Even the wisest are long in learning that there is no better work for them than the bit God puts into their hands.—*Edward Garrett*.

Missionary Emeritus



CHARLOTTE L. TURNER

AFTER thirty-four years of almost continuous missionary service on Maui, Miss Charlotte L. Turner has resigned, her work as Chinese and Japanese missionary under the Board at Wailuku terminating on September 1, shortly after the arrival of her successor, Mrs. Leslie R. Mathews.

Regret at Miss Turner's resignation is universal. Her career has been most fruitful, her fine personality and sympathetic interest in every good work being strong factors in her success. Although forfeiting her services as oriental missionary, Maui is to be congratulated upon keeping Miss Turner on the island. She is to be a companion to Mrs. H. P. Baldwin at Makawao and her strong Christian influence will continue to be felt in private life.

In accepting, regretfully, the resignation of Miss Turner, the Hawaiian Board sent the following letter of appreciation:

"Miss C. L. Turner,

"Wailuku, Maui.

"My dear Miss Turner: In view of the fact that your resignation as worker under the Hawaiian Board in the Chinese and the Japanese Departments was duly presented to the Board and accepted at the meeting held March 12th., after due consideration by the Chinese and Japanese Committees, it is fitting that the Board take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of your valuable services for so many years.

"We recognize the fact that you have been largely instrumental in the achievements that have crowned the faithful en-

deavors of the Alexander House workers and that your counsel and judgment have contributed greatly to the success of the work. We also recognize that your loyal service among the Chinese and Japanese of Wailuku and elsewhere has meant the inculcating of a spirit of unselfishness and devotion to the cause of Christ among these peoples.

"In accepting your resignation with regret, the Board would in this manner make recognition of your faithful work by spreading this letter upon its minutes and incorporating it in its permanent records.

"With the best wishes of the members of the Board for you, and with grateful appreciation for all you have done, I am

"Very cordially yours,

The following sketch names the conditions under which Miss Turner came to the islands and outlines briefly her work on Maui:

August 3, 1881, a "Farewell Meeting" was given for eleven missionaries by the A. B. C. F. M. at Pilgrim Hall, Boston. Among the number were the Misses Turner and Manross under appointment for the Ainakea Government school, Kohala, Hawaii. It was customary at that time for the Hawaiian Board of Education to confer with the American Board as to selection of teachers, hence Misses Turner and Manross were chosen by the American Board for their island work, but they were to receive their support from the Hawaiian Board of Public Instruction.

In September, 1881, the two workers arrived in Kohala, and began their work, being associated with Mr. Edward Dyer the principal of the school, and his wife. Ainakea at that time was a large ungraded school with only two teachers. There was a growing desire on the part of Hawaiians for the English language and Ainakea school became one of the largest schools in the district. Misses Turner and Manross remained in this school six years, there being no break in the teaching force during that time. It was the privilege of the teachers to see the pupils pass through the various grades, then on to higher educational work, and some to important business positions in the islands and elsewhere. At the expiration of six years Miss Turner was granted a year's leave of absence by the Board of Education, and her co-worker, Miss Manross, resigned. Miss Turner re-

turned and continued in the work. In addition to her school work, she assisted in the Iole Hawaiian church, and the Foreign church. After three years she resigned from the government school work. Later, for a period of eight months, she took the Chinese Mission work at Makapala in Kohala, then under the Hawaiian Board, after which she substituted for a time at Kamehameha Preparatory School, Honolulu.

In 1903 she was asked to assist in the Waihee Government School, then under the principalship of Mr. Dumas. After three years she took charge of the Chinese Mission work in Wailuku, succeeding Mrs. Fanny Simpson, the pioneer worker there. She was associated in her work with the faithful evangelist, Mr. Teng Ah Lin, and Mr. Cling Tong, Chinese teacher. During the four years residence at this Vineyard Street Mission, many pressing needs were met among the people. The bubonic plague came to Kahului and quarantine laws were enforced. As many of the Wailuku Chinese had been frequent visitors in Kahului before the nature of the disease was known, an outbreak in Wailuku was feared, hence no public gatherings were held for a long time. The Chinese merchants were afraid of an outbreak, and that their homes might be burned, so they came to the "Worker" to assist in protecting their valuables, such as jewelry, money, etc. This was done by placing them in various safes in the town, after the coin had been properly submerged in disinfectants, and other things fumigated.

Some of the restaurant men even asked for wood in order to keep on with their business, and the Worker offered a part of her woodpile. Fortunately Wailuku escaped the dread disease. When the quarantine was lifted, several hundred people of various nationalities came into Wailuku all needing assistance in the form of food, and clothing. Money was raised by the residents, and the little Vineyard Street Chinese Mission home was the distributing center, Rev. John Lewis, then pastor of Union Church, providing for the men, while Miss Turner looked after the women and children.

In September, 1901, the Alexander House Settlement and the Workers' Home sprang into existence through the earnest efforts of Mrs. N. J. Malone, and was secured through the generosity of the Wailuku plantation directors. The way then opened for a site for a Chinese church. The Chinese and friends of the Mission contributed liberally to the erection of the building, which was completed the same year. One room in the church was to be used for school purposes, hence the Chinese Mission

work was transferred to the Settlement site. Since that time Miss Turner has continued her work among the Chinese, taking in addition the Japanese work, having been specially interested in the women and girls, and in the establishment of a Japanese Girls' Home. She has formed a part of the Settlement Home, and been identified with its interests during fourteen years of its existence, as well as endeavoring to contribute as much as possible to the uplift of all nationalities. During the 34 years of her connection with work in Hawaii nei, Miss Turner has seen many marked changes in the development of the country, both in government affairs, educationally, commercially and along the lines of humanitarian work.



A SEVERE CHARGE.

Dr. Burrell of New York is a faithful, Godly and truthful man. He says that he attended church twice every Sunday during a vacation of three months, and did not hear, even once, an invitation to accept Christ. He adds:

"The fact is, the Church has been largely diverted from the business in hand. The business was evangelism, the holding up of Christ and His Gospel for the salvation of sinful men. In many cases there had been a turning aside from the evangel into the multitudinous forms of so-called 'new thought.' 'Ring out the old, ring in the new!'—new theology, new ethics, Babism, Hinduism, Theosophy—anything but the old-time religion. The spirit of the age was being exploited at the expense of the Spirit of God. Others had turned aside from the evangel into legalism, and others into sacerdotalism. The name of the denomination was more deeply emphasized than its place in the economy of the kingdom. Others had turned aside into emotionalism, others into 'social service'—the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked and the healing of the sick. That is a most Christlike service, but to say that that is 'the Christ life' is to say a false and foolish thing. Christ 'went about doing good,' but He did not content Himself with ministering to those who were laid in couches along His way. Not *sustenance*, but *salvation* was the keynote of His ministry. What was the remedy for that state of things? The Lord's plans called for a marshalling of His professed followers in a crusade for souls. Let them get back to their commission, back to their business, which was to seek and to save the lost. Nothing else will answer. All other tasks are incidental to that."—*Watchword and Truth*.

Maunaloa Seminary is a busy place since the opening of school. The pupils have come in so rapidly that practically all the accommodations are now occupied. Everything points to a very successful year. The equipment is in the best condition it ever has been. Many repairs were made on Baldwin Hall during the summer, also several needed improvements were added.

There were three changes in the faculty. Miss Bond left to take the music class in the Kohala Seminary and to be at home. Miss Ingersoll has also taken up work in that institution. Miss Calvert who had been house mother for two years left for the coast on account of ill health.

The music is in the hands of Miss Leono-

ra J. Clark, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal. Miss Ruth H. Edmonds of Oberlin is the house mother and assistant to the principal. Miss Edmonds is a graduate nurse. Mrs. Grace P. Haven has returned to her work greatly refreshed after her year's leave of absence. Much of her time was spent in study by Hartford and New York City. Mrs. Haven also traveled widely and visited many friends. Maunaloa goes right in the good work which has been done in the years now past and will strive to build up character and efficiency along with the routine work of the curriculum. A. C. B.

A Rainy Sunday Morning

At 6 a. m. I awoke to the sound of a pouring rain. I realized that it was Sunday morning and that at nine o'clock I was due at my class in the Japanese Sunday School. Wearied to exhaustion by a specially strenuous week and with bones fairly aching I selfishly wished the rain would continue thus for an hour or two, for then the district around the Sunday School would be flooded and I could stay at home for a morning's rest. The district *was* flooded, but the force of habit was upon me and I went; but not I alone, for many came wading, barefooted, through the flooded streets and of my own class of boys at least a half had come.

It happened that morning, as it often happens when the windows of heaven are opened, that a copious blessing was poured out, as the prophet once foretold. See Mal-3:10. It was poured out in this fashion:

For one thing, the Superintendent brought a kind of tidings that gladdens the hearts of plodding teachers. Said he, "Last night I had an unusual visitor. A man whom I have never seen before called and said he had come to express his thanks for what his children had learned at this Sunday School. 'I have always been a heavy drinker', said he, 'and have trained my children to drink sake', even sweetening it to their taste when they could not drink it otherwise. I have taught them to bring and serve it to me and drink with me. One night when I called for my sake, my child refused to bring it, saying that in Sunday School they teach us that it is wrong to drink sake, and wrong to give it to anyone else to drink. I was indeed startled that my child should refuse, and if anyone else had done so I would have angrily com-

pelled obedience, but the refusal of my own child touched my heart and made me see my folly. So I have come to tell you that I have quit drinking and have shut it out of my house for weeks. But more than that; our next door neighbor is a heavier drinker than I was, and my child went to his house and tried to persuade him to give it up. For this I have come to thank you,—that you have taught such courage and virtue to my children.'"

Whether this child was a boy or girl, or of what age, the Superintendent did not mention, and when the boys and girls went filing out that morning, I can not describe the reverence I felt for childhood, as, looking each pupil squarely in the face, I wondered which of them it was. Every face was potentially the face of that little hero or heroine we had heard about. And as for me, the thought that I had a class to teach, and that for a rainy morning's rest I had been willing to sacrifice that privilege, struck full home to my own heart the reproof of that courageous little child.

Nor was this the only blessing poured out from the windows that morning. Our lesson was on "Solomon's Wise Choice." It was a boy's choice, and when he made it, little did he realize what far reaching influence it would have; but from that day to this every one who has known of that boy and of his choice has been consciously or unconsciously challenged to make that same decision or give a reason why.

Such is the influence of every boy or girl. The choice may not be told before an audience or written in history, but every one who comes in contact with you is influenced by the choice or decision which dominates your life. F. S. S.

Kauai's Civic Convention

THE Fourth Annual Civic Convention met September 26th and 27th at Lihue, Kauai, with a membership of some 150 delegates from all the various islands and many visitors.

The main theme for discussion was "Civic Righteousness" followed out along various lines of Diagnosis and Remedy—Civic Conscience, the Oath of Office, Politics and Civic Efficiency, etc. Subjects whose vital importance was only equalled by the serious intelligence with which they were treated.

A superficial consideration of such subjects might easily have led to a more or less futile "muck raking" in the field of public affairs, and a more or less intemperate condemnation of the failings and shortcomings of public servants. Strange to say there was little disposition to enter into these tempting but unproductive fields, even under the stress of oratory. With singular unanimity the greater burden of responsibility was laid at the door of the ordinary man who by neglect and indifference opened the way for graft and inefficiency. Like the master in the little parable we go into the far country of our own affairs leaving the trusted servant to his own devices for a long time. The trusted servant is honest to begin with and means well, but the temptations and opportunities of long neglect are too much for him and he finally begins to abuse his trust. Had we staid with him in interest, in cooperation, in oversight this would never have happened.

More than one speaker emphasized Paul's teaching, "We are members one of another." We can not wholly delegate the responsibility of walking to the feet, and get anywhere. The other members, the brain, the heart, the lungs, the nerves, the muscles, the blood, must co-operate and hold the feet to time. We cannot wholly delegate the responsibility of public affairs to our public servants. We must co-operate with them and hold them to time.

Another important feature of the convention was brief responses in reply to the question "What progress has your Island made in the last year—Material, Social, Moral." These reports coming from authoritative sources on the various Islands showed a wide range of interest and large measures of gain, especially along material lines, but with a growing recognition of social and moral needs.

First measures were taken looking to the foundation of permanent organization, and a representative committee was appointed to formulate plans of organization, constitu-

tion, etc., to report at the next convention which will be held in Hilo in 1916.

—J. M. L.

♦ ♦ ♦

Panoramas I Have Seen

Aboard the ship *Conqueror*, bound for India, in latitude 47 south, longitude 98 east, about 3 a. m., these grand Panoramas were seen:

Beneath the silver moon, with all sails set, over a phosphorescent sea, there started to take place a total eclipse of the moon, and with the shadow of the earth completely over the moon, it was pitch-black darkness. The wind began to increase, accompanied by light showers of rain, and we were struck by a squall and had to stow our top-gallant sails; then

The timbers creaked, the sea birds shrieked,
And there were lightnings in the blast.
Hard to the leeward, mariners,
For the storm is gathering fast."

And so we all thought, but just then one of the grandest sights in the world came to us all. Our mastheads and all our yard-arm ends were, so to speak, lit up with electric lights, and just about this moment the clouds of heaven were rent in twain and a ball of fire, a meteor, shot past us, lighting up the darkness from the zenith all around to the horizon. Standing at the break of the poop, I looked aft and saw a vision, or, as it looked to me then, a most uncanny sight. The captain was at the wheel and his wife had just come on deck. The captain's whiskers, mustache and eyebrows were all illuminated with a thousand small luminous lights; his wife's hair was loose and blowing in the breeze, with a radiance of a myriad brilliants or some luminous substance. I was, so to speak, struck speechless, as though the King and Queen of the sea, Neptune and Amphitrite, had come on board. The color of the faces of both captain and his wife was a bluish steel. Just then I heard the lookout cry:

"A light dead ahead, sir!"

By this time the moon had reappeared and the eclipse had passed away. Right ahead, a little above the horizon, appeared a beautiful light, which turned out to be the morning star, Venus, the Goddess of Love, and a little above it was a beautiful lunar bow, or rainbow, its ends touching the horizon. Then we saw a break or rent in the clouds, and just below the Morning Star there were streaks of gold and soft tints of red and green, which meant that dawn or day was breaking.

Oh, what grandeur! What a joy it was to me as I looked at this beautiful panorama, as a message from the gates of Paradise! This arch, or rainbow, formed a man's eyebrow, the beautiful Morning Star being the eyeball. As I looked at it I could see the All-Seeing Eye tinting the heavens as

at dawn. St. Elmo lights made this beautiful picture of our ship, also a King and Queen of the deep, putting to shame Neptune and his Queen for very splendor.

Water—soft, pure and graceful water! Earth has no jewels so brilliant as her own spray; fire has no rubies like those she steals from the sunset; air has no robes like the grace of ever-changing drapery of silver.

In conclusion, let me add, this beautiful sight is one that is very seldom seen. First, the total eclipse of the moon; second, St. Elmo's lights illuminating the ship, making Neptune and Amphitrite out of our captain and wife; third, Dawn, or Looking Through the Gates of Paradise; but Science unfolds the wisdom of God as the sea bares its bosom to the moon.

HENRY ALLEN.

♦ ♦ ♦



The pulpit and chairs shown above were made by Kamehameha School boys and presented to the new leper settlement church at Kalaupapa, Molokai. The finest koa was used in their construction, and in design and finish they reflect great credit upon the manual department of the school.

♦ ♦ ♦

In two and a half years of rarely successful work among the Filipinos of this island, Rev. Simon Ygloria has founded a church at Ewa. At the services, September 5th., at which the organization took place, Rev. Henry P. Judd, acting secretary of the Hawaiian Board, officiated.

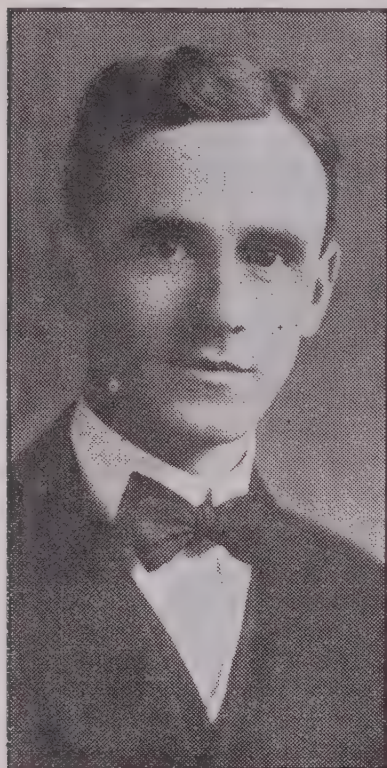
The first communion service was held October 3rd., with about one hundred communicants, including some from Waipahu. As is frequently the case in speaking to a mixed audience, Mr. Ygloria preached in two dialects on this occasion.

Mr. Ygloria's regular preaching itinerary includes Ewa, Waialua, Waipahu and the Immigration Station in Honolulu. His versatility in language, Christian zeal and pleasing address have stamped him as a missionary of rare power.

NEW WORKERS FOR MAUI

LAHAINA, Maui, is rejoicing in the recent coming of Rev. and Mrs. Willis B. Coale. Mr. Coale succeeds Rev. C. G. Burnham in the superintendency of West Maui, while Mrs. Coale assumes the manifold duties incumbent upon a pastor's wife in a rural pastorate.

Mr. Coale is exceptionally well qualified for work reaching into the heart of community life. He was born at Holder, Ills., of Quaker ancestry, on his father's side extending directly into the Coale line over two hundred and fifty years to the time of



Willis B. Coale.

the founding of the Quaker movement in England. His grandfather Coale, who died recently, was a widely beloved Friends' minister. His early years were spent on a farm. After two years at each, the Bloomington, Ills., high school and the Peoria high school, he taught for three years in one of the largest country schools of Illinois, and the year following was general assistant in the Peoria Public Library. His church work up to this time was chiefly in the Christian Endeavor which he served in several official capacities.

During a two years' course in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Coale won the University of Chicago scholarship, be-



Mrs. Coale.

came a member of the varsity debating team and was elected president of the Y.M.C.A.

A two years' course at Oberlin College, bringing the degree of A.B. and membership in Phi Beta Kappa, was followed by a course of three years in the Oberlin Theological Seminary where the degree of B.D. was gained. In Oberlin Mr. Coale was superintendent of the Sunday School for over three years and Boarding House chaplain for four years. He became a Student Volunteer after attendance at the Lake Geneva Student conference in 1906, and did much work in Oberlin in connection with the Student Volunteer Band organization. He was executive secretary during the 1914-5 regime. The summer vacation of 1914 was spent in work under the Congregational Home Missionary Society in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Mrs. Coale is of German and English ancestry, and was born on a farm near Cleveland. Her early education was in the rural schools. After one year of business college she took up book-keeping and stenography and pursued this line of work for several years. Later education was gained at the Syracuse University after completing a three years' high school course, and at Oberlin where she specialized in the classics, gaining the degree of A.B. and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Summer school work was taken at the University of

Michigan and the University of Chicago. She was principal of the high school in her village for two years, gaining a reputation for high scholarship standards.

Mrs. Coale has been a member of the Methodist church since girlhood, has taught Sunday School and acted officially in the Epworth League. She was a Student Volunteer for Foreign Missions for twelve years.



The following reflections on *The Difference Between War*, and an Incident of War by Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., will be read with interest in Honolulu and elsewhere where the author is well and favorably known:

I have heard of a minister who held his faith in a divine Providence till he suddenly gave it up upon the loss of his wife. Is not Prof. Royce's case somewhat like this? He was neutral till the Lusitania was sunk, when he gave up neutrality! Had he the right kind of neutrality?

I venture to use Prof. Royce's name because his widely published opinion is typical of much American sentiment about the war. What is neutrality? I submit that neutrality is to try to be fair, to use our intelligence and to see both sides, not one only.

Neutrality, especially in such times as these, is to think and judge in an atmosphere of humanity; that is, of sympathy with all the wretched people involved—yes, even with those who through bad education, or barbaric religion, or perverted philosophy, or a narrow-visioned patriotism, have been misguided into doing wrong!

WAR AND RULES OF WAR.

Here is a situation that condemns modern civilization and accuses all churches and universities. Not a single proud nation, not the old world, but our world, has accepted war like an institution. Our own government, with the shame of the Mexican war behind it; only lately could or would see no better way to settle its grievances over Cuba than to attack Spain. We always turn the largest part of our national income into the great departments of the army and navy. We see today on a gigantic scale what all this means. It is disorder, destruction, death, endless misery and injustice to innocent millions. And then, as if it were only a sport, we make our little rules to protect neutrals, and we fly into a passion when desperate men trespass on the rules of the game, or happen to hurt one of the spectators.

We condone the big thing that commits injustice by wholesale, in which we are all partners, and we are suddenly moved, on the score of an incident, which springs out

of the nature of our game, to overwhelm multitudes more of innocent people in the catastrophe.

STOP PLAYING THE UGLY GAME

I wonder what good it can do to lose our neutrality? Will it make for truth, or justice, or for a more generous good among men? I fear the reverse. What do we in America really wish? Is it to enforce the rules of the game, or rather to stop playing the ugly game?

Shall we, as many urge, led by our fears, enlarge our own military system and help to fasten it upon the necks of our children? Why cannot honored leaders, like Prof. Royce, put the emphasis where it belongs and bring to bear their intelligence, their humanity and their enlightened patriotism to solve the one big problem—how to overcome, not the particular and temporary arrogance or inhumanity of the Kaiser or the Prussians, but the continual stupidity, the jingoism, the partisanship, the race prejudices, the narrow nationalism, the moral cowardice, which we in the United States still suffer to be expressed and to culminate in war?

CHARLES F. DOLE,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Boston Herald, August 13, 1915.



The Price of Unpreparedness

"How may we avoid a repetition in our own country of the terrible scenes now enacted in Europe?"—*John F. Bass.*

Nothing simpler. Just follow in Europe's footsteps, of course.

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE.

- Price in Blood..The best Blood in the Land
- Price in Brains..Brightest Brains Bayoneted
- Price in Human Stock.....Race Suicide
- Price of Morals.....Widespread Demoralization.
- Price in Hygiene.....Disease and Pestilence
- Price in Art.....The World's Choicest Monuments.
- Price in Money.....National or World Bankruptcy.
- Price in International Relations....Undying Hatreds.
- Price to Posterity....Posterity will take care of that.

Don't be duped by mollicoddles into thinking that Peace can be had at any lesser price, and don't forget that at our price we have peace such as it is. F.S.S.

Central Union News

*A Vital Program
for the Mid-Week Service.*

Central Union has just issued to its nine hundred resident members a most attractive program of Mid-Week Services for the next eight months.

The general topic for these meetings will be: "The Light Which Lighteth Every Man", or "God's Voice in Man's Soul."

The following topics indicate something of the scope of this course and careful thought which is to be put into its preparation:

1. "India's Vision of the Divine"
God in His World.
2. "God's Message Through Ancient Egypt."
Man's personality survives Body Death
3. "How Ancient Persia Sensed God."
The Fight between Good and Evil.
4. Early Israel's Thought of God"
The Lawgiver.
5. "Gautama and the Great Revival in Asia."
The Gospel of Self-conquest.
6. "China's Secret."
The voice of God in Man's Past.
7. "The Voice of the Eternal in the Soul of the Greek."
The Royal Road of Right Expression.
8. "The Colossal Dream of Rome"
The Greatness of Man's Soul.
9. "The Inspiration of Japan."
God in the Nation's Life.

Interspersed with these large themes are topics of more immediate interest to the life of the church and community.

- "Our Associated Charities."
- "Varied Mission Interests of the Church."
- "The Y.W.C.A. and the Future."
- "Our Local Mission Schools."
- "The Nauru Mission."
- "Our Bible School."
- "Central Union's Mission in China."
- "The Field of the Y.M.C.A."
- "With the American Board Around the World."

During Lent the Services will be devoted to the general theme: "*The Sufficiency of Christ*," when leaders specially chosen are to present the outstanding contributions of Jesus to the Life of the World.

Not for many years, if ever, has such a splendid series of significant studies been undertaken at Central Union. To carry it out the strong and capable men and women in the church will give their assistance, and to insure a large attendance the nine

hundred resident members have been divided into four sections, each member being assigned to one of these sections and asked to attend at least one service each month. Undoubtedly many will wish to attend all.

Bible Class Plans.

The church counts itself fortunate in being able to announce a Special Bible Course to the Young People of the church this year by Prof. Robert Day Williams, recently elected principal of Mills School. The general theme of the course will be, "*The Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus*" and will follow in the main a course outlined by Prof. Jenks of Cornell University. The class will meet Sunday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock and will be open to the young men and women of the city. Last year this class under the leadership of the Associate Minister had an enrollment of 75. It is hoped that even a larger number of the wide awake young men and women of the city will avail themselves of this valuable course under Dr. Williams.

The Associate Minister is this year devoting his Sunday mornings to a course specially designed for students, entitled, "Facts About the Bible Which Every One Should Know." Present and former students of Punahou Academy, McKinley High School and College of Hawaii are eligible to attend the course. Twenty young men have already enrolled and enough others have expressed an interest in the class to bring the enrollment at least to thirty, which will be the largest student Bible Class the church has had.



A New Program

Inaugurating a series of short English sermons to be preached on Sunday mornings in conjunction with one of the same length in Japanese, Rev. T. Okumura appeals to those in his audiences who understand and enjoy the language of their foster country. Those who do not get the message in English receive it later from Mr. Okumura, while those who sense the thought as first expressed, have the advantage of emphasis in their mother tongue.

The program follows: September 19, Mr. W. A. Bowen; September 26, Rev. A. Akana; October 3, Rev. J. W. Wadman; October 10, Mr. Theodore Richards; October 17, Mr. A. E. Larimer; October 24, Mr. A. F. Cooke; October 31, Rev. H. P. Judd; November 7, Mr. L. R. Killam; November 14, Rev. F. S. Scudder; November 21, Dr. U. Kawaguchi; November 28, Mr. Paul Steel.

Protecting the Children of Consumptives

AN IMPORTANT decision was rendered recently by Judge Wilkins of the Brooklyn Children's Court. The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had brought before the court two children whose parents were charged with improper guardianship. The father was a consumptive, and the children, living in most unfavorable conditions, were unduly exposed to the disease.

Judge Wilkins held that the children were without proper guardianship. He declined, however, to remove the children from the home because, after the society took up the case, the family had been moved into slightly better surroundings. On this matter, A. W. Towne, superintendent of the Brooklyn society, states that it is the first finding of the kind he knows of.

According to *Clinic Notes*, the

"New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has power to act in these cases under section 483 of the penal law, which authorizes the society to remove any child whose parent 'willfully causes or permits such child to be placed in such a situation or to engage in such an occupation that its life or limb is in danger, or its health is likely to be injured.'"

The Department of Health, however, has no such power at present.

"From time to time," says *Clinic Notes*, "the department is requested by physicians, district nurses or social workers to exercise its power forcibly to remove to a department hospital some patient who is suffering from advanced tuberculosis and who, because of his condition, careless habits and refractory disposition, is obviously a menace to his family, especially to his children.

"The forcible removal of a patient to a department hospital is occasionally practiced under these circumstances. There are times, however, when the department hesitates to remove a patient against his will, because of his physical condition. Compulsory removal cannot humanely be practiced where life would be jeopardized thereby; it is impossible to struggle with an emaciated patient far advanced in consumption, with little lung power and weakened heart, who offers resistance. In a typical case recently, two young children of a refractory patient continued to be dangerously exposed to tuberculosis for several months, until the time of the patient's death.

"The question arises whether, in circumstances in which the forcible removal of a sick parent is impossible, the department could not take the children out of the home. There is no law that authorizes the Department of Health to take such action.

"Several months ago, the Health Department *Bulletin* called attention to the necessity for legal action in certain cases to prevent the willful exposure of children to tuberculosis."

At the request of THE FRIEND, Dr. A. N. Sinclair of the Tuberculosis Bureau of the Territorial Board of Health has written the following with reference to the matter in its local phase:

THE lack of legal right to remove a careless patient, suffering from tuberculosis, had been appreciated for some time, and at the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was introduced and became law (Act 98, S. L. 1915) which reads as follows:

Section 1. Section 955, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and substituting therefor the following:

"Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the Board of Health or its agent, requiring him to cease to commit such an offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than Five Dollars (\$5.00), and upon a second conviction for a violation of the provision of this section, such person, upon petition of the Board of Health, may be committed, after due notice and full hearing, by any court having jurisdiction to hear such cases, to any hospital for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis or any other place or institution where proper care will be provided and where the necessary precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. After commitment, such person may be discharged by said court upon the recommendation of the Board of Health.

"Any person so committed to a hospital or institution who fails to remain there, or who neglects or refuses to obey the rules and regulations of such hospital or institution, may, if necessary for the safety of others, be isolated or separated from other persons and restrained from leaving the hospital or institution.

It is quite possible that a patient's life may be endangered by his resistance to a forcible removal, but there is very probably lack of tact exercised when such violence is necessary.

We have been very seldom called upon to exercise the power invested in us by this Act, but when we have been called upon to do so, the patient has always been made to see the futility of resistance and has either gone to the hospital or has complied implicitly with the district nurse's directions under the knowledge that if he did not so comply he would be forcibly removed.

The other side of the problem, removing young children from tuberculous parents, has also been considered thoroughly, and it was in mind to make some provision for such, but the funds of the Territory would not permit carrying out the scheme in mind.

This was aimed at saving, more particu-

larly, nursing children or infants whose mothers were tuberculous. It was not our intention to have a special institution to care for such children, as statistics show very plainly that institutional care of very young children leads to a very high death rate among them. Our intention was a scheme of "farming out," as practiced in some parts of the Eastern States with considerable success. When funds can be obtained for this purpose some such scheme will be put in force and will serve a double purpose, not only looking after the offspring of careless parents, but of benefit to those who are anxious to receive hospital treatment but are held back from such an advantage by there being no way to look after the young children while the mother is in the hospital.

♦ ♦ ♦

Great Missionary Sayings

We are the children of the converts of foreign missionaries; and fairness means that I must do to others as men once did to me.

Your love has a broken wing if it cannot fly across the sea.—*Maltbie D. Babcock*.

We cannot serve God *and* mammon; but we can serve God *with* mammon.—*Robert E. Speer*.

I will place no value on anything I have or may possess except in relation to the Kingdom of Christ.—*Livingstone's resolution made in young manhood*.

I am not here on a furlough; I am here for orders.—*Hiram Bingham, Brooklyn, October, 1908*.

What are Christians put into the world for except to do the impossible in the strength of God?—*General S. C. Armstrong*.

We can do it if we will.—*The Men of the Haystack*.

We can do it *and* we will.—*Samuel B. Capen*.

Nothing earthly will make me give up my work in despair.—*David Livingstone*.

The greatest hindrances to the evangelization of the world are those within the church.—*John R. Mott*.

The work of winning the world to Christ is the most honorable and blessed service in which any human being can be employed.—*C. F. Schwartz*.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Benedict: "My daughter is the initiative and my wife is the referendum."

Mr. Singleton: "And where do you come in?"

Mr. Benedict: "Oh, I'm the recall. They recall my existence whenever the bills come in."

Anti-Saloon League

John W. Wadman, Supt.

The character of a public service may be judged in large measure by the aftermath. In this regard the Union Mass Temperance Meeting, held in Central Union Church, September 12th last, was a most encouraging success. For, while the attendance was excellent, the speaking usually good, the music inspiring and the whole occasion educational and uplifting, still the expressions of approval and sympathy heard since in so many different quarters indicate quite clearly that the good results of the service still abide and will continue to help the cause of Temperance for some time to come. It was not possible for our delegates to transfer all the enthusiasm which characterized the great Convention assemblies held on the Million Dollar Pier of Atlantic City some months ago, but such was the splendid effect of their addresses at the service referred to, that the stately Sunday evening audience of Central Union could not wholly restrain its emotion, but broke out again and again in quiet but impressive handclapping. We are not anxious to kindle emotion just for the sake of its display, nor yet to stir up sentiment for sentiment's sake since these do not count for much if the underlying principles of a great movement are lacking, and yet it does lend considerable encouragement to the weary toilers just to know from time to time that there are those who are in enthusiastic support of the good cause.

The office is now well supplied with all sorts of Temperance material, including illustrated tracts, pamphlets, pledges, buttons, etc., etc., great quantities of the same ready for free distribution to all who desire ammunition in the big fight against alcohol. We shall be glad to hear from those desiring "helps" of this kind. "The Temperance Question in Hawaii" by Mrs. J. M. Whitney, has done a great deal of good already by the way of imparting reliable information concerning the past history of the Temperance Cause in these Islands. We have a few copies left for free distribution.

The League welcomes back to his office as treasurer its worthy and faithful co-worker, Hon. C. H. Dickey, whose impressions of the Atlantic City Convention and Washington Conference which he attended as delegate from Hawaii will be found in another column.

The Convention at Atlantic City

By C. H. Dickey.

I am asked to give some of my impressions of the National Anti-Saloon League Convention at Atlantic City this summer to which I was one of the delegates.

I was impressed by its bigness. It was probably the largest temperance demonstration the world has ever seen. In addition to the thousands of delegates from Maine to Hawaii and from Canada to the Gulf, there were so many sympathetic visitors that the two great buildings on the Million Dollar Pier, the Auditorium and the Hypodrome, holding together some twenty thousand people, were filled to overflowing over and over again.

Another thing that struck me was the intense enthusiasm shown everywhere. The slogan "National Prohibition in 1920" was believed in and emphasized. As speaker after speaker voiced his belief that the goal was in sight he was cheered to the echo by the vast throngs.

I was struck by the remarkable eloquence of the speakers. There were hundreds of them and one would expect to find one here and there who was inferior. I confess that I didn't hear one poor speaker. They were all good and many of them wonderful wizards of the voice. I will long remember that great convention.

I had the privilege of being chosen the Hawaii delegate to the National Conference of the Temperance Workers of America at Washington City the day after the close of the convention. All temperance organizations were represented. They met to confer as to the best mode of procedure in Congress in regard to National Prohibition. The question as to whether the very moderate Hobson resolution, which was voted on at the last session of Congress and which was not passed as it only secured a majority vote when a two-thirds vote was required, should be again used as a basis. Some favored a much more stringent resolution and said we should have high ideals and stand by them, but the majority favored the Hobson resolution which struck at the tap root of the liquor traffic by prohibiting the manufacture for sale and the importation for sale of intoxicating liquors. After an all day debate the Hobson plan was adopted by a vote of 126 to 8. It was a wonderful gathering of wonderful men and women, and I was proud to be one of such an assemblage.

C. H. DICKEY.

MUD SPLASHERS.

On several occasions we have seen automobiles dash through a muddy street past a trolley car, splashing mud on the passengers and ruining their clothes.

On one occasion a pedestrian, dressed in white, was observed to be looking in consternation at an automobile that was approaching him, splashing mud all over the side walk as it came tearing along. The fence made it impossible to escape, and he tried to protect himself by hiding behind a telephone pole. The auto driver had the whole width of the road into which he might have turned, but without the slightest concern for anyone he splashed on into a huge puddle, dashing a shower of mud over the pedestrian's clothes, into his face, and even upon his hat, making it necessary for the innocent victim to go home and change his clothes and buy a new hat.

Such reckless indifference to the public may not be a criminal offence, but we suggest that people who are so grossly unmannerly should have the number of their car, and the name of the driver exposed in print.

—F. S. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

RESPONSIBLE FOR CHICAGO VICE CONDITIONS.

The Chicago Morals Commission, in a bulletin just issued, claims that "outside of vice consequent upon moral incapacity or moral imbecility, 80 per cent of Chicago's vice is due to a lack of normal physical health of the vicious. Improper food and bad housing conditions are responsible for this large percentage of the social evil in the city."

In urging the citizens' individual responsibility for the enforcement of existing laws dealing with these conditions, the commission reminds them that "for the first time the police force is being utilized as a preliminary inspectorship of health conditions. It is now part of the duty of every patrolman to observe and report infractions of the health ordinances to the sanitary inspectors, who are now assigned to the police districts. Pamphlets listing the sanitary ordinances are furnished to every officer."

Every citizen therefore is held up to the duty of reporting to the police unsanitary conditions and violations of health regulations.

♦ ♦ ♦

Governor Pinkham's plea for more "common decency" in dealing with our alien people should be placed in big letters around the Islands.—*Kohala Midget.*

An Unexpected Meeting

Twenty-five years ago Dr. J. W. Wadman, then pastor in Victoria, B. C., but preparing for mission work in Japan, engaged a young Japanese as tutor. He was the only Japanese of the student class in Victoria at the time, and was there to learn all phases of the newspaper business, being engaged as type-setter in the office of the *Colonist*. His name was S. Tamura, and he gave Mr. and Mrs. Wadman their first instructions in the Japanese language. Recently Mr. Tamura was one of the distinguished guests at a Pan-Pacific luncheon arranged in honor of Dr. Paul S. Renisch, United States minister to China, and S. Asano, president of Toyo Kisen Kaisha; and to their mutual surprise he and Dr. Wadman met for the first time after a lapse of a quarter of a century; Mr. Tamura is now a member of the Imperial Diet and occupies a prominent and influential position in the political life of his country.



WISELY SAID.

The most distinguished and learned scholars of England are chosen to deliver the Bampton lectures. The Rev. Dr. Hobhouse, in one of these lectures, says very truly:

"The church of the future is destined more and more to return to a condition of things somewhat like that which prevailed in the ante-Nicene Church; that is to say, that instead of pretending to be coextensive with the world, it will confess itself the church of a minority, will accept a position involving a more conscious antagonism with the world and will, in return, regain, in some measure, its former coherence."

Again, the same author says: "It is the common and single aim of interpreters of the Word to find out its pure contents, without adding or subtracting, without speculation, without prejudice, and without fear of consequences."



A "cub" reporter on a New York newspaper was sent to Paterson to write the story of the murder of a rich manufacturer by thieves. He spread himself on the details and naively concluded his account with this sentence: "Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all of his money in the bank the day before, so he lost practically nothing but his life."—*Harper's*.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

Over fifty Honolulu wage-earning boys have entered the boys' night school of the Y. M. C. A. They come to the building three nights a week for the four-fold program of the Association. This includes Bible study, educational hikes, socials, gymnastics, swimming and socials, in addition to the regular class work in reading, writing and arithmetic.

A feature of the employed boys' work will be the Worth While What-Not Club. It meets for forty-five minutes after the class period on Tuesday nights. Here the boys take up anything that is worth while. Current topics are discussed, the principles of American citizenship are studied, and debating and oratorical contests are held.

One period of thirty minutes is set aside each week for club meetings. They are run on the self-governing plan, each club electing its own officers, choosing its own name, drawing up its own constitution and planning various activities for the year's program. Each club has an adult leader, who leads the Bible study period of twenty minutes. The ten weeks before Christmas will be used for ten discussions on social and economic problems, discussed from a Christian viewpoint. After the holidays ten lessons will be taken up on the life of Christ. In the spring ten lessons on social service will be studied.

The Association considers its work for employed boys worth while. Most of these fellows had to quit school on account of financial pressure at home, and what small wages they receive are turned in to the family exchequer. C. C. Robinson of the International Committee, an expert on wage earning boys, says: "No plan for a redistribution of wealth is so sane as that which provides working boys with such encouragement and instruction as to enable them to earn for themselves and those dependent upon them a larger share of the community's wealth. Many a fourteen-year-old boy faces the monthly problem of rent and grocery bill, heat, light, doctor's bills and all the rest, with his meager wages and inadequate equipment. His consuming need is for industrial efficiency, and the Young Men's Christian Association has supplied and can supply that fundamental need."



THE JAPANESE BRANCH.

The Japanese Branch has been fortunate in securing two new workers to help them extend their work among the Japanese young men of the city. For some time Mr. Matsuzawa has felt the need of an

associate to take charge of the religious work of the Association. He has found his time so taken up with the general administrative duties that it has not been possible for him to push the religious activities as vigorously as all felt they should be. The new worker, Dr. U. Kawaguchi, comes well prepared for the work which he is to undertake. He has been in America for the past fourteen years, most of that time being spent in college. He graduated from William Jewell College in 1909 and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1912. From there he went to the University of Chicago, from which institution he took his Doctor of Philosophy degree last year.

The local Association got into touch with Dr. Kawaguchi through Dr. Shailer Mathews when he was in Honolulu last March. Dr. Mathews recommended him very highly, saying that he was one of the best equipped men that had graduated from the Divinity School of Chicago University.

Dr. Kawaguchi speaks both Japanese and English fluently, and he will carry on work in both languages. Already a Sunday afternoon religious meeting has been started for English-speaking young men. It is being largely attended and promises much for the future. He is teaching Bible classes Sunday morning and several evenings each week, and they are being well attended. Many of the better educated men in the community are coming to him for personal talks about various religious and personal problems. He will doubtless be of great help to many of the young men who plan to go to the mainland for their college work.

The other new secretary is Mr. Paul Steel, who comes to help with the educational work of the Japanese Branch. Mr. Steel is a graduate of the University of Missouri and was last year principal of a high school in that State.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION.

The work which will receive most of Mr. Steel's attention will be that of leading in the work of educating our young men of all nationalities in good citizenship. A strong committee, headed by ex-Governor Frear, is in charge of directing the work. Many different kinds of activities will be used in spreading the gospel of good citizenship. Among them will be the organizing of clubs of young voters to study and discuss American ideals of government. Leading citizens will be asked to speak before these groups, thus making these ideals more real to them. A liberal use will be made of motion pictures and slides. Already a large list of pictures depicting

the historical, social and industrial life of America have been secured. These pictures will be shown not only to the young citizens, but to their parents. There is much need that the thought of the entire community be turned toward American ideals. The public press will be used in disseminating information along these lines. Already the papers of several different nationalities are discussing the importance of the young people of their particular race becoming loyal American citizens.

❖ ❖ ❖

In view of complaints to the secretary of the local Promotion Committee regarding the Hawaiian hula dance at the Panama Pacific Exposition, the findings of the Federal Council of Churches will be of more than passing interest. "Moral Conditions at the Panama Exposition" is treated in a general way with brief reference to particular viciousness in several of the concessions:

"It will be remembered that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, supported by all its constituent bodies and by local and state federations of churches, took measures long before the Exposition opened, to induce the authorities of the exposition and the city of San Francisco to maintain a high moral tone within and without the grounds.

"Both the Exposition authorities and the mayor of San Francisco insisted that it would be so and issued public statements to that effect.

"In June the Council sent out a report from Dr. Thomas D. Eliot of the American Social Hygiene Association, showing that these promises had amounted to little or nothing.

"The Council now issues a report from Bascom Johnson, Counsel of the Social Hygiene Association, who was sent to San Francisco for further investigation, which appears in full in the September issue of *Social Hygiene*. It is far more serious than the previous one by Dr. Eliot.

"Within the Exposition are several concessions, maintained despite protests specifically against them, which are deplorably vicious, portraying sexual indecencies, including even exhibitions of entire nudity. Known professional prostitutes are tolerated and certain conditions which were declared as being too bad to be allowed in the city itself, are permitted in these concessions.

"In the city itself open prostitution is allowed and in one district Mr. Johnson says: 'It is estimated that there are from 600 to 1000 women on duty, the policemen being there apparently to prevent anything that would interfere with the orderly and profitable traffic in vice.' These houses are

open and investigators report seeing 75 men and boys entering within ten minutes. They are among the 'sights' of the city.

"Cabarets in the center of the city are set up with every convenience of securing vicious women.

"Summing up his report, Mr. Johnson says: 'In spite of announcements of officials to the contrary, San Francisco remains one of the few large cities of this country where prostitution is frankly and openly tolerated. Here also little or no effective supervision and regulation of dance halls, rooming houses, cafes, and other public places where prostitutes ply their trade is provided. The natural and inevitable result has been that San Francisco has become the Mecca for the underworld, and that for every such addition to her population the problem is rendered that much more difficult'

"Mr. Johnson tells also of the counter-acting work of the Federal Council Committee of One Hundred, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the California Social Hygiene Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association, but intimates that, with little or no support from the Exposition and city officials, the tide of vice is too strong for them.

"Among the reasons alleged are that the officials originally intended to keep faith, but that they have been influenced by financial necessities."

❖ ❖ ❖

The "Safety First" campaign inaugurated by the Traffic and Transportation Committee of this Chamber is being vigorously pursued. The object of "Safety First" was explained to school children of every grade in every school on Oahu on September 16 and has been followed up each day since in morning talks, and the committee are grateful to the school officials for making it possible to bring this important matter to the attention of 13,000 children.

Members of the Traffic and Transportation Committee felt at the outset that one of the most fertile fields for education lay in the schools, and it has been demonstrated in the short time that has elapsed since September 16 that much interest is attached to the campaign. If parents and children alike will but realize the necessity for the exercise of greater care, there will be less accidents on the streets of Honolulu and on the roads about Oahu.

While it is impossible to calculate results of the efforts so far, there have been many indications of the deep impression made upon the public mind by the campaign, and this should prove of vital importance

in promoting the cause of Safety in Honolulu.—*Honolulu, official organ of Chamber of Commerce.*

❖ ❖ ❖

An English journalist and a private of the Irish Guards were dining recently at a restaurant in a small French town. The soldier, who had picked up a few scraps of the language, insisted on ordering everything in doubtful French, while the journalist would offer explanations that were in the nature of criticisms. At length Tommy's temper rose to the explosive point. "Will you," he said in English, "be so good as not to interfere with me in my use of French?" "Very well," replied the journalist. "I simply wanted to point out that you were asking for a staircase when you wanted a spoon!"—*Peoria Star.*

❖ ❖ ❖

BIBLE TABLEAUX

WITH the charm of simplicity strictly adhered to, Bible dramatization may be made not only adaptable to the most meager conditions, but a means to a worthy end. The incentive is first of all familiarity with, and reverence for, the Bible and with this in part accomplished there is much to encourage greater activity in this direction.

Signal success has attended the efforts of Mr. Frank Scudder in producing Biblical tableaux in different parts of the territory. On his periodical visits to country districts he has given entertainments of this character and has met with earnest co-operation, from not only the Japanese, but other nationalities as well. The following clipping from the *Maui News* tells of one such effort in Wailuku:

"Something quite new in the line of entertainment was shown in the Orpheum Theatre on Thursday evening. It was a presentation of Bible teaching through the attractive medium of color and action as well as by means of the voice.

"The life of Samuel was the subject of a series of six tableaux, under the title of 'The Voice in the Heart.' How the little child Samuel was consecrated by his parents to a holy life; how the little lad Samuel learned to recognize the voice of God in his heart, and how by obedience to that voice he grew up to be the commanding character of his times, greater than the priest and greater than the king,—these lessons were brought out in such a way that no one who saw them can ever forget.

"'The Light of the World' was presented in two tableaux; the first representing the world in darkness, with people groping for light. Into the darkness came the great religious lights of the world. First, Moses, bearing a lighted candle, giving such light

as he can. Out from the black gowned group in the darkness come two anxious ones. Sorrow and Desire. He shows them that they must obey God's holy law. After Moses come Budha, and then Confucius, each with his candle, shedding such light, and giving such comfort as he can. But the world still sits in darkness and in the shadow of death.

"In the second tableau a great light is seen. It is the Light of the World. Attracted by the light Sorrow and Desire enter and kneel. Their black garments fall from their shoulders, revealing them in white, and a white-winged maiden, named Love comes to show them the way of peace. They must follow Jesus' way of love. She sends them out to bring their comrades out of darkness into the light. A little child also, attracted by the light, approaches Love. Love gives her flowers to take to her little companions, bidding her bring them to the light. After a time they return, each leading his friends, who drop their black gowns, and, gathered under the outspread arms of Love, kneel in grateful prayer. Love stretches her hands in invitation to those still remaining in darkness, while in the distance are heard the strains of music, 'Come Unto Me, and I Will Give You Rest.'

"The tableaux were acted out by Japanese young people under the direction of Mr. Frank Scudder and Mrs. Leslie R. Mathews. Moving pictures played in the interim between the two series of tableaux, allowed full time for re-costuming. The tableaux will be repeated in Paia and Puunene this evening and Saturday evening."

♦ ♦ ♦

You have doubtless heard of the young man whose name was Ray, who left an American college and went abroad as a foreign missionary. He was a thoroughly good man, but slow in learning a foreign language. The natives, 'tis said, could not understand his talk, but they could understand his walk. One day, when seated in a circle on the ground listening to the instruction of one of their teachers, the question was asked, "What is it to be a Christian?" And none could answer. Finally, one pointed to where this young man sat and, with an air of triumph, replied, "It is to live as Mr. Ray lives." Not one of them could read the Gospel according to Matthew, or Mark, or Luke, or John, but everyone of them could read the Gospel according to Ray.

The desire for strength is greatest where manliness is strongest.

Only through exercise is strength obtained and thru strength comes perfect health.

The brain-worker, the man at the desk, the salesman behind the counter, the manual worker, whose work is usually one-sided, in that some muscles are overworked while others are neglected, and workers whose employment is of a tedious or monotonous character—all of these need body-building, diversified exercise.

By improving your body—you improve your BRAIN. By improving your brain—you increase your SALARY.

**If you have lost
your PUNCH,
your GRIP,
your GRIT,
you can get them back at**



Duncan's Gymnasium----for Men and Boys

Classes: Seven Dollars per Month

MEN ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE CLASS WORK

"President Hibben of Princeton says that the great fault of student life is the tendency to procrastinate. There is a bare possibility that some collegians learned that trick before they ever thought of going to college.—*The Congregationalist*.

A VACATION LETTER.

Small boys who are away from home naturally try to write about their good times. One little boy who was visiting on his grandfather's farm sent his mother, according to the Chicago News, the following letter:

"Dear Mother:—I am having an awful

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving—Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

good time, and have seen lots of animals
and an accident. It was an exciting acci-
dent. You know Bill Hitchcock, the
hired man's neck? Well, he fell in the
creek up to it yesterday. Your loving son,
JIM."



PEACE HYMN.

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall
rise
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm,
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mold,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song,
When all the earth is paradise.

—JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.



Among all the businesses of the country,
moving pictures rank second in revenue.
Among all the education plants of the
country, moving picture theatres are to be
counted, and their influence measured.
Schools and churches have installed ma-
chines, and the business, great as it is, is
growing.

It behooves parents and teachers to know
what lessons the films are teaching, lessons
that reach both old and young. Are they
lessons in kindness or cruelty? Lessons
in peace or violence? Is their humor good
humor or mean jokes and horseplay?
Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

More than eighty per cent of the moving
pictures of the United States are made in
California. Therefore California may be
said to be an education center of national
importance. It is encouraging to note the
rising demand for high-class films, and the
effort on the part of the makers to meet
the demand. But people should be awake
to the dangers of many pictures now being
thrown on the screen, and the dangers of
the glaring posters at the doors of the
theatres.

Standing in front of a theatre poster, an
eight-year-old boy was overheard saying to
his small companion: "That's the way to
hold your gun, Jimmy, when you want to
kill anybody." — Western Humane Press
Committee.

With the recent completion of its new
Bible Institute, Los Angeles has added
one more claim to its long list of superla-
tives. Representing an investment of a
million and a half dollars and towering
thirteen stories, the great structure is said
to be not only the largest of its kind in
the United States, but the world.

Whatever truth there may be in the
claim, it is certain that there is just cause
for pride on the part of the builders. The
frontage is two hundred and forty feet
and the depth one hundred and sixty-five
feet. A Spanish and Moorish touch is
given to the architecture.

The great auditorium is the central edi-
fice, linking the two lofty pylons, which
represent many-storied dormitories for men
and women. The arches open with a vesti-
bule one hundred and twelve feet long,
thirty-four feet wide and thirty feet high.
The auditorium, with its balconies, has a
seating capacity of four thousand five hun-
dred and sixty-four.

The basement under the men's dormi-
tory is devoted to the business of the school,

Cable Address "QUINO," Honolulu
Telephone 1444

E. W. QUINN

Modern Plumbing

Plumbing Supplies and Bath Room,
Gas Fitting, Hot Water Heat-
ing, Tiling and Sheet
Metal Work.

Sole Agent for Lorain Steel Stoves
and Ranges.

28-34-42 Pauahi Street,
HONOLULU, T. H.

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO.

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—::—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—::—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

✻ **SAYEGUASA** ✻
**JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
 OBJECTS OF ART
 AND CURIOS.**

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA GLASSWARE SILVERWARE CUTLERY	STOVES REFRIGERATORS KITCHEN UTENSILS
---	--

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

**HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
 CURIO COMPANY.**

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

and under the women's dormitory is the
 printing plant, which is expected to be the
 source of considerable revenue.

On the first floor of the north wing are
 the executive offices for the women stu-
 dents and the book store.

The dormitories contain a total of six
 hundred and eighty-three rooms, comfort-
 ably furnished.

In the upper floors are club and lounging
 rooms, and in the basement is a large cafe-
 teria.

The annual income is expected to reach
 one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
 two-thirds of which will be received from
 the dormitories.

The Institute is interdenominational,
 and has for its purpose the qualifying of
 men and women for service by the study
 of the Bible. It was organized in 1906
 by the Rev. T. C. Horton, who is now the
 general superintendent. There is no charge
 for tuition. The present magnificent home
 was begun in 1912.—*Morris M. Rathbun,*
in the Advance.

❖ ❖ ❖

A recent press dispatch from San Fran-
 cisco read:

"An English Bible is to be presented to
 the Mikado as a birthday gift from the
 four thousand Japanese in California who
 are members of the various Christian
 churches. It is stated that the Mikado
 has been consulted and has expressed his
 willingness to accept the gift."

❖ ❖ ❖

It is impossible to commit oneself to
 the programs of peace without a clear un-
 derstanding of their meaning and purpose
 with reference to the issue of the present
 war. It is in this connection that Presi-
 dent Emeritus Eliot has done a service in
 declaring that to expect a valid peace is
 to take the side of the forces whose suc-
 cess will achieve those things which make
 peace genuine and durable. Long ago
 Jeremiah showed how idle, and worse, it
 was to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no
 peace." The way to work for peace is to
 work for the cause which means real peace.
 A mere suspension of hostilities, a stoppage
 of combat, is no more peace than a physi-
 cian's stopping of pain is a cure of the dis-
 ease which causes the pain. Peace meas-
 ures that we should apply to ourselves
 could not be applied to the nations now at
 war. They would prevent a war, but they
 could never stop one.

❖ ❖ ❖

EVENTS.
 August.

1. W. G. Hall elected president of Catton,
 Neill & Co., succeeding Robert Catton who re-
 turns to Scotland.....Press despatch quotes

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
 Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

C. J. DAY & CO.
 FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
 Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
 watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

*Kukui Jewelry Mounted
 in 14 Karat Gold*

LATEST DESIGNS
 IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED

113 Hotel St.

**Cunha Music
 Company**

SHEET MUSIC
 UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
 and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St. . P. O. Box 1304

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S
**FRENCH
LAUNDRY**

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install a

**DOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET**

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

**BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.**

Upholstering and Repairing.

**TONG
SANG**

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

Chas. A. Cottrill, former collector of internal revenue at this port, now at former home in Ohio, as saying Hawaii's solution of race problem will influence the world; high compliments paid to oriental patriotism.

4. A. M. Brown relieves J. W. Cathcart as city attorney.

5. Pacific Mail agency in Honolulu publishes notice of withdrawal of ships; S. S. Manchuria will be last vessel here under American registry.

6. Carnival poster designed by Francis Josef Catton is adopted by committee; will be reproduced in three colors.....As a result of protest, A. P. Taylor, acting secretary of Promotion Committee, writes to authorities at Exposition to suppress Hawaiian hula dance; barker said to be obnoxious and performance vulgar in extreme.

7. Henry W. Taft, brother of former president, visits Honolulu and unexpectedly becomes guest of Dr. Doremus Scudder, a former classmate, at Yale. Is accompanied by wife and son.

8. Historic hunting lodge of King Kalakaua to be renovated for U. S. Army Country Club at Schofield.

10. Eclipse of sun is observed in Honolulu for over two hours.

12. Steel pontoons for raising F-4 arrive from San Francisco; hopes of raising sunken submarine revived.

14. Despatch from San Francisco brings news of sale of Pacific Mail boats; steamers Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Siberia and China disposed of to Atlantic Transport Co. of West Virginia.....Hon. W. L. Whitney reappointed second judge of the Third Circuit.

16. Board of Directors of Associated Charities takes formal cognizance of bequest of \$25,000 from estate of the late Wm. G. Irwin....New irrigating system at Lihue, Kauai, supplies plantation with 100,000,000 gallons of water daily.

18. Overwhelming majority in Chamber of Commerce lays on table resolution of its president, F. L. Waldron, that Congress be petitioned to amend the coastwise navigation laws until relief be in sight. Governor declares resolution "un-American" and suggests that local capital should end passenger congestion.

20. Madam Melba arrives from Australia and will give two concerts; tells interviewer she raised in benefit concerts \$152,500,000 to help Allies.

25. Plans for modern theatre with seating capacity of 1,623 announced; main entrance of reinforced concrete structure will be off Fort St.

26. Three men fatally burned in explosion at Standard Oil Co.'s tanks.

27. Superintendent of Public Works Forbes leaves in hands of Outdoor Circle plans for beautification of new Manoa-Tantalus driveway. New road to be made most beautiful in islands.

29. Submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulu harbor March 25, brought to surface by steel pontoons. This method of raising decided upon after many plans fail.....H. Hackfeld & Co. is looted by trusted employees; thousands of dollars involved in plunder of merchandise department.

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.

Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

**CITY MILL
CO., LTD.**

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

**SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

**IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE**

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-
Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal
Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.
Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just

HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

31. Preliminary inspection of middle and after compartments of F-4 hulk fails to reveal bodies of victims.....Hon. George W. Guthrie, ambassador to Japan, arrives on S. S. Mongolia, and is feted by Hawaiian Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.....Mary P. Winnie named associate principal of Punahou Prep; honor conferred in recognition of long and faithful service.....John A. Palmer, deputy tax assessor of Honolulu, studies shipping situation while in San Francisco and in letter to Promotion Committee advises against demand for suspension of coastwise law; thinks Hill steamer will relieve situation.....Lydia Bingham Coan, daughter of late Hiram Bingham, dies at age of eighty.

September.

1. Careful inspection of interior of submarine F-4 establishes the fact that only bones of victims remain; one skeleton identified by dental work in skull.

2. Queen Liliuokalani, 77 years old, holds public reception at Washington Place.....City manager plan recommended for adoption by charter revision convention at meeting of the Municipal Research Club.....Former residents of Washington and Oregon gather at Outrigger Club to discuss plans for entertainment of Royal Rosarians of Oregon who will come in a body for a visit during the 1916 Carnival.

3. Nine more skeletons recovered from F-4, but only one identified by examining board.

6. Byron R. Newton, first assistant secretary of the treasury, arrives to look into federal site, quarantine wharf and new federal building at Hilo; says federal building in Honolulu will be rushed.....Mrs. Howard Spaulding, Jr., "\$30,000,000 bride", arrives with husband for visit.

7. Ed. Towse, back from Mainland, says Hill S. S. line anxious to put Great Northern on Honolulu run; General Manager Stone enroute to look over situation.

8. Rapid Transit & Land Co. announces motor bus service to extend urban transportation system.

9. Eight coffins bearing bones of F-4 victims shipped to Mainland; four contained bodies of identified consigned to relatives; others sent to Arlington National Cemetery at Washington. Official life of Honolulu represented in large numbers at funeral services at Naval Station prior to sailing of vessel.

10. Dr. Paul Reinsch, American minister to China, and S. Asano, president of Toyo Kisen Kaisha, guests of honor at Pan-Pacific luncheon; Dr. Reinsch declares in address that China wants Republic and will not accept Monarchy at hands of Yuan Shi-Kai.

13. Punahou school begins seventy-fifth year, and all public schools of territory are opened with over-flow attendance.....Committee from Outdoor Circle calls upon Byron R. Newton, first assistant secretary of the treasury, to urge selection of Irwin site for federal building.

16. Failing in securing a guarantee of freight, C. E. Stone, general traffic manager of the Hill S. S. Co. departs for coast; cannot promise Great Northern for Honolulu run, but liner may yet be secured.

"If Christ belongs to humanity, to the whole of mankind of every race, surely the need of the world, lying in darkness, must press upon every Christian society."—T. R. Glover.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.
Telephone 1020. P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

Silva's Toggery

♦ ♦ ♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦ ♦ ♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦ ♦ ♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—:—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg. Fort & Hotel

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—:—

The Leading Dry Goods
House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

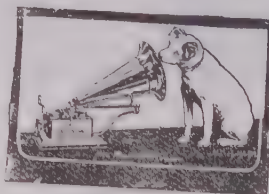
The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian and Aeolian Pianos.

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at
every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for
public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaubau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihei Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.

Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.
Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Little Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celsior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

Sunday School Supplies.

Reward Cards.

Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.

C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.



KEALOHA

Manufacturing Co.

A MODEL FACTORY IN THE
HEART OF THE TENEMENTS

Operated under almost ideal conditions, this institution has demonstrated its worth in the community. It puts girls on the high road to respectability. It pays a living wage. It teaches a useful trade.

VALUE RECEIVED

Expert cutting and painstaking labor preclude dissatisfaction. Overalls a specialty. Pajamas, Denim Pants and Bloomers, Middies, White Suits, etc. Special attention to individual orders. Stock up for the kiddie's school year.

Orders for sheets and pillowcases solicited. Hemstitching of all kinds.

Flags, any size or pattern, in quantities. Aprons and Caps for canneries.

Parcel Post Orders promptly filled.

Write or call at the factory, Queen Street and Mission Lane, next door to Kakaako Mission.

E. D. SCHNOOR, MANAGER

TELEPHONE 3536

A New Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

TYPE 53

The new Eight-Cylinder Cadillac is ushered in on the heels of the most impressive success ever recorded in the motor car industry.

It follows a car which has entrenched itself in a positive position of pre-eminence.

The whole country now knows that the number of cars which are even candidates for comparison with the Cadillac, has been narrowed down until they can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The country no longer asks if the Cadillac is as fine a car as some other; but inquires, instead, what other cars compare with the Cadillac,—and how.

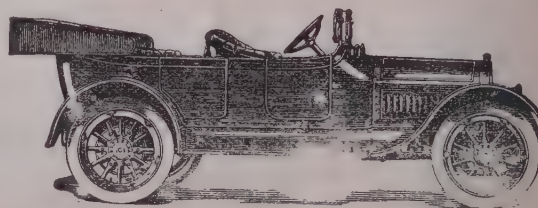
If public opinion could be translated into a few simple words, it would doubtless result in the statement that there never has been a motor car equal to the Cadillac Eight,—either in performance or in stability.

It is this kind of a car—this one example of V-type efficiency, demonstrated by a year's experience—which the new Cadillac succeeds.

It succeeds a car which many thousands of people believe to have been the best car which the world had yet produced.

The new Cadillac is the fruit of experience, acquired in the building of 13,000 V-type Eights, and of their service in the hands of 13,000 users.

We believe that in this new car the V-type engine is developed to a point of excellence which even the most conscientious effort to equal, cannot reach in many and many a day.



FIVE AND SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CARS, \$2300.00 F. O. B. HONOLULU.

The von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd.

Agents
HONOLULU, T. H.

THE FRIEND

Editorials

Kohala Waking Up

Film Exchange

Kohala's Seminary

Oahu's Model Prison

A Wise Movement

"QUO VADIS"

By D. L. Withington

[See Article on Page 242]

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

•

*Stocks and
Bonds*

•

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

•

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY

MERCHANT TAILOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.,
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Etna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address
JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College : : : Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted.
Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your

Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

Crane's
Linen Lawn

The Correct Writing
Paper

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

VOL. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, NOVEMBER, 1915.

No. 11.

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary char-
acter should be addressed to THE
FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach
the Board Rooms by the 24th of the
month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER....Editor-in-Chief
Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor
Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards
Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner
A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughy
Wm. D. Westervelt Walter F. Frear

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

KOHALA WAKING UP.

IT took a nasty murder to arouse Kohala, but if the district once gets wide awake enuf to save her girls from worse than killing the whole Territory may have cause to thank God. Not that Kohala is more depraved than other sections of Hawaii, but that if a single district senses the stagnation of life in our rural population and waxes sufficiently red-hot to combat it with health-giving forces other equally sodden communities may be incited to follow the good example. Joy rides paid for by sacrifice of womanhood, promiscuous dances that end in debauching girls and movies that stir bad passions and stimulate to crime are three of the curses of life in this Territory. They will not be counteracted by preaching tho a hundred Billy Sundays were turned loose over the Islands. These evils originate in healthy instincts for which right social satisfaction is not provided. Kohala senses that fact today and *The Midget* voices the conviction that until this antidote is provided the poison will not be gotten rid of. The plantations have done much for their workmen, but they have not done enuf. It is

time to banish the isolated camp and concentrate the laborers in villages where healthful community life may be promoted. In such centers it will be possible to follow *The Midget's* advice and establish Y. M. C. A.'s to furnish the men with healthful social relaxation. As this enterprising little paper points out, the ordinary Y. M. C. A. program will not suffice, for the dance hall can be fought only by providing a healthful substitute therefor in properly supervised meeting places where both sexes may come and find the social recreation which they crave. As the first generation of immigrant merges into the second it will be found absolutely essential to community welfare to develop some such means of meeting the alarming conditions disclosed in Kohala and prevalent elsewhere in Hawaii. It is to be hoped that the plantations in that district will heed Editor Cowan's sane advice and will take the lead in making the experiment which he suggests. For it will be eagerly watched by all the other plantations in the Territory, and if it prove successful it is likely to be widely adopted.

FILM EXCHANGE.

The second demand voiced by *The Midget* is for movies that shall teach lessons which the people need, and thus elevate those whom they attract instead of pandering to mere love of the sensational. Here already a far-reaching proposition has been quietly talked over by the friends of social betterment in Hawaii, tho nothing positive has as yet resulted. The scheme contemplates nothing less than the organization of all healthful agencies in the Territory for furnishing to the people the most educative, inspiring, and morally helpful moving picture exhibitions that can be arranged. These agencies should include plantations, schools and churches. The plan proposes the establishment of a central film exchange in Honolulu to purchase when possible, and hire where ownership is not feasible, the very best films obtainable and to supervise their circulation from district to district. A second feature is the building up of a circuit for the exhibition of these films, covering the entire islands. Wherever churches and school houses are made available—a likelihood possible only in the larger

centers—they should be given the privilege of free use of the films upon payment of charges for carriage and maintenance of a deposit to cover damages. A part of the plan would expect the erection of exhibition centers in the larger plantation camps. The cost of the maintenance of the film exchange and the purchase of films would be met by a fund to be raised by subscription. To this the plantations should be generous contributors. Perhaps nothing else in the line of social uplift work in Hawaii would promise larger returns than the wise carrying out of some such plan as this. By securing the right sort of films our immigrant population may be taught the social and religious customs and ideals of our country. The movement for training American-born children of foreigners to become loyal public-spirited citizens is just beginning to gain power. Reports from Maui and Hawaii show that the psychological moment for work of this nature has come. No better aid than the project above outlined can well be devised for teaching our young people what the true American spirit is. Moral and religious ideals set forth in appropriate pictures have proved of such value on the mainland that films to meet the demand are being manufactured in steadily enlarging numbers. Many of these are purchasable at reasonable prices. Others may be rented. Is it not time for our public spirited people to get busy now when money is abundant and thoroly equip Hawaii for this much needed educational campaign?

KOHALA'S SEMINARY.

Before we leave the subject of Kohala, its Girls' School demands a word. The Seminary in that district is one of the notable bequests of the early missionary era to our day. For forty-two years this institution has gathered girls from all over Hawaii Island, given them under normal Christian influences careful instruction in the fundamentals of education, in simple arts and in home making and has sent them into the world to live useful honest lives. A goodly proportion of the graduates have done notable work in the community. The main object of the school has been to stimulate to the development of Christian char-

acter and this object has been measurably attained. The tragic death of sixteen-year-old Harriet Kunane who fought for her virtue at the cost of her life, tells the story of what this school is doing today for its pupils. Thirty years ago the present main building was erected. It has served its purpose well, but it is utterly inadequate to the demands of the work now being done. It is unsanitary, poorly lighted, inconvenient, overcrowded and entirely out of date. Hence the Trustees of Kohala have issued a call for a new building. It will cost \$40,000. In the present state of Territorial finances that sum ought to be raised in no time. It ought to be subscribed twice over so that there might be \$40,000 put at interest to run the plant. Nothing better could happen to Hawaii than a movement adequately to endow the four missionary educational institutions which have done so much for the youth of the past and are today accomplishing more than ever before in grappling with the evils that beset boys and girls in our Island communities and in equipping them to live Christian lives. The four schools are Kohala and Maunaolu Seminaries, Hilo Boarding School and the Mid-Pacific Institute. It would certainly be a great and notable achievement if a large share of the extra wealth which has come to Hawaii because of the European war could as a splendid use of such blood money be consecrated to the cause of educating the youth of the Territory in developing character planned to accord with the Spirit of the Prince of Peace.

OAHU'S MODEL PRISON.

The entire American nation knows of Thomas Mott Osborne and his revolutionary reforms at Sing Sing Prison. But few people even in Hawaii know how High Sheriff William P. Jarrett has transformed Oahu Prison from a penitentiary into a character-building school. *THE FRIEND* is all the more glad to pay a well deserved tribute to Mr. Jarrett because it criticized unfavorably his appointment. His conduct of the office of County Sheriff, while an improvement upon that of some of his predecessors—and by the way, incomparably better than the present incumbent's record—had not been wholly satisfactory and lacked the backbone of rigid enforcement of law. Hence there did not seem much hope of an advance in prison management, especially following Mr. Henry who had instituted a number of reforms. But Mr. Jarrett has proved that he belongs in a class with the ablest, most progressive and successful war-

dens in the United States. He has humanized the entire institution under his care. Men are treated there as men. They are granted all the liberty that can be extended to persons in confinement. Squads of them unguarded go and come freely to labor about the city on various public works under fellow prisoners as foremen. One set leaves the prison Monday morning for a distant mountain camp where one of the great scenic roads of the world is under construction and returns on Saturday evening. As the Warden says, "This prison is practically self-governing. Men must have hope and employment for the mind as well as for the body, and by getting them interested in their own welfare and showing them that they will be allowed to help themselves, I am able to build up a spirit of self-respect which when these men leave the prison will make them take an interest in the affairs of the community in which they live." The self-government of the institution centers in an executive committee of twelve, one chosen by and from each of the eight principal races represented in the prison, two elected at large and two appointed by the Warden. It is subdivided into committees on general welfare, sports, investigation and police. The police committee supervises the fifteen prison policemen who have their own chief, captain, deputy and three sergeants. The Executive Committee attends to offenders who are given a regular trial, are defended by one committee man and prosecuted by another. Sentences are reviewed by the Warden. The various subcommittees have suggested not a few improvements in the prison, such as paving under the eating tables, a music room and a sanitary drinking fountain. Sport has a share in the men's lives as well as work. Music is made prominent. The prison orchestra and quartet are notable institutions. Soon after 7:30 the men retire to their cells the inner doors of which are left open for ventilation. The food served is excellent, is planned to accord with the needs of the various races and is eaten to the accompaniment of free conversation. Men are allowed to use spare time for occupations that will bring them in an income, such as decorative shell work, horsehair chains, bone canes and the like. The religious services of the prison are conducted upon a most sensible plan and are very popular with the men. The result of all this skilled scientific treatment is that the men are fitted for normal life and the great majority of them return thereto. The excellent Prisoners' Aid Association, of which Mr. Samuel W. Robley is chief, works in full accord with Warden Jarrett and is able to place nearly all of the discharged men in

good positions. The record now being achieved at Oahu Prison is something of which every citizen of Hawaii has a right to be proud.

A WISE MOVEMENT.

That Honolulu needs a moral shakeup is apparent to the most casual observer. Its police department, its jail management, its white slave business, its immoral wide-openness, the laxity of its sentiments regarding sexual indulgence, the prevalence of gambling leading to large peculations, the general apathy of men and women towards religion, the observance of Sunday by many church members as a pleasure day rather than for worship and service and the readiness to follow religious will-o-the-wisps are evidence that a genuine spiritual awakening is demanded as nothing else in the life of our town. Close observers agree that things were never at quite so low an ebb. Coincidentally with this demand the churches report deeper interest and greater willingness to work for the right sort of a revival than has been seen in years. There is a hunger for more, a vital religious experience. Indications of this have come to the surface in many ways. Prayer meetings are more numerous attended. The spirit of devotion is present at church services. Plans for extension of church activities have only to be stated in order to meet with enthusiastic backing. Central Union Church had hardly decided upon a series of earnest evangelistic services before Mr. William Waterhouse headed from San Francisco with an offer to bring hither Messrs. John Elward Brown and Professor C. P. Curry who for years have been doing fine work as evangelists in Southern California. The offer was gladly accepted and the other English speaking churches of the city were invited to co-operate, which they were happy to do. It is time for Christians to rejoice, to unite all their forces, to plan to give time to their churches, to continue in prayer, and to make their personal influence felt. Honolulu by its very position at the center of Pacific trade and intercourse needs an aggressive conquering type of Christianity. It stands already for breadth of sympathy, interracial social service, liberty of thought and loyalty to Christ. Add to this tireless evangelistic effort and its religious impress upon the throngs who resort here will be most impressive and healthful. D.S.



Honolulu's Roundtop-Tantalus-Kalihi-Diamond Head scenic driveway will have the Pali skun a mile, and the old-world famous drives hopping to keep up.—*Midget*.

The Coronation Celebration in Hawaii

The great social event of the Consular Reception and Ball given on the evening of November 10th in celebration of the Coronation of Emperor Yoshihito will receive full attention in the daily papers. The public celebration for the Japanese in the forenoon will likewise be widely noticed, but other events, less likely to be reported are well worthy of special notice in our columns.

On the same day, and at the same hour of the day at which the Coronation takes place at Kyoto, namely at 10 a. m., Japanese in various parts of these islands and in all other parts of the world will have their local celebration, and very widely if not everywhere, emphasis will be laid upon the name which the new Emperor has chosen as the designation of the era of his reign, namely "Taisho", the era of Great Righteousness. As the name "Meiji" of the era of the late Emperor, set the people's pace towards the study of all that is best in the world, so the name "Taisho" is looked upon as a challenge to all the people to set their faces towards the ideal of a kingdom of righteousness. While there are in every nation multitudes who do not follow ideals, it may well be anticipated that a people so seriously minded will not fail to be influenced by this ideal of the Emperor, during whose reign every letter and every business and political document will be headed with such and such a date of the era of Great Righteousness.

With this suggestion in mind it will be interesting to note the special preparations which have been made by the Japanese Christians of this city. Their celebration will by no means terminate in the general jubilation which will be heralded in the press but will, in its quieter and deeper outflow, find expression in the practical application of the ideals of this new era. Their program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

- 8 to 9 A. M. Visitation of prisoners by Ministers of the Gospel.
- 9 to 10 A. M. Union Church Services in Nuuanu Street Church.
- 1:30 to 4 P. M. Christian women visit the sick in the hospitals. A large box of gifts has already been sent to the Leper Settlement, to be distributed on the day of Coronation.
- 8 to 9 P. M. Union Prayer Meeting at River Street Church.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

- 7:30 P. M. Street Preaching by Ministers and Laymen, cor. Beretania and Mauna Kea streets, and cor. River and Hotel streets.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

- 7:30 P. M. Meeting at Japanese Y. M. C. A. for Bible Study. Reports and Addresses.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

- 7:30 P. M. Open Air Preaching at Aala Park. Woman's Meeting at Japanese Y. M. C. A.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

- 9 A. M. All Sunday Schools Rally at Thomas Square.
- 7:30 P. M. Mass Meeting at Asahi Theatre.

♦ ♦ ♦

Where the Conch Shell Calls to Church

A VISIT IN KONA under the shadow of the Watch Tower affords a glimpse of missionary activities worthy of the pen of some Ralph Connor. Kona is a missionary field *sui generis*; yet while we so speak it is changing its type so completely that ten or fifteen years hence it is certain to be, for better or for worse, a new Kona. The acquisition by the Japanese of the entire coffee raising industry will afford a test of what can be done in a community, practically all Japanese, in the way of evangelization and Americanization of its inhabitants.

This is the new problem which confronts our missionaries, the Bakers, of Kona, and the indications are that they have already got it in hand, through the thorough going work which they have done in the past.

The Conch shell still winds its call over the hills to call Hawaiians to their place of worship in the Hawaiian language, but soon there will be but two languages in vogue, Japanese predominating, but English conquering. Even now 70 per cent of the pupils in the schools are Japanese, and no alien language can long maintain the supremacy when the whole rising generation is trained in English. It does not seem likely that religions propagated in a foreign tongue can hold sway over these young people. Here is the supreme opportunity of missions. These young people must be evangelized through English, there, as well as in any other part of our country.

The entering wedge is already found in Central Kona Church, whose building is used by different nationalities and whose membership includes Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipinos and Americans, who frequently worship together in the English services. The Sunday Schools of the vicinity also have English classes among the older pupils.

Other places of worship are used, as far as practicable, in the same way.

The new Japanese Evangelist, Mr. Aoki, has taken hold vigorously and is well liked by all. A wide awake group of his adherents are enthusiastic over Dr. Baker's proposition to aid them,—if they will bestir themselves to raise a suitable part of the needed cash,—in the erection of a chapel in Honaunau. We look for a genuine forward move in Kona, but it lays upon us the obligation of placing another evangelist in this wide field of thirty miles extent, with its long trails up and down the rough mountain sides. No one man can till a field like that. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will thrust forth laborers into his harvest." F.S.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

KEEPING THE MONEY AT HOME

Besides those who sell the stuff there really are a lot of confused people who think that there is wealth for the community in the waste and wrong of whisky, that booze booms business, and all that sort of thing. One meets these victims of saloon logic even in the prosperous dry towns of the West. They ought to ponder the wisdom of a Delaware judge who sentenced an inebriate to drink at home. The *Buffalo Express* quotes his Honor as follows:

"Give your wife \$2 to buy a gallon of whisky. There are sixty-nine drinks in one gallon. Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone she will have \$4 to put in the bank and \$2 to start business again. Should you live ten years and continue to buy from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have enough to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent man, and quit thinking about you."

That's the whole truth about wealth and whisky, and we hope other police-court judges will follow this precedent.

♦ ♦ ♦

Prohibition and Insanity.—Tables of the Kansas State Temperance Union, based upon the Federal Census of 1910, show that the number of persons committed to State insane hospitals averaged 118 in the prohibition States, 150 in the near-prohibition States, and 276 in the license States, per each 100,000 of population.

Quo Vadis*

By D. L. Withington.

At a Phi Beta Kappa dinner at Harvard, I listened to George Herbert Palmer discussing the aims of education and the means Harvard should use to attain them. He was back from a tour as exchange professor to some of the western colleges, and his words, fortified by recent observations, were full of meat, but, having studied Greek under him when it was the fashion to laugh at his enthusiasm over the lost point in some joke of Aristophanes, the full force of what he said did not impress me until I heard Lowell and Eliot, out of Palmer's brains, each vigorously defend widely differing ideals of education.

Lowell dwelt on the tremendous resources stored up by the past—the treasures of Greece and Rome, the splendor of our own literature, the example of noble minds, the influence of thorough and systematic training and of its product, the well-balanced man, *mens sana in corpore sano*. One could see he was thinking of the uncounted treasures of the historic past of his own ancient college.

Eliot spoke of a letter from Charles Saunders Pierce, the father of pragmatism, in which Pierce said that his mind had passed the period of fruition and had lost the power to reach out for and take in some fact or concept hitherto unknown to it. Eliot doubted the loss. Said that when a tutor in Harvard he attended the lectures of the father of Charles Saunders Pierce—Professor Benjamin Pierce, the great mathematician—on celestial mechanics, requiring great exertion of mental power to follow; that Charles Saunders Pierce was disinclined to exercise his mind, save where his interest was highly excited, but was fond of tricks of various kinds, including tricks with cards. One evening, at Professor Pierce's home, Charles showed Eliot a trick. After watching it carefully, he said to Charles, having detected a fraud: "It can't be done!" when Professor Pierce, whom he had not noticed to be looking on, instantly remarked: "Celestial mechanics!" meaning that the power to detect the fraud came from that exercise of mind which was developed by following this difficult and recalcitrant mathematical task. Eliot, remarking on the story, said that there are comparatively few persons able to assemble and organize observed facts, out of these only a

small proportion can deduce a law, and it is a rare mind which is able to postulate from observed facts some law which can be used in dealing with the realms beyond the bounds of exact knowledge, laws useful, whether true or not, so long as they furnish a hypothesis which explains phenomena in the region of the unknown and enables us to reason and deal with such phenomena. To produce such minds is, Eliot contends, the end of education.

The Chinese nation stands as the exponent of the advantages of an education grounded in all that is best of the past, and if persistence of type, keenness and clearness of intellect and firmness of character are the criterions of human worth, the Chinese nation must be counted highest. But there are dangers in too great exaltation of the past. One of our teachers, on a recent visit to China, saw at Nanking the place of examination, where every boy in China can prove his fitness according to their system and has an opportunity to reach the highest prizes in civic life. Within a wall are fifteen thousand narrow cells, furnished only with a table, on which to write, and to which rice and tea are brought each day until the examination is completed. No one leaves the enclosure during the examination. If one dies, his dead body is thrown over the wall, the gates are not unlocked. The cells are triple-watched, a guard before every section of boxes, above them supervisors to watch the guards below, and above all a man on a tower who watches supervisors and guards. There was related to her an incident which may be familiar and which illustrates both the strength and weakness of adherence to the past. A young man who had traveled three hundred miles, with barely enough money to reach the place of examination, had no means to return to his home and hired himself out for the pittance paid carriers going that way. Unused to the labor, and exhausted by his exertion, he staggered along until he came to the foot of the hills. Just as he was giving up, nearly exhausted, he heard bell-ringers going about, as is the habit, announcing the list of winners in the contest, and lo! his name led all the rest. Feeling sure that he could, on the credit of his victory, secure enough money to reach home, he wanted to drop his task, when his passenger, suddenly left in the lurch, induced him, by an additional payment, to complete the journey. Ever since that time

bearers, when they reach the foot-hills, stop and demand more pay, and, when you inquire why, the reply is: "It is the custom."

This story can be matched by one of a product of the other kind of education. Unless it be Jonathan Edwards, America has produced no man in whom the power of projecting mind into the unknown and extending human knowledge has been higher developed than Thomas A. Edison; and yet, judged by the conventional standards necessarily applied in ordinary affairs, he fails to show a complete character. A relative of mine was associated with him in the early days of the phonograph in the manufacture of electric dolls. There were to be singing dolls, praying dolls, whistling dolls, dolls of all sorts. Bodies were manufactured in Saxony, and Edison had borrowed a half million from his father-in-law, Miller, the Chautauqua man, to erect a factory to manufacture the minute kind of phonographs necessary. The season's dolls had been sold and a million dollars profit was in sight, when suddenly Edison, who had the contract to build the phonographs, concluded that, notwithstanding his written contract, he had not received enough and would not go on without being paid a million dollars more. The result was that the company obtained a judgment for six or seven hundred thousand dollars damages against him, his factory was useless, his father-in-law out the money, and the whole enterprise went awry and everybody lost.

I have traveled too far and long in the opening of this paper, in the attempt to impress a single point, which is all I hope to make, namely: that the future of this land depends on the power of analyzing, coordinating and utilizing the resources stored up by its past, including those which can be drawn from the pasts of other lands, on the ability of its creative minds, to solve the problems which are sure to arise, and in the wise and proportionate cultivation and use of both means.

What, then, are the resources the past has stored in Hawaii?

First, racial. I count as a great resource the placidity and good-heartedness of the Hawaiian race; and, when you add to this their live interest in public affairs and almost universal ambition to take part in them, that race has made a great contribution towards the future of our land. Since I have been in the Territory I have heard from sources one would little expect much in regard to the unreliability and treachery of the Hawaiian race. I fear that this complaint arises largely from two causes: one, that the early missionaries, imbued with the spirit of the New England theocracy, and dealing with parishioners whose wills were

* Paper read at October meeting of the Social Science Association.

not strong, or training thorough, necessarily exercised an authority over the minds and lives of the Hawaiian, impossible in this generation, and that some of their descendants think that this authority has been inherited and when they fail to receive implicit obedience from the Hawaiian ascribe it to qualities which do not exist. The other cause is that the Hawaiian is intensely ambitious politically, and naturally, in order that there may be offices enough to go around, demand that their preponderance in the electorate shall be proportionately represented in the offices. This is no more than the Irish in Boston demand, or the Scandinavians in Minnesota. The white man here, without numerical preponderance, is equally sure that all the offices worth while, save holding a broom, should belong to him. Is it strange that the Hawaiian who works on the street should feel that he has the right to that job and that it is not necessary to return the equivalent he would give to a contractor who employed him? The Hawaiian must be reached by careful instruction and example, line upon line, precept upon precept, and his placidity and good-heartedness are a great resource in the problem. The work of schools like Kawaiahao, the Priory, Kamehameha, Maunaloa, Kohala Seminary, reaching the homes and, through them, raising the standards of life of the Hawaiian by the training and example of the noble women who have conducted these schools, is to my mind the greatest present contribution towards the development of this part of our people. How to reach the race through the boy is a more difficult question to solve, and I fear is not being dealt with with equal ability or equal success.

So far as the live interest in public affairs is concerned, I have watched the Hawaiian in politics, and he seems to me, while not averaging in intelligence or intellectual powers up to the white man, to be as reliable an element in the electorate. It is the fashion to appeal to him by unworthy means, but my observation is that these means are no more successful in the long run, or as much so, here with the Hawaiian than on the mainland with its electorates, and that the Hawaiian is as open to the persuasion of reasonable argument as the electorates elsewhere. These arguments have to be made simple and to be of a character which do appeal to him. But the same thing is true among the most intellectual and highly cultured. On the whole,

the earliest race here furnishes a better basis on which to build a state than the aborigines in any part of America—unless it be the Indian of Mexico.

Of course these qualities of the Hawaiian race are of chief importance as an antidote to Anglo-Saxon nervousness and selfishness. But they have had an influence in other ways in these islands. A conversation I had at Nolte's at table with three newspaper men, soon after I came in 1903, illustrates this. All of them had been on newspapers on the mainland, from New York to San Francisco, and the one thing on which they agreed with much fervor was that the prominent business men of Honolulu surpassed those of any other city in which they had worked in inveracity. They related instances in which these gentlemen had, smilingly and politely, denied some fact or some transaction which subsequent events showed their familiarity with, and of which in many cases they had been a great part, but of which they did not think the public were entitled to know. Of course, as is often said, the islands are small, we rub elbows against each other, and politeness rather than candor is the first requisite; yet, after all, I think the influence of the Hawaiian's strong indisposition to do a disagreeable thing upon the white man, is the real cause for the complaint.

Proceeding in chronological order, there has come to Hawaii much of the cream of the white race as well as some of its refuse. The missionaries would have been a great factor in any land. Bingham, Richards, Armstrong and Coan, not to mention the mothers of Israel, from Mother Thurston on, have added a value which is inestimable. It is true that the second generation is hardly up to the standard of the first, although the late Professor Alexander was, in mind and character, of a greatness unsurpassed in the first generation. The third and fourth generations somewhat disappoint me. It may be, as some contend, that a high type of man will not persist for more than two generations in the tropics. It may be that it is the necessary influence of prosperity; for man is too often inclined to attribute his prosperity to his own deserts rather than the accidents of fortune, and, while poverty and virtue are not synonymous, a little adversity, the birth gift of the Fairy Blackstick to the Princess Rosalba, is a necessary concomitant to virtue. I am not sure that a good dose of adversity would not prove these generations as virile and steadfast as their forebearers.

We have had also valuable infusions of strong Scotch, English, German, Scandinavian and other bloods. but the largest contribution comes from the Oriental na-

tions, reasonably certain to be in the future the main blood of the islands. This is not without its advantages, the chief of which is that it has been introduced here in the very crux of time, when the ferment in the East is working and a new and more splendid Orient is being developed by contact with Western civilization. The contribution of China and Japan is a great one. I have alluded to the qualities of the Chinese character already, but I have not put sufficient emphasis on the quality of fidelity to duty, almost a lost art in commercial America, the loss of which is not entirely due but largely attributable to collective bargaining and the reduction of the work of the laborer to a common level, necessarily the lowest performance.

The Japanese, with his artistic temperament, his keenness and alertness of intellect, wide sympathy, and simple but fine taste, supplies elements that are invaluable. How long they will remain so is uncertain, but as yet the Japanese are an uncorrupted nation, full of faults, but with ideals not yet debased. My classmate, Fenollosa, who made the collection of Japanese art for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, once said to me that the Japanese art was the only true art. The love of the Japanese for the beautiful has been impressed on me by observation of the Japanese on Tantalus. They love a beautiful and elevated spot, with an inspiring outlook. They like an artistic work, like that of raising flowers, in which they can indulge their taste and find something to lavish their love upon, and will sacrifice money in the form of better wages to their artistic tastes.

The contribution of the Korean is of a different character, but important, in view of the low state of spiritual life in the islands. We have taken him at a time when a down-trodden race, steeped in a low form of religious life, for the first time catches glimpses of a high form of spiritual life, and the evidence of the power of Christ over this despised race, the splendor of the vision showing in the whole being of some poor Korean, is an antidote to the depressing effect of the dead level of spirituality among so-called church people.

Ever since we have been in this country my wife has had in the family, not as servants, but as members, Chinese or Japanese girls. It has been interesting to watch the development at close range of the youth from these nations under exotic conditions, and the result has shown but one discouragement—the prudent Oriental is easily corrupted by the wasteful and extravagant habits of American life; yet this is but a small blot on a delightful outlook which

the experience has opened, that "of one blood hath He made all nations."

There is a practical unanimity of opinion that the Portuguese from the Azores, with their strong strain of Flemish blood, are a valuable element. It is true that they are vain, somewhat lawless and impudent in their earlier years, but they are industrious and reliable; a virtuous and honest people, not without some aesthetic tastes. The most beautiful spots in this city are Prospect and Iolani avenues, laid out by Governor Frear in the Auwailimu Tract. My daily walk among these Portuguese homes, with its wonderful outlook, is a great joy. The Portuguese also seem to take naturally to politics, and, in the main, seem to have the material for good citizenship.

Turning now to material resources, I count the greatest resources to be our location—the Crossroads of the Pacific, the western outpost of our great land. Bishop Berkeley's line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and Horace Greeley's cry, "Go West, young man!" still stir the blood of youth. Ever since our ancestors descended the western slopes of the Himalayas the van of progress has followed the sun, and eager and aspiring minds still face the west. This enables us to draw of the best. It gives one an opportunity to stop and look back on the rest of one's country and also to look forward to the wonderful and stirring Orient; in touch with both, and yet isolated. With Wesley we can say:

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land

Twixt two unbounded seas I stand."

There are great elements of strength in our location, in the exact center of the universe.

Again, this location gives us great commercial advantages. The banishment of the Pacific Mail from our waters is a great blessing in disguise. It has awakened the nation to the necessity of the rehabilitation of our commerce, particularly that great and growing commerce of the Pacific, the ocean of the future. Through our gates will pass the commerce of one-half the world; not only the commerce, but man, in ever-swelling streams. We will feel the pulsing of the best blood of the world and keep time to it. We have the strength of the hills, which is His also; the ever-sounding sea, which He made; that wonderful influence on the human mind of the contrast in creation of heights and depths, and, we shall add, more and more the men who go down to the sea in ships. I may overestimate the strengthening influence of the sea on the human mind, for I was born in

a seafaring community, where every boy went to sea before the mast and usually was cured of the passion for the sea by a voyage to New Orleans, and where Curacao, Valparaiso, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, were familiar words in ordinary conversation at a time when the world was much less traveled than now, but I believe its influence incalculable.

We have a great material resource in the productions of the islands. Sugar is an old story, and pineapples have come to stay. The Hawaiian Planters' Experiment Station alone is a sufficient demonstration of the sound methods and firm basis on which the sugar industry has been placed, and the work that has been done for pineapples is almost equally remarkable—a discredited industry revived and re-established on a firm basis by a little application of brains. I do not look for diversified industries, nor the establishment of a white-farmer population. Every land system which has been tried here has been a fake and a source of weakness. But I do anticipate more diversification than we have now. In what direction it is not easy to predict.

We have another great resource in the great naval station and still larger land forces which have been and are to be stationed here. The difficulties to be overcome, as there will be, in connection with a great army post will prove a source of strength. Again, each arm of the service brings into our midst able men, trained, it is true, along rigid lines, but along lines that the rest of us do not usually follow. The army and navy are a source of strength—among other ways, in that they furnish a means of criticising ourselves from a relatively impartial standpoint. Moreover, the officers who have come here are not birds of passage; during their tour of duty this is their home, usually for a number of years.

The influence of the work of organized and trained observers sent here by the United States, men of science and thought who teach us how to observe accurately and to draw correct conclusions, particularly in the lines of health, the geodetic survey, including the hydrographic work, of immigration and labor, of agriculture and forestry, is invaluable. The contact alone with the lines and methods of work done by the United States Government, the result of long experience, and carefully worked out by able minds, has been itself a great contribution.

The last resource, and one that will be very greatly increased in the coming years, is the tourist, a crop which is more steady, more to be relied on, than the sugar crop, and, being human, more interesting and valuable. I know no better land to live in

than southern California, where it is the chief crop and the predominating factor.

So much for material resources.

When we come to the spiritual resources of the islands, and of those lands which influence the islands, there is so much which I wish to say that I fear becoming both digressive and obscure. I will endeavor to be direct and clear. So far as organization for spiritual ends is concerned, the last fifteen years has seen a tremendous advance. The Roman Catholic Church is well organized on the parochial and the educational side, where they draw many Protestant scholars, largely because of the disciplinary features of their education, and their work among the lepers at Molokai has created a profound impression all over the world.

Since Bishop Restarick came here the organization and equipment of the Episcopal Church has shown most amazing progress. The work has been very intelligently done, based on a careful study of successful early missionary efforts. Whether inspired by this or not, the Hawaiian Board has also resurrected its work and organized it with great efficiency placing men of ability at strategic points, whose work has told and who are a power in the islands. Their greatest contribution, however, has been the fact that they have entrusted the control of the work, so far as numerical majority can control it, to the native Hawaiians, who in turn have never failed in an adequate conception of duty in the premises, and rarely failed in doing, as well as meaning to do, the right thing. As a demonstration of what the Hawaiian will do when you trust and reason with him, this is a great thing. The splendid equipment and powerful organization of the Y.M.C.A. does not need to be remarked upon, and Palama, Kakaako, the Y.W.C.A. and other agencies too numerous to mention complete a roll of organization rarely if ever surpassed.

When we turn to spiritual life, it seems to be at a marvelously low ebb. We laugh and scoff at Germany's appeals to God at the moment when, surrounded by unnumbered foes, her national life seems doomed to destruction. We hardly notice the revival of religious interest and the return to a simple faith in France, coincident with her heroic exertions to preserve her soil from the ruthless invader who has already once humbled her to the dust. When a distinguished scholar, after his address has been widely advertised, speaks in Central Union Church on the contribution of scholarship to Christianity in the last seventy-five years, presenting the most wonderful and most engrossing of themes

which has revolutionized the attitude of the skeptic and the conception of the Christian, interest is so highly excited that three members of this club are drawn to the service. I think this enough to illustrate my point, and leave this portion of my subject here.

I have not spoken of various other resources, educational, charitable, social and political. They are familiar. But I cannot forbear referring to one which I regard of great importance, particularly in view of the great unrest with reference to judicial decisions throughout the United States, and that is the respect for law and for the courts. The recent attempt of a cheap gang of Democratic politicians to turn over the courts to political patronage has been, on the whole, unsuccessful. The fight of the Bar Association has been dignified, determined, ceaseless, and no means have been spared to make the President and Washington see that we have a judicial system extending back beyond that of any State west of the Mississippi, save Missouri and Iowa, a Supreme Court which had never been made subject to political patronage or the dispensation of royal favors, but independent, able, the *parens patriae* in the time of the Kingdom, respect for which had become an integral asset of the country, to destroy which would be to destroy a vital element in the life of an important outpost of American civilization. In the end, this convincing argument had some weight. How great this weight is remains to be seen.

I shall make short work in dealing with the creative faculty, the vision, the power to form new plans, to tread untrodden ways. We do not and never have lacked men of vision and of the creative mind. Every governor since annexation has been a man of vision and not of affairs, and some of them of great vision as well as high purpose. Perhaps conditions tend rather to unduly develop this phase of mind rather than the analytical student, the safe adviser, the competent administrator. I am, every now and then, astonished at observing some member of our community, without experience with and without any adequate study of the conditions surrounding a problem, attacking it with the utmost confidence and with the clearest conception of what should be done (or at least what he thinks should be done) in the emergency. The man amongst us who of all others we look for an analytical statement of the facts of a case is a visionary—I use the word in no uncomplimentary sense—and one who uses his power of analysis not for critical study, but to marshal arguments in support of the conception which fills his

own mind. What we lack is the student of the other type, to analyze and sort out facts with a cool, clear and unbiased judgment, to make our own condition clear to us. We need the trained observer, and patient, careful work.

I was the unsuspecting cause of the organizing of one such effort, in the Civic Federation, intended to gather together a few independent men who would keep in touch with and observe the various phases of our political and social life and furnish intelligent information upon any question concerning this life which came before the people or should be brought before them. Under unwise guidance it became a sort of secondary Outdoor Circle, languished, and, although it does not know it, is actually dead. The Municipal Research Club was founded along similar though narrower lines, with admirable methods, and filled a much-needed want; but the visionary element in it, not satisfied with keeping in touch with what is being done under a good enough frame of government, have turned the energies of the club from the excellent work of watching the City and County Government to framing a new charter—which we need as much as a dog needs five legs.

Perhaps the greatest defect we have is indiscriminate applause of anything in the line of social work, particularly if it is novel and picturesque. It seems to me that we applaud with equal enthusiasm the valuable and the useless, nay! more, that which is worse than useless—injurious—if it has these qualities. The applause springs from the Hawaiian good-nature, and really is for the individual rather than the work, and in fact the individual takes it to himself. Yet, strange to say, the man who in the last ten years has done the best and soundest work along these lines has repeatedly failed of election to this club. Why! is a secret that earth does not hold. We should avoid that state of mind which leads us to give equal applause to the superficial and the profound.

I have reached no climax, have said very little directly on my subject, but, hoping that I may have excited your interest, possibly stirred some one to thought, I put a period to this paper.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Go to church Sunday" found New York churches reporting from 20 to 50 per cent gain in attendance. Whatever else it may mean it certainly indicates that people have not lost their religious faith, however neglectful of their opportunities they may be. For it is hardly conceivable that these added thousands would flock to the places

of worship merely as a form. They go because they are willing at least once a year to testify to their deep-laid desire for that which church-going is supposed to supply.

♦ ♦ ♦

Christmas Mail

The steamer Matsonia, sailing from Honolulu December 15, will be the last boat to leave Honolulu in time for the delivery of Christmas mail to coast cities.

Packages and letters intended for Europe must be sent by the Lurline, sailing November 23. From twenty-three to twenty-six days should be allowed, and mail dispatched by the Lurline will reach European destinations in ample time.

Mail dispatched by the steamer Chiyo Maru, departing November 30th, will probably be delivered in the British Isles on Christmas Day.

Packages for the Eastern States should be forwarded by the steamer Makura leaving here December 10. That sent five days later on the Matsonia may possibly make connections.

The first of the big Christmas mails to arrive in Honolulu will be by the Wilhelmina arriving December 21. Mail will also arrive on Christmas Eve, by the Chiyo Maru.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chinese Pastor Installed

The installation of Rev. Tse Kei Uen as pastor of the Second Chinese Congregational Church of Honolulu, which was recently organized, took place on October 25, 1915, at 7:30 p. m., pursuant to letter-missives sent out by the Oahu Association called to council for this purpose.

Rev. H. P. Judd, Acting Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, was elected Moderator of this meeting, and Rev. J. L. Hopwood, Scribe.

The following churches were represented: Kaumakapili Church, Fort Street Chinese Church, Honolulu Portuguese Church, Makiki Japanese Church, Pearl City Hawaiian Church, Bishop Memorial Church, Central Union Church.

The regular order of installation was followed: Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. A. V. Soares and Rev. T. Okumura. The installation prayer was offered by Rev. H. K. Poepoe. Dr. Doremus Scudder gave the right hand of fellowship to the new pastor, and Rev. O. H. Gulick gave the charge to the pastor. The address to the people was delivered by Rev. Lo Dart Tong. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Tse Kei Uen, the newly installed pastor.

After the service, a social time was enjoyed by the people present, at which ice cream and cake were served.

The church and pastor look forward to a very useful life in the heart of Chinatown, and the congratulations of the churches present were much appreciated and very inspiring.

Rev. Norman C. Schenck.

♦ ♦ ♦

International Song

Tune: *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.*

The sun and the stars in the heavens
United in radiance shine;
Their light like a mantle of glory
Descends as a blessing divine.
Let the nations whose banners are waving
The sign of the stars and the sun,
Give light to the earth and its people,
United in purpose as one.

Hurrah for the sun and the stars!
Banzai for the stars and the sun!
Inscribed on the skies it is written,
The Heart of the nations is one.

Though clouds in their darkness may gather
And ages in turn pass away,
Unaltered as laws of creation,
The lights of the firmament stay.
Let the nations whose banners are waving
These emblems of beauty and light,
Stand firm for protection united,
As follow the day and the night.

Hurrah for the sun and the stars!
Banzai for the stars and the sun!
Deep down in all hearts it is written,
The Life of the nations is one.

Though language and customs may differ,
Though kingdoms their courses have run,
Though races and peoples have altered,
O'er all shine the stars and the sun.
Let the nations whose banners are waving
The symbols that never shall cease,
Insure for the earth and its people
The blessings of safety and peace.

Hurrah for the sun and the stars!
Banzai for the stars and the sun!
Enshrined in all life it is written,
The God of the nations is one.

—Philip Henry Dodge.

The above song by Mr. Dodge appears in an attractive booklet of song and verse which will be on sale in local book stores during the coming holiday season. The booklet is dedicated to the students of Japan with race brotherhood and international friendship as the uppermost thought.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. A. F. Cooke has recently been elected one of the original founders of the National Historical Society.

Hawaii's Two Leading Churches Celebrate



A Side View of Iole Church.

Kalahikiola Church (or Iole, as it is more generally known among *haoles*) celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the dedication of the present edifice, on October 10. There was a *hoike* from 9 to 11 in the morning that taxed the seating capacity of the room, and at 11 o'clock a program, in which all the churches participated, again quite filling the church with, it is estimated, between 400 and 500 people.

Rev. C. M. Kamakawiwoole and Rev. E. S. Timoteo, two former students in Father Bond's school for boys, were the principal speakers, and were very interesting in their reminiscences, and inspiring. Rev. Akaiko Akana interpreted them for the English-speaking contingent. He also addressed a large gathering of young people in the afternoon. The Kohala Girls' School Chorus rendered some beautiful melodies. On the back of the souvenir program was published an historical sketch of the church, condensed from the Memorial to Elias Bond published some years ago by his children.

The church has been recently repainted and carpeted, and the floral decorations of the day made it very attractive. It easily is one of the most dignified and ecclesiastical in appearance of all the native churches.

Union Church, Kohala, first known as the "Foreign Church", on October 24, celebrated the jubilee of the first religious service in the English tongue in the district. An historical paper read by Miss Caroline

S. Bond, on the occasion, stated that this service was held in a schoolhouse at Kohala plantation, on October 16, 1865. The Kohala Girls' School pupils attended in a body and sang an anthem. The house was filled.

In his sermon on this occasion the minister expressed a hope that ere the jubilee of the dedication of the present church building is celebrated, in January, 1919, a new house would be built in a greatly enlarged churchyard, or else the present building be remodeled and made commensurate with the improvements which the present generation has marked in other things in Kohala—sugar mills, roads, homes, carriages, etc.

JOHN F. COWAN.

♦ ♦ ♦

First English Church Service In Kohala

(Historical paper read by Miss Caroline S. Bond, at the jubilee of the first services in English in Kohala, in Union Church, October 24, 1915.)

Up to 1865 there were no church services in the English language, in Kohala, any foreigners who wished to attend service going to the Hawaiian Church.

Previous to starting Kohala Plantation, the first sugar plantation in the district, there were but two white families here—those of Rev. Elias Bond and Dr. James Wight.

The Plantation was begun in 1864, and that brought in more foreigners: the man-

ager, Capt. Willfong with his family, Mr. Thomas Thrum, Mr. Robert Andrews, and others. There was a store-keeper, a man from New Jersey, whose name I cannot recall.

The need of church services in English was soon felt, and Rev. Elias Bond was urged to begin such services. This he was loath to do, as his time was fully taken up in his work as pastor of the large Hawaiian church; but, yielding to their persuasions, he finally began to minister to the spiritual needs of the foreigners, holding the first service on October 16, 1865, in a schoolhouse which had been erected recently on the plantation. This house was at that time the second from the corner, a plain building with no desks, only benches for the pupils and a chair and table for the teacher. After a time a small organ was put in, which was played by Miss Ellen Bond.

Mr. Bond went directly from the Hawaiian Church, at the close of the long service held there, arriving at the schoolhouse at about one o'clock, or, perhaps, one-thirty. We children, feeling the need of something to sustain the inner man, hurried home from the Hawaiian Church and, making a hasty lunch, walked as fast as possible down to the plantation, to be there in time for that service.

At that time the road through Waianaia gulch ran *makai*, instead of *mauka* and the midday sun beat upon us with full force as we toiled wearily up the eastern side, so that place was nicknamed "the oven." But all these things combined—the long Hawaiian service, the hasty lunch, the hurried walk, the heat of the midday—often proved the undoing of some one of that little company, for drowsiness would overcome one, and heavy eyes close in spite of earnest efforts to keep them open. What made matters worse was the fact that we occupied a bench at the side of the room, in full view of the congregation.

To the best of my knowledge, these services were begun in Captain Willfong's time. He was succeeded by Mr. D. D. Baldwin, who was quite musical. He brought his family here at the close of 1865, and others came from time to time, of whom I will recall: Charles Fowler Baldwin, Henry Martin Alexander, William Rickard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and son. There are others whose names have gone from my memory. With Dr. Wight's family was Miss Annie Alexander, who was their governess.

The services were well attended and the singing was good. The hymn book used was, if I am not mistaken, "The Tribute of Praise." We worshipped in the little

schoolhouse for about four years. At this time Judge Atkins was living with his father in a little house this side of Kaiopihi, holding a position on the plantation a little later. The children of Dr. Wight's family walked to the little schoolhouse from Halawa. There were no trees along the roadside then; they were planted by Mr. Baldwin later, or at least they were not large enough to give any shade, and the way seemed very long. One of those little pedestrians remembers well how her strength used to give out regularly, along by Kaiopihi, which necessitated her being squeezed into the little phaeton with her father, mother and Miss Alexander.



HISTORICAL SKETCH, KALAHIKIOLA CHURCH.

(Condensed from the Memorial to Elias Bond, published by his children.)

The first church was a thatched house which stood *makai* of the present building and lasted for four or five years. In 1849 a terrible Kona storm blew down the second, a wooden church with thatched roof, while it was still uncompleted. The people called a meeting, cleared off the rubbish and resolved to build a stone church, without asking aid.

They immediately began collecting stone, brought on men's shoulders from the gulches. They dived into the sea for coral which they burned into lime. The women and children brought hundreds of barrels of sand from along the coast between Kawaihae and Pololu. The men hewed the large ohia timbers in the hills and dragged them through deep gulches with *hau* ropes, from eight to twelve miles, without oxen, sometimes 150 men to a log.

The size of the building was to be 85x45 feet. The foundation was laid in December, 1852. The cost was estimated at \$8000, of which one-half was labor freely given. Of the remaining half, Rev. George B. Cheever, of New York, at the instigation of his brother, Rev. H. T. Cheever, generously secured \$1,500 by lectures. This was spent by Mr. Bond for lumber, seats, etc., from Boston.

A mason was brought from Lahaina. It was difficult to get a sober carpenter, but at last the house was completed, in 1855. It was the finest in the Islands, except Kawaihahao, Honolulu. The pulpit was a handsome one of *koa*; there were also *koa* pews for the families of Mr. Bond and Deacons Paku, Naihi and Kawaihalau. The rest of the house was filled with slips. There was no tower or bell at that time; the bell now in the church being paid for

and put in by the people later, when a tower was added.



The Religio-Medical Masquerade

By Frederick W. Peabody, L.L.B.

(Fleming H. Revell)

We could wish that this book was not so fiercely denunciatory at the outset. We fear that few Christian Scientists will be willing to read very far in it. And yet if what the author says is true, and for which he claims competent witnesses, ordinary language is too pale for such an iniquitous system. As the *New York Times* says, "The courts are open and until Mr. Peabody is a convicted slanderer, no sane or decent person, man or woman, can afford to give any countenance to Christian Science." The same paper says further "His charges run the whole gamut from attempted murder to accomplished theft with endless lying scattered all along in between. They are not vague but definite, and every one of them can be settled as true or untrue. Why do the Edyites wait?"

As to the author of the book, we surmise this much: first that he is a lawyer of repute in the city of Boston and that he has been retained on several cases involving Christian Science. He appears to have been on friendly terms with such men as Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and Senator Chandler. But what counts most with us is that he has such a publisher as Fleming H. Revell who would have nothing to do with a charlatan.

As to a libel suit, there is no reason why the followers of Mrs. Eddy should not sue. Mrs. Eddy herself was in numerous suits to get money for tuition (the three hundred dollar fee which God specially told her was the right charge) and to restrain people from exercising "Malignant Animal Magnetism" upon her. Hence her people can hardly evade the suit question on such grounds, for instance, as the questionable Christian grounds for suits. They can hardly impugn the heaven imparted wisdom of the "Mother" who assumed equality with the Lord Jesus Christ. Why should not the mother church sue, when every pillar of the system is plucked at by responsible hands?

The author says in his preface, "I challenge Mrs. Eddy and the whole Christian Science combination to dare to prosecute me for libel, and I affirm and shall continue to affirm that their omission so to do is an acknowledgment of the truth of every statement I make."

Just now in Honolulu, this "Malignant Animal Magnetism" is very much to the front. Otherwise intelligent persons are in slavish fear that some one is "holding over them an evil thought." They in turn are doing their utmost to "return the evil upon its source." These are not Hawaiians we are talking about. Nor is it the old-time "ana-ana" of the kahuna, whereby men prayed one another to death. These lady votaries of mental healing and protection against diabolism are prominent Honolulu people. It is the same sort of witchcraft however, with the originality all in favor of "ana-ana."

And this all done in the name of Christ! O shame! The dishonor to Science we care much less about. T. R.



The Board Superintendency

Since the last issue of THE FRIEND the Board received the report of its committee which had been appointed to secure a corresponding secretary.

The committee acting upon the recommendation of the Board, approved by the Association, looked for a man from away from the Islands and advised sending for J. Merle Davis, in charge of Y.M.C.A. work in Tokio. Letters which the committee had received gave the impression that Mr. Davis would be an ideal man for the place, and it would have been an ideal time to have had the new man to take charge with the transfer of headquarters to the new building.

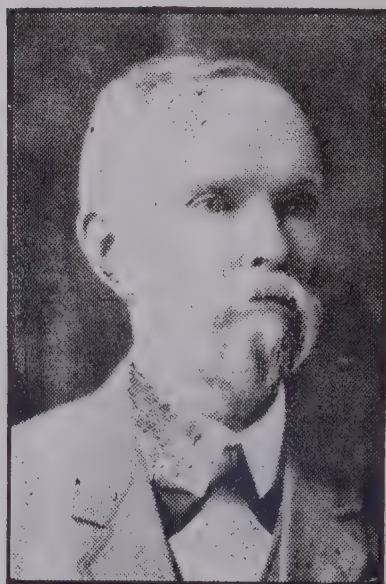
However it was felt that many members of the Association preferred a local man, and as the final decision of the matter would be in the hands of the Association at its next annual session, it was thought best to continue Mr. Judd as Acting Secretary for the balance of the present fiscal year and then let the Association decide upon who should become the permanent officer.

F. J. L.



PRAYER.

Our Heavenly Father, it is good for us to believe that through all storms and all darkness and all sickness and all infirmity, even through death itself, Thy love abides. As we enter upon this day we know not whither we shall go, but we thank Thee. Thou followest us with Thy love as with a garment. In all that we do today may we know that Thou seest us, and, if our way be steep, may we be sure that Thou lovest us. Amen.—George L. Perin.



MR. A. FRANK COOKE,

who was recently elected one of the original founders of the National Historical Society. Other charter members are Mr. F. J. Lowrey and Mrs. H. C. Coleman.

A writer in the *Charity Organization Review*, deprecating the way people talk of "the drab lives of the poor" as greatly a class misunderstanding, repeats a story of some East End girls (matchbox-makers) who were taken down to Surrey to spend a summer day in a beautiful house and garden in a lovely part of the country. When their hostess was wishing them "good-bye" she said she had much enjoyed their visit, and one guest replied cheerfully, "I expect we have cheered you up a bit; it must be deadily dull down here."—*Christian Life*.



The patient explained his symptoms fully. The specialist regarded him closely over the top of his spectacles. "Yes, I see," he commented gravely; "now tell me, have you ever been operated on for appendicitis?" "Well," responded the patient, dubiously, "I certainly had an operation, but I have never been quite sure whether it was due to appendicitis or professional curiosity."—*Stray Stories*.

The Compulsion of Christmas

Every year there is complaint on the part of good people at the lack of appreciation and even the misuse of Christmas. We are reminded that people approach the holiday in a hysterical desire to do not what they want to do, but what they think will be expected of them. They spend the day in a kind of orgy and look back upon it with weariness and a considerable measure of disappointment. We are told that Santa Claus, the red-nosed, jolly old heathen, has usurped the place of the Christ child, and that Christmas has ceased to be in any proper sense a Christian festival.

We must not condemn the day because a large proportion of those people who observe it fall short in one particular or another of a full appreciation of its significance. Rather let us be glad that they honor it at all. The all-pervasiveness of the Christmas spirit, the inescapableness of its contagion constitute a profoundly significant fact. For two months before it comes the newspapers shout to everybody, "Do your Christmas shopping early." For weeks before the calendar shows the twenty-fifth of December, the store windows and the advertising pages scream at us that Christmas is coming. A man would have to lock himself in a cellar and make that cellar bomb-proof if he would wish wholly to escape the Christmas spirit. It is fired at

us from the thirteen-inch guns of flaming advertisements, dropped on us like bombs from Zeppelins in the growing volume of our mail; whispered to us in the appeals of charity from the Salvation Army and the orphaned Belgians. It sails the high seas in Christmas ships sent to the lands of war. The fluttering wings of the angels that sang at Bethlehem are heard even on the battlefield.

Sadly we must admit that men have yet very much to learn about the true meaning of Christmas. Christ must be born again in human hearts and in the lives of nations. There must be more Bethlehems and more room for Him in the Inn of national and personal life. It pains us, it shocks us that the world has learned and still is learning so slowly, but this must not cause us to deny the reality and the fidelity of the Christmas spirit.

It is not only real and vital, but it is almost compulsory. It is indeed a sad and sinful old world and there is no use denying it, but it is not so sad and sinful as it would have been had there been no Christmas. A large and better Christmas is surely on the way, a universal Christmas when the nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and hail the Prince of Peace and sing back the songs of the angels.

Phenomena I Have Seen

A Life Saving Mirage

By HENRY ALLEN.

In the month of March, 1883, I joined the ship "Enoch Train" in New York, bound for Bremerhaven with a cargo of kerosene in barrels, as in those days there was no oil put up in tins, or case oil, as we buy it today.

This ship, I think, was the last of the "Swallow-tail Line" and, like the "Black Ball Line", was famous for its runs across the Western Ocean, shanghaiing from low dives, boarding houses, and mistreating its sailors, from the time you shipped until you arrived at your destination. Then, after a couple of days' spree in Europe, the sailor was "drugged" and put aboard another wagon bound back across the westward again. This ship carried a complement of thirty-three men. So we were ordered aboard with our dunnage, or "long stocking" as our clothes bag was called, and God knows some of us did not have clothes enough to fill a long stocking, or enough rags on to pad a crutch. You can easily see what we must have suffered in crossing the Banks of Newfoundland in the winter time. Nevertheless we made light of it and thought ourselves well dressed when we could sport a new canvas coat, or Cunarder, as we called it, with a nice, new rope yarn around us to keep us warm. By the way, we were ordered aboard and were given a warm reception by "Bucko officers", with knuckle dusters on under their gloves and assisted by pimps and boarding-house runners. They always started to tame you, or, as we termed it then, "Waking snakes on the lid of her", and when the orders were passed along to "Lay aft!" it was given in language like this:

"Lay aft here, you mouldy-headed sons of seacooks and don't forget to bring your coffins with you!"

This sort of language was more to intimidate you if you thought you were some kind of a knock-out. When you heard this kind of talk you were licked before you got aft. Personally, this order used to make me shrivel up so small I know I could skin the cat through a ring bolt in the deck. Oh, no! I did not need a trapeze bar to perform this trick, as I used to do in school days from the top of any old hickory limb. In my estimation at that moment I could perform the trick through a three-inch ring-bolt.

So we let go our tow line, set lower top sail and fore sail, and with the wind blow-

ing a sneezer from the west, nor-west, and with our Old England on our lee, distance 3,000 miles at 6 p. m., we picked watches, sounded the pumps and found four feet six inches of water in the hold. All hands manned the pumps and for nine days and nights never let go until we ran into a hurricane on the eastern edge of the Banks. So, with the "Devil's Hole", as sailors call it, 1,100 miles from Cape Clear, Ireland, as the nearest land, we hove down and everything went by the board, boats, houses, bulwarks. In fact our ship was gutted fore and aft with nothing but her timberheads sticking out of and above the decks. Our wheel spindle was bent and our rudder head twisted, and when we got a chance to sound the "well" we found out the hold was nearly full of water and we were in a helpless condition, and to make matters worse we did not know when our decks would be lifted up or blown up with those barrels that we had for a cargo. But the wind had a lull and then we rolled in the trough of the sea with nothing to keep the ship's head on. We were all lashed and every eye was scanning the horizon for a "sail" or the sight of smoke from some steamer, but this was most unlikely as we were blown out of the steamers' courses. About 10 a. m. a cry went fore and aft the ship, "Sail O! Sail O!" "Where away?" From every man could be heard, "Where away?" Every eye was turned towards the fore-castle head where that first cry came from. Sure enough! it came from an old man lashed between the bits there and who had not been relieved for thirty-six hours. He was over sixty-five years of age, with an eye like an eagle, peering towards the west, north-west. Excitement ran wild, each and every man straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of the ship that was to save us from a watery grave. Men got hysterical and could see ships from all points of the horizon coming toward us. But, alas! she turned out to be the "Flying Dutchman" from Cape Fadeaway. Then anger set in and men swore such oaths that you could see the brimstone smoke in the wake of each word, for some of us could swear by note. This was part of the profession. The word was passed along to unlash that old "Shiver the Mizzen" and shove him over the side. This was said part in joke and part in earnest. But silence reigned between us after this in contrast to the rolling and tumbling noise made by huge seas coming

over us. Then this silence was broken by old "Shiver the Mizzen" crying out, "Sail O!" pointing with his finger to the westward and there, sure enough, about fifteen degrees above the horizon was seen a small vessel under reef courses sailing toward us. Yes, there she was, a beautiful picture—"but in the sky." It was a cold, hard, steel-blue sky and I can see her now as I pen these lines, a beautiful mirage of ship under small sail steering toward us. "A Phantom Ship." For fifteen minutes our gaze was riveted on her and then she faded away in the clouds, and to say the least our sheet anchor of hope failed us and we were doomed to Davy Jone's Locker. This was about 11 a. m. and the wind started to freshen up to a gale, our clothes were blown to ribbons the night of the hurricane and we had no others as the forward house was swept away leaving us without shelter. About 2 p. m. we were startled by a cry from the top of the fore-castle, "Sail O!" It turned out to be from our old friend, "Shiver the Mizzen", who had never taken his eyes from the westward. As the ship hove in sight she turned out to be the brigantine Lilly, from New York bound for Plymouth, England. She hailed from Windsor, N. S., and had left New York the same day we had. She had a hard time of it, too, lost everything, but happened to save an old boat, and with the help of this, they managed to get us aboard, and packed like sardines we were for she was very small, not registering much over 150 tons. We had terrific gales for nine days after, but the wind was fair and we managed to reach Plymouth, where we were turned over to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society and then some to the hospital, where I lay for three months.

Since then I have seen, in press reports, that the captain of the Brig Lilly was awarded a prize from the Admiralty, and also from the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society for rescuing our crew, and I also learned he was master of one of Layland's boats. If by some coincidence he should read these lines, I want to thank him for making such a heroic effort in saving that crew, and the highest compliment I can pay him is to say, "You are every inch a sailor, from your truck to the keelson, with a heart as brave as 'Vikings' of old."

So much for the life-saving "mirage". I have seen many since that time, up the Mediterranean, and along the shores of Madagascar and now, as I am sailing down life's stream in this frail barque that holds my soul, how much longer shall I be able to weather the storms of this life and when I start "sinking, sinking" into the great sea

of eternity, shall I, or my soul, see in the great beyond a "mirage" or a life-saving ship to save and bring me into a Haven of Rest? Thus did the Brigantine Lilly, who's picture was reflected in the sky, afterwards save the crew of the "Enoch Train" of which I am one of the survivors. I remain yours to a "Cinder."

❖ ❖ ❖

A memorial service for the late Francis W. Damon, founder of Mills School, was held at the school on the evening of October 17. The student body and faculty of Mills and Kawaiahao, and many friends were in attendance.

The service consisted of songs by a Kawaiahao chorus and the Glee Club of Damon Lyceum Society, scripture reading by Miss Mabel E. Boshier and prayer by

Rev. O. H. Gulick. Mr. Theodore Richards spoke feelingly of Mr. Damon's life and personality.

Many beautiful flowers were in evidence.

❖ ❖ ❖

Peace programs will be of little value until the Christian attitude is embodied in individuals and states. We must be ready to fight as long as we are unready to render every nation respect and justice. To seek peace simply as peace may be the height of cowardice; but to seek the conditions which make peace inevitable is both sensible and Christian.

Shailer Mathews, LL.D.

❖ ❖ ❖

Be such a man, live such a life, that if all lives were like yours earth would be a paradise.—*Phillips Brooks.*

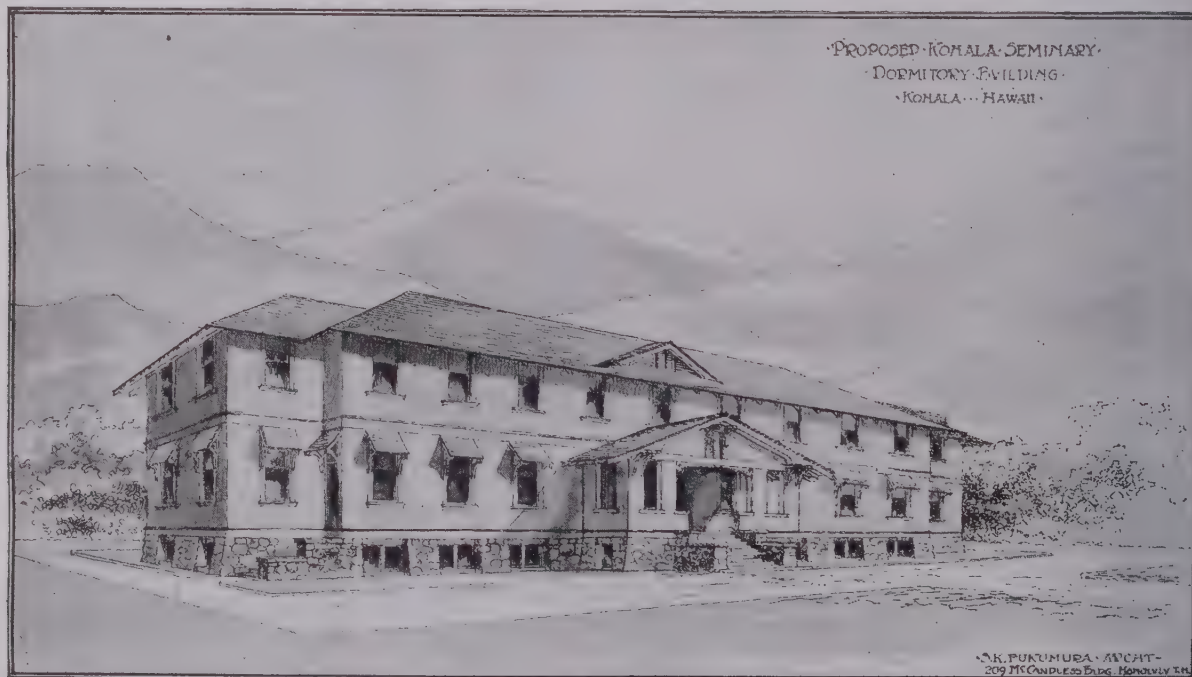
A BIG DIFFERENCE.

A learned bishop was once taken to task by some of his denominational brethren on the charge of exhibiting conceit of himself at variance with the spirit of humanity.

"It is not conceit," replied the bishop, with that ponderous bearing that silenced opposition. "It is not conceit, brethren. It is the consciousness of superiority."—*Susie C. Cannon.*

❖ ❖ ❖

Our hat is in the air for Governor Pinkham's pardon of Ramos, the Filipino sent to prison for stealing \$63, while *haoles* Hoogs and Abrams, whose stealings went into tens of thousands, marched out of the courtroom merely fined.—*Midget.*



Kohala Girls' School Campaign

The managers of Kohala Girls' School wish to thank those who so generously responded to the appeal made in THE FRIEND last summer for funds with which to make repairs. All of the \$500 needed was sent. Now, to avoid a repetition of a similar deficit, in case financial depression should again cut down the income, a campaign has been begun for additional endowment and for funds for a new dormitory and class-rooms, to replace the antiquated building which has done service for more than thirty years.

One of your leading Honolulu business

men, a vice-president and director of a sugar company, and a member of the Hawaiian Board, very recently, when he saw our unfinished attic dormitory and our dark classrooms, expressed himself emphatically as approving our building campaign. We need to raise \$50,000, and are going to attempt to do it in these times of affluence, and so put the most useful institution in Kohala on a sound basis, while God is blessing us with abundance to do it.

You may count this a part of the "publicity" of the campaign, if you choose, and get good and ready to give when our per-

sonal appeal comes. Of course we are beginning to canvass right here in Kohala and on Hawaii, although we have already \$5,650 given by Mrs. Atherton (\$5,000), Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Wilcox, Dr. Baker and Mrs. Ruth Baker.

Mrs. John Hind is chairman of our Finance Committee, and all the money should be made payable to her order; the First Bank of Hilo, in Kohala, and will be the custodians.

JOHN F. COWAN.

Notes From the Field

PROGRESS IN FILIPINO WORK.

The faithful labors of Revs. Jose Alba and Simon R. Ygloria, evangelists of the Board on the islands of Kauai and Oahu for the past two or three years is beginning to bear fruit. On Sunday, September 5th, the Oahu Filipino Congregational Church was organized with a membership of forty-five. The headquarters of the church will be at Ewa, with branches at Waipahu and Waiialua. Mr. Ygloria is assisted by Mr. Rufo Augustin, a licensed preacher employed by the Board, and formerly working in Kau, Hawaii. During the past summer he was also assisted by Mr. Catalino Cortezan, a student at the Board's Bible School. The enrollment of the church has not yet been completed, but promises to be over one hundred. At the meeting of the Oahu Evangelical Association at Waianae on October 7th, the church was received into fellowship as a member of the Oahu Association, being represented at the meeting by its pastor, Mr. Ygloria, its delegate, Mr. Augustin, and four of the deacons.

A similar story may be told of the work on Kauai. Mr. Alba has made his headquarters at Koloa, and from that point has gone forth to preach the Gospel to his countrymen all over the island, so that at the present time he has a constituency numbering above three hundred, over one hundred of whom have enrolled themselves as members of the Kauai Filipino Church which was organized on Sunday, October 17th. At the Kauai Association meeting at Hanalei, October 20-22, this new church was recognized as a member of the Association and cordially welcomed into its fellowship. The larger portion of the members are in Kilauea and Koloa, but Kealia, Hanamaulu and Lihue are represented in the list of members. Mr. Alba's travel over Kauai's good roads is facilitated by the use of a motor attachment to his bicycle which was given him by the Board a few months ago.

Interest in these two churches on Oahu and Kauai is growing, and a bright future is ahead for the work among this people from the Philippines. Although there is no organized church for the Filipinos on the island of Hawaii, the Board is ably represented at present by Rev. T. F. Anderson, who has recently succeeded in raising funds for and carried to completion the work of erecting a chapel for the Filipinos at Pahoa. In this enterprise he has had the active support and co-operation of Mr. C. F.

Eckart, manager of the Olaa Sugar Co., and Mr. Sam Johnson, manager of the Hawaii Hardwood Co. The building is 46 feet long by 30 feet wide, and in it services will be held for the people of all nationalities residing in Pahoa. On Sunday, October 31st, the dedicatory services of this new chapel were held, Rev. George Laughton of Hilo assisting Mr. Anderson in carrying out the program of setting the building apart for the worship of God and the service of man.

♦ ♦ ♦

KAUAI ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kauai Evangelical Association was held in the Wilcox Memorial Church, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai, from October 20th to 22nd. Owing to the first day being so rainy, the attendance at the opening session was not as large as usual, but ere many hours had passed away the various ministers and delegates were on hand. The spirit of unity and friendliness manifested throughout the entire meeting was excellent, and has never been exceeded at any previous Association. The wise leadership of the Moderator, Rev. I. K. Kaauwai of Kapaa, went a long ways in making the sessions free from diverting and distracting features. The Program Committee consisting of Messrs. J. M. Lydgate, William Werner and J. M. Kaneakua had prepared a careful program. Instead of hearing reports from the various fields, the large portion of the time was occupied in a discussion of subjects pertaining to church life and work. This new feature of the Association meetings was begun last fall, and the innovation has proved its worth.

There were five principal speakers on the program, the first, Mr. J. M. Kaneakua, giving an abstract of the work of the recent Civic Convention held in Lihue; the second speaker, Mr. William Hyde Rice, telling of his "Impressions of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco"; the third, Rev. Henry P. Judd having as his subject, "Duties of Church Officers"; the fourth, Hon. Lyle A. Dickey, speaking on "Efficiency in Church Work", and the last speaker on the program, Rev. John M. Lydgate, discussing "The Work of Preaching".

Among the items of business transacted was the passage of a resolution inviting Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili to become Traveling Evangelist for the whole island of Kauai for six months, making his headquarters at Lihue. It was also decided to hold the Association meetings semi-annually as formerly and to disregard the action of the Annual Meeting in recommending that the Island Associations meet

but once a year. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Lihue, beginning April 19th, 1916.

The Sunday School Association and the C. E. Societies held their meetings in connection with the "Aha Makua", and the sessions were interesting. The reports showed weakness in some of the schools, and Hon. W. H. Rice was asked to do some special work in visiting and reviving backward schools.

H. P. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

ORDINATION OF SAMUEL K. KAMAIOPILI.

Kaumakapili Church was well filled on Sunday morning, October 24th for the ordination service of Samuel K. Kamaiopili, for many years one of the prominent Christian workers of the city, deacon of Kaumakapili Church and a leader of the Christian Endeavor work of the Territory.

The pastor of the church, Rev. Henry K. Poepoe, presided. Parts in the service were taken by Rev. S. W. Kekuewa of Waianae, who offered the prayer of invocation, Rev. William Kamau of Pearl City, who read the Scripture lesson, Mr. J. Nakila, scribe of the Oahu Association, who read the records of the meeting that voted to ordain Mr. Kamaiopili, Rev. James Davis of Waikane, Moderator of the Oahu Association, who asked the constitutional questions, Rev. O. H. Gulick who offered the prayer of ordination, Rev. H. K. Poepoe who gave the charge to the new minister, and Rev. H. P. Judd who gave a short address in English on "The Call to the Gospel Ministry". The right hand of fellowship was extended by the ministers above mentioned, and also by Revs. A. A. Ebersole, T. Hori, M. G. Santos, Lo Dact Tong, Lo Yuet Fu, W. K. Poai, John Nua, J. K. Paele and D. P. Mahihila. It is likely that, for the next few months at least, Mr. Kamaiopili will act as traveling evangelist for the island of Kauai, a cordial invitation having been sent him from the Evangelical Association of that island. There are two churches now vacant, the Lihue and Hanalei Hawaiian churches, and he will find a large work awaiting him.

H. P. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

Drying Out.—The Anti-Saloon League is authority for the statement that during the past year the number of saloons put out of business was equivalent to *two every hour* for every work day in the year.

♦ ♦ ♦

We wonder if President Wilson's bride-to-be hasn't sugared him up a bit?—*Kohala Midget.*

Legends of Old Hawaii

"The first alphabet for Hawaiians was prepared in 1821", writes W. D. Westervelt in the introduction to his latest book, "Legends of Old Honolulu". "The Hawaiians were taught to read and write their histories and ancient stories as rapidly as possible. This was the result of the labors of the American missionaries. Some of the missionaries, notably Mr. Dibble, sent their pupils out to write down and preserve the old legends and traditions. Between thirty and forty years after the first lesson in the alphabet the Hawaiians were writing articles for papers published regularly in their own language."

Mr. Westervelt is a historian of recognized standing, and has given much time to a study of Hawaiian folk-lore.

In response to a general demand, the first chapter of his latest book is devoted to legendary places in Honolulu. Succeeding chapters have such fascinating titles as "Wakea the Polynesian," "Legend of the Breadfruit Tree", "The Gods Who Found Water", "The Great Dog Ku", "The Bird Man of Nuuanu Valley", "Chief Man-Eater", etc.

Simple rules for pronunciation and an appendix giving a partial list of Hawaiian terms used, are of special value to those unfamiliar with the language.

The book is from the press of Geo. H. Ellis Co., of Boston. It is attractively bound in cream and brown, and is well illustrated with half-tones and line sketches.

As a gift book "Legends of Old Honolulu" will be much sought during the holiday season. Out in July, the edition is now more than half gone. Local bookshops are supplied.

E.V.W.

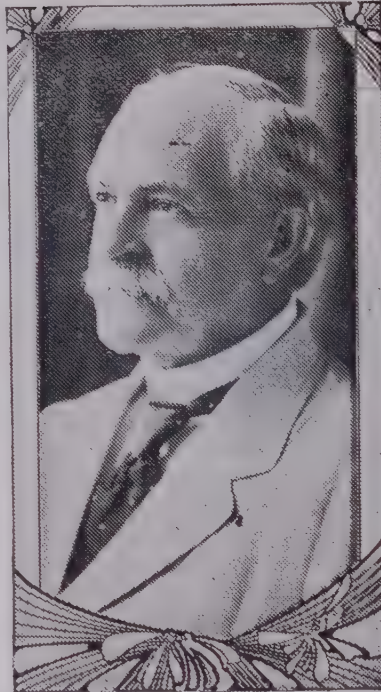
♦ ♦ ♦

THE LANAI CHURCH.

On Sunday, October 17th, the Lanai Church was visited by Rev. Henry P. Judd, Acting Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, who is the agent of the Board for the island of Lanai. Under the faithful leadership of Mr. Charles Gay, the work of that church has continued steadily for the past twelve years. There are about thirty members of the organization, though the average attendance each Sunday is between forty and fifty. Rev. D. W. K. White of Lahaina is the "Komite" of the church and aims to visit the island at least once a month. On the remaining Sundays the services are conducted by four or five of the laymen, including Mr. Gay. In addition to visiting the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society, Mr. Judd preached the

sermon during the morning worship, taking for his text Acts 11:26.

♦ ♦ ♦



REV. W. D. WESTERVELT,

author of "Legends of Old Hawaii", and newly elected president of the board of the Library of Hawaii.

♦ ♦ ♦

Anti-Saloon League

Judge Ashford's epigrammatic: "You cannot enter a barroom without finding the keys to the penitentiary," is destined to become a classic in temperance reform. And the Judge finds an illustration of it almost every day, in his criminal trials.—Kohala Midget.

♦ ♦ ♦

We are grateful to the many friends who mustered to the assistance of the Anti-Saloon League on the occasion of the public hearing of the Liquor Commissioners upon the petition of Lee Chong for permission to dispense liquor at his new chop suey place near the public market. The Commissioners gave us a patient hearing and those who spoke in protest advanced what, we thought, were good and sufficient reasons for the denial of the application, but the Board decided otherwise after a very short conference behind closed doors, though the special privileges requested, permitting the place to serve liquor certain hours on Sundays and until 1:30 in the morning, were denied the Chinese.

The League called the attention of the Commissioners to the violation of law by the proprietor of the Aala Saloon, evidence of which was deduced at the recent trial of the three Portuguese boys who, after purchasing the liquor at this saloon, committed acts of burglary. They were convicted and sentenced, while the saloonkeeper was let go free. We learn that the County Attorney has at last under pressure, decided to try the case, and we hope, if found guilty, the bartender will be justly punished.

Upon visiting one of the Government Schools on the other side of the Island, the teacher offered the undersigned a glass of water, who remarked upon accepting it, "This is one of God's good gifts to man." Later, when introduced to the room full of boys and girls, he asked, "Children, what do you think I am going to talk to you about?" "Liquor," quickly replied a little Chinese girl of the sixth grade. "Why do you think so?" was asked. She replied, "Because you said, sir, that cold water was one of God's best gifts to man."

The next National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America is to be held at Indianapolis in May or June, 1916. A strong program committee is already at work. It being presidential election year, it is planned to have a convention, the influence of which will have a tremendous bearing upon the political movements of the day.

The eyes of all Prohibition people are, at this writing, turned in the direction of Ohio where an election soon takes place for state-wide prohibitory legislation. It is stated by those in the fight that the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland are the Gibralters of the liquor forces. We hope Ohio will win.

The big war is more and more a tremendous agent in behalf of world prohibition. England is tightening her deadly grip on John Barleycorn; France, not satisfied with the banishment of absinthe, is now waging war on alcohol, while Russia, with her many millions of dollars deposited in the savings banks by her peasants and artisans, continues to be a shining example to all other nations of the economical as well as ethical benefits of National Prohibition.

JOHN W. WADMAN,

Superintendent.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sunday School teacher: "Did you ever forgive an enemy?" Tommy Tuffnut: "Oncest." Sunday School teacher: "And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?" Tommy Tuffnut: "He was bigger dan me."—Life.

Pomona College



James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President. Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles from Los Angeles. Offers its educational privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its standards of scholarship have nation-wide recognition. Broadly Christian, coeducational. Its faculty of 45 represent leading universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins address The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted. Safety Deposits and Savings Account Accepted.
CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS. S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

House Moving — Well Boring Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED
HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertilizers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples, Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

Central Union News

A Bible School Visitor.

The officers and teachers of Central Union Bible School are very busy people—busy all the week with their regular occupations. Many of them are teachers, others are engaged in Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. work, or in some form of business or profession. Consequently they are not able to look after absent pupils as they should and as they would like to do. And in a school of over 500 enrolled pupils that means a great loss to the efficiency of the work.

For some time the Executive Committee has been looking about for just the right person to take up this important office of keeping in touch with the pupils of the school, by calling in the homes of those who are absent from their classes and finding out what the trouble is. This person has now been found in Mrs. Anna R. Black who has recently come to Honolulu from Terra Haute, Indiana, where she has long been a leader in Bible School work. Mrs. Black has already entered upon her duties and those in charge of the Bible School feel confident that she will render a most helpful service.

This is a long step forward and should mean and will mean not only a more regular attendance of pupils upon their classes, but a larger enrollment as well, for as Mrs. Black goes about from home to home she will learn of children not now attending any Bible School and will try to bring them to Central Union.

A Mothers' Class.

Another important advance step at Central Union this year is the organization of a Mothers' Class for the Study of Religion in Childhood. Miss M. E. Cross, the efficient superintendent of our Sunbeam Class, which is the happy name by which we designate our kindergarten department, will conduct the class. The following topics are to be taken up during the coming months:

- 1. Natural religion of children; childhood of George Sand and others.
- 2. Raw material of morality; egoism; altruism; children's lies.
- 3. Contents of children's minds.
- 4. The age of imagination.
- 5. The questioning age.
- 6. The dawn of reason.
- 7. Products of child thought.
- 8. Religious education, complexity, aim, material, method.

Surely nothing could be of more immediate and practical value to mothers of little children than a full and frank discussion of these vital subjects. Teachers of

little children are also invited to take advantage of the course.

The first meeting was held Monday afternoon, November 8th, at 8:30 o'clock, and other sessions of the class are to follow on the first Monday of each month from now until next May.

Fukumura & Waiamau

ARCHITECTS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL CLASSES OF WORK.

PERSPECTIVE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Second Floor, Waity Building. HONOLULU, T. H.

Cable Address "QUINO," Honolulu Telephone 1444

E. W. QUINN

Modern Plumbing

Plumbing Supplies and Bath Room, Gas Fitting, Hot Water Heating, Tiling and Sheet Metal Work.

Sole Agent for Lorain Steel Stoves and Ranges.

28-34-42 Pauahi Street, HONOLULU, T. H.

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers in Green and Roasted Coffees.

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE a Specialty.

16 MERCHANT STREET Honolulu, Hawaii.

*** SAYEGUASA ***
JAPANESE SILK GOODS,
OBJECTS OF ART
AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
 Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
 Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
 terns, Waists and Table Covers;
 Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
 les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA GLASSWARE
 SILVERWARE CUTLERY
 STOVES REFRIGERATORS
 KITCHEN UTENSILS

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
 edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
 WARE. We are "specialists" in our
 lines. Our friends will attest to our
 efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

D. J. CASHMAN
 Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
 Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS
CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
 Drawn-work,
 Souvenir
 Postals,
 Mats, Tapas,
 Grass Linen,
 Sandal
 Wood Fans,
 Embroideries,
 Largest
 Pacific
 Souvenir
 Store in
 the World.
 Goods
 carefully
 packed for
 mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 HONOLULU, T. H.

A City-wide "Get Acquainted."

The Women's Society, always efficient and alert in its work in behalf of the highest and best interests of the church, has just inaugurated a city-wide "get acquainted" scheme that cannot but do great good. The city is divided into fifteen districts and once a month a neighborhood tea is to be held in the home of one of the members in each of these districts. To these teas are to be invited not only the members of the society, but all women who are not already definitely affiliated with some other church. A special effort is to be made to secure the attendance and in this way to make the acquaintance of the newcomers in each district.

The splendid success of the first effort thus to gather the women of our constituency into neighborhood groups on Thursday afternoon, October 21st, indicates the large possibilities of the plan. In a city like Honolulu where people are so continually coming and going it is very difficult for the church to keep in touch as it should with its constituency. These neighborhood teas during the year will do more than anything yet undertaken to solve the problem. *A Lookout Committee.*

The men of the church are determined not to be outdone by the women in the matter of getting acquainted with each other and of bringing into their fellowship all the men of the city who rightfully belong to Central Union. When the Standing Committee this fall organized all of its work into committees a new committee was added to be known as The Lookout Committee, and Mr. D. L. Withington was made its general chairman. Mr. Withington asked ten active laymen to serve with him as Group Leaders, and each of these ten men chose as their special charge ten men from among the male constituency of the church—five who are members of the church and five non-members.

Each of these ten group leaders in turn called together or will shortly do so, the five members in his group to get them to select ten other men not yet assigned whom they will look after. In this way the entire constituency of about 600 men will be bound together into a closely knit brotherhood.

The ten group leaders and the fifty men under them who have taken ten names each, agreed each to do the three following things:

1. To notify, preferably by telephone, my ten men the same day I get notice from the leader of my group.
2. To keep in touch with my ten men and to notify the church office at once

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
 Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

C. J. DAY & CO.
 FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
 Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
 watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

Kukui Jewelry Mounted
in 14 Karat Gold

LATEST DESIGNS
 IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,
 LIMITED
 113 Hotel St.

Cunha Music
Company

SHEET MUSIC
 UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
 and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St.

P. O. Box 1304

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install aDOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing
& Sheet Metal
Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order
andGuaranteed
to Fit.

(2973) if any trouble befalls one of them or any member of his family—such as accident, sickness, etc.

3. To send to the church office the names and addresses of any newcomers whom the ministers should know and whom we should bring into the fellowship of the church.

If followed up persistently such a plan as this will accomplish among the men of the church the same desirable result that the Women's Society is aiming for among the women,—a better acquaintance and a more vital sense of unity in our large and increasing constituency. Every man in our membership will at least feel more vitally his sense of membership in the church and realize that he is an important unit in the whole brotherhood. And this itself will be a great gain indeed.

❖ ❖ ❖

EVENTS.

September.

18. Healanis and Myrtles take even honors in big events on Regatta Day.

*9. Anti-Saloon League day at Central Union Church. Reports of convention at Atlantic City given by Rev. D. C. Peters and Theodore Richards.

20. New Y.M.C.A. swimming pool dedicated. Plans are matured for protection of Hilo R. R. bondholders in case of failure to meet interest Oct. 1. New company may be formed. S. S. Great Northern for Honolulu run now assured.

21. Plans are advanced for building of trail to top of Mauna Loa by soldiers of Twenty-fifth Infantry. Inter-Island subscribes fund for transportation of volunteer workers. Mrs. C. M. Cooke donates \$2000 for fernery, first of series of buildings to be erected in Queen Emma Park by members of Outdoor Circle. Mr. Arthur Wall donates rare collection of ferns.

23. Local authorities report findings in F-4 fatality. Fault in working of Kingston valve is theory; hole in side probably made by coral reef after control was lost. Governor declares to Promotion Committee ardent advocacy of good roads; Supervisor Shingle announces improvements will be made under frontage tax.

24. \$11,727.79 damages awarded Halawa Plantation Co. of Kohala for cane destroying fire negligently started by county road workers; county of Hawaii must make loss good.

25. Queen Liliuokalani center of interesting Flag Day celebration under auspices of Pan-Pacific Club.

26. Louis Abrams, secretary and director of Hawaiian Trust Company, placed under arrest for alleged embezzlement of securities valued at \$26,500.

26. Fourth annual Civic Convention at Lihue plans permanent inter-island body; W. C. Avery, president of Kauai Chamber of Commerce, elected chairman and L. D. Timmons secretary.

28. Arrival of S. S. Manchuria from Orient marks final call of last American steamer in transpacific trade. Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser to China, passes through Honolulu and speculation is rife as to whether his

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals in town at modest prices.

Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream parlor and Candy Store.

Dainty Luncheonettes served all day and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.

Try us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.

Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Japanese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just
HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

departure at this time is prophetic of change of government form.....Japanese training ship Taisei Maru brings to Prof. M. M. Scott unique gift from Japan presented by 210 subscribers, most of whom are former pupils; Baron Kanda heads list of donors.....Wireless telephone test between Arlington, Virginia, and Pearl Harbor is successful, establishing new record of more than 5000 miles, communication between Honolulu and San Francisco, four hundred miles less, now considered but matter of time.

October.

1. Horace N. Vaughan, new assistant U. S. district attorney, takes oath of office, succeeding J. Wesley Thompson, retired.

4. Despatch from Salt Lake says first Mormon temple outside of North America will be erected on Oahu.....Governor Pinkham names A. F. Griffiths, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Rev. Father Valentine Frankx, Miss Bertha Ben Taylor, Mrs. A. L. Andrews and Mrs. F. W. MacFarlane, with Judge W. L. Whitney ex-officio, members of board to direct industrial schools of Oahu.

5. Frank L. Hoogs, indicted by territorial grand jury on charge of embezzlement from Bank of Hawaii, arrested at Napa, Cal., and will be brought back for trial.

6. Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, president of Outdoor Circle, and active in "Honolulu Beautiful" campaign, named by Mayor Lane as member of City Planning Commission.

7. Dr. R. D. Williams, president of Mills School, addresses Ad Club; declares Hawaii is educational experiment station for half the world.....Press despatches from Washington bring news of change of administration's attitude toward sugar tax; removal of free sugar fear booms local market.....Birthday of James Whitcomb Riley is occasion for celebration in local schools.

8. Mrs. J. M. Dowsett named second woman member of City Planning Board.

9. Foreclosure and receiver asked for Hilo Railroad; suit under 1909 mortgage begun in Hilo.....Resolution for mass-meeting to discuss city charter passes Civic Federation.

10. Special services held in interests of army and navy men. John S. Tichenor, international secretary of Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., speaker at Methodist and Central Union Churches.

11. Punahou Mothers' Association endorses medical survey of students; report of cafeteria needs is presented.....Mayor Lane completes City Planning Commission, W. F. Dillingham, A. F. Wall, and Hon. J. K. Kalaniana'ole male members chosen. Object of board to beautify Honolulu, says mayor.

12. Minority committee abandons research draft for Achi charter; study of plan reveals majority in favor of commission rather than city manager form of government.....Frank L. Hoogs and Louis Abrams, self-confessed forgers are given \$1000 fines and freed while friendless Filipino, also forger, is given jail sentence.

13. Gov. Pinkham, incensed by "class discrimination," pardons Filipino forger sentenced previous day by Judge Ashford.

14. Four K-class submarines arrive from San Francisco for station here.

15. Declaring police protection insufficient, Manoa Improvement Club appoints committee to confer with sheriff to urge assignment of more officers. Night prowlers a nuisance in this district of late.

Kohala expects to celebrate, three years hence, the fifteenth anniversary of English services by the erection of a new church.

"Did Bibbs give his wife her new car voluntarily?" "I rather think it was a case of auto-suggestion."—*Baltimore American*.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020.

P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL

Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.

Telephone 2642.

Silva's Toggery

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.



Honolulu, T. H.

The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.

United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—::—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street

FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg.

Fort & Hotel

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depositary

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❄ ❄

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❄ ❄
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

—:—

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artic Soda Wks., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
Telephone 2270.

The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Piano Pianos.

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory

**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paaubau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats. . .
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

—LIMITED—

LEADING JEWELERS.



GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.



1042-1050 FORT ST.
HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1852.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hoooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie's Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celstor Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's
HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDS,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

✿ ✿ Rugs and Curtains ✿ ✿

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Quicken and Equalize the Circulation by Sanitarium Treatment

WHAT THEY ARE

Electric Light Baths—Swedish Massage—Cool Needle Sprays—Salt Rubs or Glows—Alternate Hot and Cold Needle Sprays and Horizontal Jet Douches—Scotch Douches—Fomentations—Electric Vibratory Massage Sinusoidal and Various Electrical Treatments.

WHAT THEY DO

Equalize the Circulation of the Blood and Increase Mental and Physical Efficiency.

Reduce High Blood Pressure.

Relieve Rheumatism, Constipation, Insomnia, Nervousness and the Various Ailments due to a sluggish Circulation and Sedentary Habits in a natural way without the use of Drugs.

WHERE AND BY WHOM ADMINISTERED

MR. AND MRS. I. N. BARTHOLOMEW, SANITARIUM TRAINED NURSES.

Sanitarium Treatment Rooms, Hawaiian Hotel

Phone: 2347.

Hotel St. Entrance.

A Christmas Book and Bible Sale

PREPARATORY TO MOVING, WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL REDUCTION ON OUR STOCK

We have on hand many handsome volumes especially desirable for Christmas, among which are the following:

American Bibles, Teachers' Edition—Regular price \$3.30; sale price \$2.25.

Red Letter New Testaments—Regular price \$1.00; sale price 75 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER IN CHILDREN'S GIFTS—Combination Set, New Testament, Song Book with Music, Child's Christ Story Book, \$1.50.

Same with Bible in place of New Testament, \$1.00.

Leather Bound Bibles, \$1.00 to \$8.50.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES: Special prices in this department also.

Please mark orders for sale goods. DEPT. P.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

P. O. Box 489.

Telephone 1166.

THE FRIEND

Advent

By Mary Dillingham Frear.

THOU must be born again, O Peace-on-Earth,
Thou must be born again!
Un-Christed stables reek with gore,
With human gore, yea, brothers' blood,
And mangers foul hold grievous store
Of Innocency slain.
A war-world travails, but in vain;
Heaven's self must yield thee virgin-birth.
Ere light divine earth's gloom shall flood
And angel hosts adore,
Thou must be born again, O Peace-on-Earth,
Thou must be born again!

Written for the Friend.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate

*

*Stocks and
Bonds*

*

*Fire, Life,
Bond and Auto
Insurance*

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ESTATES,
INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES OF
ALL KINDS

*

*Safe Deposit
Boxes*

**Fort & Merchant
Streets : Honolulu**

SANG LOY MERCHANT TAILOR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

14 N. King St., nr. Nuuanu

P. O. Box 826

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Sugar Factors, Insurance and Machinery Agents
Shipping Agents Representing

Ewa Plantation Company,
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Apokaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Company,
Wahiawa Water Co., Ltd.

Etna Insurance Company, (Fire, Life, Marine
and Automobile)
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis,
Babcock & Wilcox Company
Greens Fuel Economizer Company
Chas. C. Moore & Co., Engineers

Matson Navigation Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Oahu College

(Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., President.)
and

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
(Charles T. Fitts, A. B., Principal).

Offer complete College Preparatory
Work, together with Special Com-
mercial, Music, and Art Courses.

For Catalogue, address

JONATHAN SHAW,
Business Agent,

Oahu College ::: Honolulu, H. T.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION AGTS.

Agents for Lloyds, British & Foreign Ma-
rine Insurance Co., Ltd.; Union Marine In-
surance Co., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Co.;
Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., London
Guarantee and Accident Co.

Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line,
Chas. Brewer & Co.'s Boston Line of Sailing
Vessels, Hilo Agents American Hawaiian S.
S. Co., Chargeurs Reunis.

Agents Pearl City Fruit Co.

Packers of "Diamond Head" and "Hawaii-
an Chief" Brands of Canned Pineapples.

San Francisco Office, 260 California St.
Cable address, "Draco."

The
B. F. Dillingham Co.
LIMITED.

Financial, Insurance and Commission
Agents.

STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Cable Address: "Dilpax."
Codes: Liebers, Western Union, A. B. C.

P. O. Box 446.

HONOLULU - - - - HAWAII

BISHOP COMPANY, BANKERS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange
Business. Loans made on approved security.
Bills discounted. Commercial Credits grant-
ed. Deposits received on current account
subject to check.

Regular Savings Bank Department main-
tained in Bank Building on Merchant Street,
and Insurance Department, doing a Life,
Fire and Marine business on most favorable
terms, in Friend Building on Bethel Street.

Have Your
Calling Cards

and

Invitations

ENGRAVED

by

Wall & Dougherty

*

*Crane's
Linen Lawn*

*The Correct Writing
Paper*

THE FRIEND

OLDEST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

Vol. LXXIII.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, DECEMBER, 1915.

No. 12

THE FRIEND

Published monthly at the Hawaiian Board
Book Rooms, Honolulu, T. H.

Subscription price - - \$1.00 per year

Address business letters and make
checks, etc., payable to

THEODORE RICHARDS,
Business Manager of The Friend,
P. O. Box 489.

Miss E. V. Warinner,
Associate Bus. Mgr.

—:—

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE FRIEND, Honolulu, T. H., and must reach the Board Rooms by the 24th of the month.

—:—

THE BOARD OF EDITORS:

DOREMUS SCUDDER.....Editor-in-Chief

Frank S. Scudder.....Managing Editor

Orramel H. Gulick Theodore Richards

Paul Super Miss E. V. Warinner

A. A. Ebersole Vaughan MacCaughy

Wm. D. Westervelt Walter F. Frear

Entered October 27, 1902, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
as second class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

now, and a money nerve is a very sensitive contraption. All this means spiritually a dead community. Messrs. Brown and Curry are conducting a campaign of awakening. Will it win? Partly. It will help stir a few, who, let us trust, will not turn over and go to sleep again but get after other sleepers. Then after some months of deepening conviction if Billy Sunday comes the old town may possibly get roused. We make no prophecy, but we believe the miracle possible. It will not, however, be an easy game. Bona fide Christians must bestir themselves. Those who believe in prayer must pray and get personally to work. Meantime as these two evangelists from the Middle South West develop their plan of attack, they are making lasting impressions. They are a sane, practical, enthusiastic pair and are doing good. Mr. William Waterhouse, thru whose generosity they are here, deserves the gratitude of the entire Territory for his unselfish efforts to aid the city of his birth. The churches are being strengthened because it is an axiom of these two evangelists that it is good practice to rally every friend to your aid when fighting evil. Some revivalists take it out largely in blackguarding the church, not these men. Mr. Brown deals squarely with Christians, glossing over no faults, condoning no sins, but holding up the ideal of a church without spot and blemish. THE FRIEND believes this movement will be successful, thinks it will go on after these special services are over and looks for a new Honolulu after not many years.

A FINE SYMPTOM.

One reason for this faith is the new spirit of loyalty to the common weal manifested by our Japanese fellow residents. The civic awakening among the people of this race in Honolulu and elsewhere thru the Islands is most significant and promising. Their papers are beginning to discuss the problem of decent government in the capital city. In view of the failure of the police, a proposition to do a little policing on their own account has been made. It is most encouraging to find these aliens, many of whom are aliens only because we do not allow them to become citizens, awakening to their responsibility for better government

here. They can mightily influence the community. If the Japanese respectfully and courteously, but firmly, demand better civic conditions, they will succeed in getting them. For they will shame many Anglo Saxons into doing their duty. It is to be hoped that Judge Dole will grant Mr. Ozawa's application for naturalization. In that case other well qualified men of his race will ask and receive this privilege. An awakened civic consciousness thruout our Japanese population will stimulate many to prepare to earn American citizenship and will fit them to exercise the prerogative with true public spirit. There seems little hope of better things in local government from our white and Hawaiian citizens. The former are too money mad and the latter too ready to be fooled or bought. But the Orientals inoculated with the true American spirit are a really promising element. Certainly there are signs of the dawning of a better day in our municipal life, and this stirring of civic consciousness as well as this awakening of a civic conscience in this forceful alien people who are becoming more American every year is one of the happy symptoms thereof.

THE CORONATION.

Honolulu celebrated the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito in characteristic fashion. For non-Japanese the crowning event was the public reception in the Young Hotel. The night was atrocious and many were unable to attend, but for those who ventured out the good cheer was abundant. The Japanese blended love of the fatherland and loyalty to their new country with rare tact and grace. A large sum of money was contributed by popular subscription to be used first in the erection of a beautiful memorial public fountain in Kapiolani Park, second in the equipping of a fine recreation field for special functions, this to be located in the rear of the consulate, and third in relief work of various kinds. The entertainments for the Japanese people passed off most successfully and with great enthusiasm. The Christians utilized the occasion for special work of most telling character. Visitation of the sick and the imprisoned, gifts to those in distress, a large box of good things for the Leper Settle-



PIRITUALLY to arouse this city is no easy task. People are too contented. There is an overplus of prosperity. The war is too far away. The portion of our population which suffers most directly from the disgraceful incompetence of our police force is alien to the money holding element. There is no deep moral indignation over impurity, gambling, drunkenness and crime. We are asleep, dead asleep. We talk, write editorials, hold meetings of Men's Leagues, Civic Federation and the like where good things are said, resolutions made and plans outlined, but the Chamber of Commerce, the financial nerve center of town, is narcotized. When our business men get red hot, when the Chamber of Commerce, crowded to the doors, calls a mass-meeting of citizens to clean up our politics, when a Vigilance Committee is organized to sweep this Island of bawds imported from the Coast, and of gamblers developed on the ground and to make an Iwilei impossible, then it will begin to look as tho the leaders here had a conscience. They have only a money nerve

ment, union gatherings, open air preaching services and large mass-meetings for direct evangelism brot the spirit of the Gospel to the attention of thousands. All over the Islands reports indicate a new era in Japanese Christian work. Rev. Mr. Hori, just back from Kauai, is enthusiastic over conditions there. Educated young people of both sexes are coming out for Christ and are putting their zeal into effective use in the churches. Church buildings and parsonages at Waikea and Hanapepe testify to the interest of both Japanese and contributing white friends. Moved by the spirit of genuine Christian love shown by their Japanese fellow laborers Filipinos at Lihue are crowding into the church services, learning Japanese, becoming converted and receiving baptism. This fraternization of races tells the story most powerfully. Certainly there is a nobler age hastening forward in these Islands. Let us all thank God and take courage.

PREPAREDITIS.

A new disease this, made in Germany, product of the deadly germ *microbus martialis*. Its inroads into the United States have been unparalleled by any other phenomenon in our history. It would be amusing, this sudden stampede of press and people, if it were not so serious. It threatens to assume the proportions of a real crisis in our national life and may prove to be the issue upon which political parties will divide. Because of the overshadowing importance to the entire world of what is involved in the European war, preparedness as some of its advocates interpret it may forge to the front as the greatest and gravest question our Nation has ever been called upon to decide. It is because of these widely ramifying relations that the so-called pacifists regard the new propaganda with such deep anxiety and oppose it as hostile to the highest interests of humanity.

Story of Its Propagation.

Everyone old enuf to remember the marvelous thrill, which shot thru the country when Dewey won the Battle of Manila Bay, and the conviction "Our Nation is a World Power" was born, can never forget the experience. It seemed as if a new life had dawned in the Nation's soul. It was the equivalent in the social realm of falling in love or of religious conversion in the individual. America has never been the same since. It was natural that a cleavage should have begun then which has steadily and imperceptibly widened between those who viewed the new role that America was to

play as that of World Servant, and those who anticipated an imperial career for the Republic of the West. Probably few of the latter definitely defined their ambition to themselves, but they began forthwith to discredit the consistent policy of our country which cut down army and navy strictly to the requirements of peace. For a decade and a half the advocates of a big navy and a strong army have toiled incessantly. They have numbered many undoubted patriots, some of whom were constitutionally pessimistic as to the existence of such a virtue as international honor or were gifted with an imagination magnifying the danger of unpreparedness for war. This nucleus was re-enforced on the one hand by men who loved fight for its own sake and certain of the professional military class, and on the other by the important private interests sure to reap financial profits from the manufacture of the sinews of war. The stock in trade of these pleaders for enlarged armaments was the War Scare which was periodically trotted out whenever there seemed the slightest chance of working upon the fears of the public. Finally California with the sudden incoming of a large number of Japanese offered an opportunity unique in our history. Wherever foreign workmen of a nationality unfamiliar to the laboring element on the ground has flocked into America, friction has arisen, leading to petty acts of lawlessness and not unseldom to serious disturbances of the peace. But the safety valve—the privilege of naturalization freely accorded to aliens—which previously had always so worked as to afford the extra steam a chance to escape before irreparable damage was done, was plugged by certain of our courts which refused to naturalize Japanese. In the international situation which ensued upon the California troubles, the militarists scented their opportunity and made the most of it. They promptly converted to their way of thinking the most prominent living American, then President, led him to shake the Nation's fist in the Mikado's face by his famous battleship cruise, and pushed their propaganda for a mightier navy with some success.

The Golden Hour.

But it was found impossible to fool the people all the time. First the Japanese Government exhibited a patience and a kindly wisdom that few so-called Christian Powers have ever manifested. It bore with our unmannerly conduct, volunteered to keep its people at home so as to relieve our internal difficulties, and set about doing

what no other foreign nation had ever done, instituted a propaganda of education among its nationals in our territory to lead them to accommodate themselves to our ways of thinking and acting, so as to remove all possible friction. Meantime Americans who knew Japan got busy and told the truth about this courteous neighbor of ours until it was clear to honest souls thruout our nation that all the talk of war with Japan was the idle vamping of ignoramuses or deliberate falsification on the part of those who hoped to profit from an armed conflict between the two nations. At this juncture the present calamity in Europe burst upon the world. The golden hour of the militarist struck. In the presence of the awful inhumanity of this war elemental passions are let loose and old instinctive fears are easily excited. Persistent appeal for months has been made to these fears by some of the press of the nation. The awful doom of the countries overrun by the Teutons is being daily held up before our people, not that there is the slightest chance of our land's sharing such a fate, but in order to stir into life that unreasoning passion, fear. Large headlines are devoted to the warning of men like Hudson Maxim, perhaps the greatest inventor of explosives America has produced, and John Hays Hammond another inventor whose reputation as an international trouble maker in South Africa is apparently forgotten. The campaign has been so skillfully waged that one of the strongest hopes of the advocates of World Peace, President Wilson, has been swept off his feet, and it certainly looks as tho Congress may be carried away into voting a half billion dollars for war preparations at the very moment when the inarticulate voice of humanity is calling upon America to take a stand that shall make future war impossible.

"Piffle".

The nature of the advocacy of these enormous preparations for war is shown by the impatience exhibited in many public utterances directed against the workers for peace. Instead of meeting their arguments, resort is had to epithets like "mollycoddle", "piffle" and the like, which, when applied to such intellectual leaders as Dr. Jordan of California, Dr. Jefferson of New York, or Jane Addams of Chicago are bound in time to make the thotful public react against those who employ such tactics. The question is altogether too grave to be dismissed in any such fashion. It is not the money involved that should lead the American people to go slowly in upsetting their most

sacred traditions and usages, tho that is a consideration not to be entirely overlooked where indirect taxation falls heaviest upon the toilers. It is the manifest destiny of our country which is at stake in this proposed about-face in our history.

Profit and Loss.

The burden of proof is certainly upon those who demand that a definite course of action pursued ever since the foundation of our nation be laid aside now that we have reached, largely by means thereof, the status of the most influential Power on earth. It is claimed that we should have been better off in the war of 1812 and in our civil war if we had been prepared. But whatever our losses may have been in the second war with England, we won and in such a manner that the two peoples have not fought for a hundred years, and if our past policy be continued, will never fight again. The inconsiderable loss due to unpreparedness in 1812 was infinitesimal compared to the untold evils that militarism would have entailed if it had prevailed since the achievement of our independence. Preparedness in 1861 would have meant a bloodier war, and might have given the Confederacy the victory because then the South dominated so largely the military situation. If our country had possessed a large up-to-date navy and that had been controlled by the South, one can fancy how differently history on this continent might have read. Again in 1898 what we suffered from our lack of form was a bagatel compared to the gain coming to us from our consistent peace policy. Any line of action that makes a nation great costs. Rome tried war, waxed colossal and perished. The United States tried the direct opposite, has grown greater than Rome and gives no sign of perishing. On the contrary it looks now as tho the whole world enamored of her policy will be ready to adopt it if she is only true to it in this critical testing time. Lincoln's homely saying was never more applicable in the history of mankind than to us now—"it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river."

Cui Bono.

Much of the pleading of the advocates of preparedness is an *argumentum ad hominem*, a rhetorical question demanding whether America shall suffer the fate of Belgium, altho at the close of this war any thinking nation may find Belgium's plight far preferable to Germany's, not reckoning the restoring sympathy of the world which will help King Albert build up a nobler na-

tion. The only other contention is that our country is in danger of a foreign war and must be ready therefor. If there is no reasonable likelihood of armed conflict, then the plea of the anti-peace men falls to the ground. There are two lines of support for the thesis "foreign war is not only possible but probable." One of these is human cupidity. America is rich. If she does not arm herself other nations are certain to attack her and steal her wealth. Look at China. Unprepared, she has been looted by the nations for generations. The comparison chosen is unfortunate in the extreme because it leaves out of the account the real weakness of China which is not lack of armament, but woful dearth of moral power. If China had been a united nation like the United States, her credits dominating the world markets, her resources splendidly developed, her people nobly patriotic, educated, wealthier per capita than those of any other nation, her international friendships strong, it is inconceivable that she should have suffered, even in the nineteenth century, as she did. Before any one nation had been able to exploit her and so gained undue power, other nations would have taken her part. As it was other nations did take her part, weak in moral power tho she was, and saved the day for her, even tho she did lose certain outlying districts. But this is not the ultimate consideration because if she had been morally as powerful as she was populous no nation would have dared to go to war with her in the hope of a permanent conquest.

Again it is begging the entire question to conclude that after the present European conflict, nations will revert to even nineteenth century conditions in exploiting weak powers. Nor can America be compared to any of those that have been exploited during the past one hundred years. We peace men have a right to hold that this war will cure the powers of the grabbing habit. The Teutons have learned a tremendous lesson in their failure to conquer a single nation. They have overrun much of Belgium and Serbia, but their tenure is doomed. They are teaching the world that wars of conquest are practically ended on earth. Our Nation has not the slightest cause to fear incursions of robber powers after the end of this war.

Who Will Fight Us?

Fear of theft being unreasonable there is only one more support for the advocates of the thesis that we are in danger of war. That is that Japan or some of the European

combatants may attack us. Some months ago when the Teutons seemed to have the advantage, vague suggestions that the United States might have Germany to reckon with were heard. But if there be any one thing certain today it is that the Central European States are bound to lose in the end and be rendered *hors de combat* for at least two generations. Chased out of this refuge the war fearers have begun to hint that we must look out for Britain. It shows how desperate they are for resources of dread, when men urge that America has any possible cause for suspicion against the other great nation of English speakers with whom our relations are as assuredly friendly as different sections of the United States are with one another. The moral bonds which unite us with the British Empire are indissoluble. To believe this is to assure its truth and any one on either side of the Atlantic who tries to shake this faith is playing the part of a traitor both to his own nation and to humanity.

In the case of Japan the possibility of war if America acts honorably is equally remote. Armed conflict between these two neighbors can only come as the result of some great moral lapse in our own country and patriotism forbids us to believe this a likelihood, unless the disease of preparedness should get a firm grip upon our people. That disease is in itself a symptom of moral failure. To abandon our historic policy of faith in peace and substitute therefor confidence in arms would be *prima facie* evidence of loss of moral fiber. America has no cause to fear war as long as she remains true to the principles so thoroly tested out during the past century. When she adopts in whole or in part Germany's policy of preparedness, that fear will no longer be merely justifiable, it will become inevitable and will issue not in the peace of the fully armed, but in disastrous repetition of that which Europe is experiencing.

In this connection it is suggestive to recall the theory of war advanced by that able British essayist Mr. L. P. Jacks in the September *Atlantic Monthly*. He claims that the European breakdown demonstrates that economic development has outstripped moral development. Nations have grown rich without increasing in the wisdom and justice necessary to enable them to use their wealth wisely. Hence fear of being despoiled of their property leads them to arm. This encourages militarism, which, once in the saddle, pushes its interests until they culminate in war. If this theory be true, and there is much in its favor, we are seeing in America the development of this insane

fear of losing our wealth which if not counteracted will lead to armament and thus to inevitable warfare. The question is, has America wisdom and justice enuf to enable her to use her wealth aright, or is her lack of development of these high qualities sure to lead her to arm and then fight? The advocates of the robber theory are appealing to the elemental dread which Mr. Jacks shows is due to lack of moral power.

Our Loss.

We in America then have nothing to fear except our own moral cowardice. There is no foe anywhere in sight nor any reasonable possibility of a hostile nation hovering within the unseen realms of our fears. We have nothing to gain by arming, but much to lose our own selves, and untold evil to entail upon others. First of all we shall forfeit the good opinion of the world. We have been widely accused of materialism and love of gold, but instinctively all peoples have known, as some keen visioned foreign critics have discerned and frankly confessed, that America is humanity's ideal-land. We have loved what our poets and prophets have held to be true and have tried to realize it. Because of this and not for mere dollars' sake millions of earth's noblest, tho often poorest, folk have sought America and made her their country. Lord Rosebury echoed the feeling of all non-American mankind when recently he uttered his cry of despair in view of the evidence that our nation was becoming inoculated with the dread disease of militarism couched under the euphemism of preparedness. To forfeit the instinctive love that goes out to our country from all other lands, instinctive because such has the love of ideals under the influence of Jesus become on earth, would be so great a calamity that it is difficult to see how the American people can after full consideration contemplate with equanimity this mad rush to descend from the height, upon which they have been nurtured and have for over a century lived, down to the level of universal military service as practiced in Germany or Switzerland or even to the low plain of costly preparedness urged by the present administration at Washington since its unfortunate change of face.

Our nation has moral leadership because of its essentially peaceful character. That is our strongest international asset. Let us not squander it.

The World's Hope.

The hope of the myriads of men and women in all lands lies in such a state of

peace as our country has evolved. It represents the acme of actual historic development. There is nothing so good elsewhere on earth as our system. Europe wants it and is fighting to get it. That is the meaning of this war. It promises to be the last stand of militarism. America can fulfil that promise if she does not lose her head. At the close of this war we shall have a moral influence marvelously augmented, if we maintain our traditional principles of peacefulness and faith in the good will of our fellow nations. Instead of larger armaments it is the time to cut them down and give to mankind a demonstration of our brotherly good will.

Furthermore Asia waits breathlessly the issue of this crisis. She is looking with ill restrained anxiety at us. Chinese and Japanese statesmen have confessed that if the United States goes over to militarism they are doomed to the deadly policy of preparedness with us. We shall entail upon them insupportable burdens. The decisive defeat both of Col. Roosevelt's proposal to Europeanize America and of President Wilson's compromise will put heart both into the foremost patriots and into the intelligent leaders closest to the people in these two nations and dispose that entire continent toward international good faith and peaceful intercourse. Viewed from the world standpoint America's decision upon the question she faces today will mark one of the greatest crises in human history. The noblest living singer in our common English tongue, the poet and prophet, Alfred Noyes, chanted the truth with rare compelling power in his splendid Phi Beta Kappa verses at Harvard University:

"And you, O land, O beautiful land of Freedom,
Hold fast the faith which made and keeps you great.

With you, with you abide the faith and hope,
In this dark hour, of agonized mankind.
Hold to that law whereby the warring tribes
Were merged in nations, hold to that wide law
Which bids you merge the nations, here and now,

Into one people. Hold to that deep law
Whereby we reach the peace which is not death
But the triumphant harmony of Life,
Eternal Life, immortal Love, the Peace
Of worlds that sing around the throne of God."

What Will America Do?

It is not possible to foretell the outcome of the persistent propaganda on behalf of preparedness. The local press does not say much of the opposition on the mainland. That it exists, however, is clear from the notable gathering at the International Peace Congress held in October in San Francisco.

When the delegates at first assembled the atmosphere was one of timidity, but as the deliberations progressed courage grew and when the time for adopting the platform was reached a notable declaration was sent forth to the world. We give only one plank, that on National Defense:

"The defense of the Republic is not primarily a matter of armies and navies, but it lies in Justice, Conciliation, and Trust in International Law. While we do not urge disarmament under present conditions, we are opposed to the current widespread demand for costly preparation against hypothetical dangers. If exhausted, Europe is an increased menace to America, it must likewise be so to other neutrals, while armament expansion on our part incites similar action in the nations of South America and Asia."

The National Council of the Congregational Churches held at New Haven is an even better gauge of public opinion and proved braver and more uncompromizing than the professionally peaceful gathering at San Francisco. To the Council Dr. Jefferson of New York presented a radical peace resolution which had splendid support from the Far and Middle West. But the Eastern delegates were timid and succeeded in securing a compromise. But even so the declaration was notably strong, only the trial of the war serpent being most faintly and innocently apparent in the words 'not necessitated by grave considerations of national defense.' We give this action in its entirety:

Whereas, The war now desolating Europe deeply concerns Christian people everywhere and has laid bare the fallacies in the policy of armed peace and has demonstrated the futility of armaments as a guarantee of international security and justice, and

Whereas, We believe that God thru this conflict is revealing the essential need of worldwide brotherhood and that no just and effective program for permanent peace can be made, except in the spirit of the teachings of Jesus Christ, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That, recognizing the weighty responsibility resting upon the President of the United States and commending the wisdom and strength he has shown, we appeal to him and to the members of Congress highly to cherish, in all their deliberations, the time-honored position of this nation as an advocate of peace and to take no steps toward increased armament not necessitated by grave considerations of national defense. We urge them to bend the energy of our government at this crisis in human history to working out, in co-operation with other governments, a plan of international organization that shall render the recurrence of the present world tragedy impossible. We trust that nothing

may be done which shall hereafter hinder the republic in any office of leadership or mediation to which in the providence of God she may be called.

Be it further Resolved, That we direct the Executive Committee of this Council to co-operate with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Church Peace Union, and with other Christian bodies of our own and foreign countries, in seeking to spread this sentiment in preparation for the new era of fellowship and to secure such action by our government and by the other governments of the world as shall bring about enduring peace, international good will and the resort to reason and justice in a court of final appeal.

A Notable Suggestion.

In this pronouncement it is very significant that the League To Enforce Peace was not endorsed. The Peace Congress at San Francisco did with slight change endorse its program. The National Council took advanced stand in declaring for "a plan of international organization", a great forward step because the League is a proposal to secure peace by a method essentially warlike. From the actions of this Council, representative as it is of the thoughtful middle classes in our nation it is possible to estimate somewhat the strength of the anti-preparedness cause. The East seems to be the center of the war dreads who think that material force must be the last court of resort. The West comes out strong for the moral power of the nation as its greatest defense. Where will the South stand? Mr. Bryan—no hero of ours—deserves the highest credit for his courage and invincible principle. He has still a large following. That following plus the millions who do not acknowledge his leadership, but who still believe in a Christian way out of this world crisis will unquestionably put up a good fight. We may lose in this Congress, but we shall win in the end. Old Mother Earth is not going to turn back after producing a nation that so nearly embodies the principles toward which her children have for ages been steadily progressing. We Christians believe that the Prince of Peace leads and we do not favor signing up our Nation on the roster of the Demon of War. D.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Parson Wilder, who had a small church in a little Western town, was about to go away for a two weeks' vacation. The Sabbath before he started he announced from the pulpit, "The preacher for next Sabbath will be Mr. Judson, and the one for the Sabbath following you will find hanging up behind the door on the other side of the vestry."—*Selected.*

A WORD FROM

GIFFORD PINCHOT

Shall a minimum wage be established for country preachers?

This is one of a multitude of questions relating to the problem of restoring health to rural churches of all denominations, which will be argued at a national gathering of men interested in the subject to be held December 8, 9, 10 in Columbus, Ohio. It will be under the direction of the Commission on Church and Country Life, a branch of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, whose meeting will be simultaneous. President Wilson is only one of a number of men of nationwide reputation who will make addresses.

One group of men who have made extensive study of the rural church problem is expected to come to the convention prepared

to argue that the commission recommend a definite minimum annual salary for country ministers possibly \$1000. Others are opposed to this recommendation, and lay emphasis on the need of better training for pastors, in practical agricultural subjects for example. To make churches more active as centers for general social life of the community, to combine them and reduce numbers in many cases, to let preachers live nearer their congregations—these are only a few typical questions which the conference will try to tackle in a practical manner. They will use as a basis a number of surveys of country church conditions made in recent years throughout the country, notably that conducted in Ohio.

President Wilson will address the conference the evening of December 10, according to the program just announced by Rev. Chas. O. Gill, secretary of the commission. The president's subject has not been announced, but it is the subject of much speculation in political circles at Washington, where a pronouncement of general significance is expected.

♦ ♦ ♦

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR JAPANESE.

As Christmas approaches many are wondering what would be a suitable present for Japanese in their employ.

A booklet which would be well adapted to this need has recently been published by the Makiki Japanese Church, consisting of numerous brief articles, and entitled "*Sunday Talks*".

The proceeds from the sale of these books will be devoted to the work of the Church, which as a self-supporting institution, not only pays all its ordinary church expenses, but in addition carries on quite a large work in night school, kindergarten, boys' clubs and evangelistic work.

"*Sunday Talks*" is sold at 25 cents a copy, and every copy purchased is money well spent for good literature, and also helps in a good cause.

Address, Makiki Church, Honolulu. Telephone 3041. F.S.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

After the orchestra had worked itself into the first part of the symphony a woman in the body of the house began telling her companion at great length and in rather loud tones how delightful it was to listen to music with the eyes closed. The man in front of her stood it just as long as he could, then turning to her he said, "Pardon me, madame, but did you ever try listening to music with the mouth closed?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Leper Christmas

For so many years that we cannot remember how many, we have talked Leper Christmas in the December number of the Friend. Sometimes we have asked for money for a particular object. One time it was a Victor machine and records. Another time it was an organ for the new church, but always we have sent them candy and apples and materials for a tree.

This year we want to combine another object. The receiving station at Kalihi should be remembered especially this year. There are reasons why the whole community is interested in that place just now. We want a baby organ for them for one thing. Altogether we should have about \$150.00.

That is moderate, isn't it? We are quite aware that we could raise more money if we wanted it, but distinctly disavow any intention of getting any more money than we can spend wisely. We expect to send our box not later than Monday, December 20th. Hence, the money should be in our hands as soon after you get this word as possible. Individual gifts outside of money will also be received and forwarded. Please remember that we deal with the members of our Siloama church, and not with the entire leper settlement. T. R.



BY REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, LL.D.
"Father Endeavor" Clark

I WONDER if all my readers have thought how strong an adjunct of our faith in Christ is the fact that we have tangible and certain evidence concerning the scenes of His earthly life. We are not left to dim tradition to determine just where He was born, where He grew up, where He carried on His ministry of preaching and healing, and where at last He died for our sins.

Nor are we left to the musty records of ancient books to determine these facts. A few weeks' journey will take us to His birth-place, and to the city of His crucifixion. In less than a month's time after reaching the country of His birth we could visit every spot prominently identified with the great events of His life. We could go to Nazareth and drink at the "Fountain of the Virgin", where He, too, must have often gone with His mother, for there is not, and never was any other fountain in Nazareth than this one. As we see the Oriental women from all parts of Nazareth, with jars of water on their heads, going homeward from this fountain, often leading a little child by the hand, it requires no imagination to picture a similar scene of nineteen hundred years ago, where the figures that we behold are the Virgin and her Divine Child.

We can go to Capernaum, "His own city"; we can walk upon the shores of the Lake of Galilee, which He often trod; we can sail upon its waters as He did.

We can sit beside Jacob's Well, as He sat upon its curb while He talked with the Woman of Samaria, and when we come to the scenes of His passion and death and burial, we may be very sure that we are not far from the supremest act of the world's greatest tragedy.

If we feel that the "Stations of the Cross" on the *Via Dolorosa* are the result of pious tradition, and if we do not know the exact spot where the Redeemer's cross stood, whether within or just without the present walls of Jerusalem, we know, as we stand within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or upon the site of the so-called "Gordon Tomb", that we are very near the sacred spot, and the Mount of Olives,

and the Garden of Gethsemane, and the squalid ruins of the village of Bethany, are as easy to find today as on the day of the crucifixion.

No destructive critic, whatever he may say of Abraham or Moses, has been able successfully to make Jesus Christ a myth. The memory of Napoleon is no more indelibly connected with Austerlitz, Paris, St. Helena and the Tomb of the Invalides, than is the memory of Christ our Lord with Nazareth, Galilee and Jerusalem.

And among all these sites connected with His earthly life and ministry, few are more universally admitted to be authentic than the place of His birth. It was revealed in prophecy, and the prophecy was marvellously fulfilled that he should be born in Bethelhem Ephratah. The most censorious critics admit that there is very little doubt that we know even the exact spot where Christ was born, and thousands of pilgrims make their way thither every year.

Over a rough and hilly road we journey from Jerusalem, passing the Tomb of Rachel, another of the authentic land marks of Bible history, until the last rise of ground shows us the fields where David kept his flock, where was the well whose waters he so loved, and where the shepherds were watching their flocks on that memorable night of nights, when the Redeemer was born.

Just beyond these fields lies the "little town of Bethlehem," now a considerable city, and our carriage dashes down the last hill and through some of Bethlehem's crooked streets until it draws up in front of the Church of the Nativity. It is a church of unusual size and dignity, but we care little for the magnificent columns of solid stone, forty-four of them, that support the roof, nor for the ancient mosaics, nor for the fifteen silver lamps belonging to the Greeks, Armenians and Latins which hang over a little recess in the Chapel of the Nativity, for our eyes are fixed on a silver star let into the pavement, above which is the inscription *Jesus Christus Natus est hic, de Virgine Maria.*

Let us rejoice in these certainties of our faith. Traditions believed by Roman and Greek Catholics, may have grown up around the life of Christ, but its main facts are as certain as though He were crucified but yesterday. Washington has been dead but 115 years; Abraham Lincoln scarcely more than 50, but we know as much, and with as much certainty about the life and death of Jesus Christ, who rose from the grave nearly nineteen hundred years ago, as we do of the life and death of our greatest presidents. Yes, far more, for we may not only have the outward certitude of the essential facts of His life, but the inward knowledge which will enable us to say:

"I know in whom I have believed and am confident that He will keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION.

The international movement for a Fellowship of Reconciliation has spread to the United States. At a private conference held in Garden City through the latter half of the past week, the spirit and meaning of this Fellowship, which has taken root in the warring countries of Europe, were thoroughly discussed by a group of about 100

men and women, who believe that in an uncompromising endeavor to interpret the teachings of Christ and to apply them in practical life and in refusing to take part in war under any circumstances lies the only hope for the nations of escape from the present world condition of internal and external strife.

The story of the rise of this movement abroad, and of what it has meant in terms of actual change in the lives of its members,

was considered in relation to the social problems of America. It was the general feeling that there is a need of such a Fellowship in this country.

Following the action of the conference, a group is in process of formation, with centers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. At the conference about 60 men and women, from circles both inside and outside the churches, expressed their desire to enter into full membership, and new members

have since voluntarily enrolled themselves. A statement of the principles is being issued by the Fellowship Council.

♦♦♦

Ten Years in Hawaii

Address delivered by Rev. R. B. Dodge, Hawaiian Board delegate, at the annual meeting of the A.M.A. at New Haven in connection with the National Council.

IT is with great pleasure that today I bring you the greetings of the Hawaiian Board and the Evangelical Associations of the Territory of Hawaii.

Ten years ago a unique introduction was given me, when I began my work on the Island of Maui. I was travelling horseback through one of the outer districts, having come upon one of the old grass houses still remaining there, I chanced to look up as I was riding down a slippery stone path, and there on the bank above, outside the grass house, I saw an old woman sitting. Her crumpled up form and the grayness of her hair attracted me, as well as her pleasant face, and I dismounted and went up to her and said, "I want to meet you," and she, turning said, "Who are you?" I told her, and her reply I shall never forget,—"I am so glad to see once more a God-man before I die." She was over a hundred years old and she knew the missionaries of the American Board. She was rejoicing that a successor to those early missionaries had been once more sent into her home island of Maui.

You know the work of the American Board in Hawaii too well for me to dwell upon it today, but may I remind you that 96 years ago Saturday that great meeting was held at Park Street Church, Boston, when the first band of Hawaiian missionaries was given their farewell. Hiram Bingham, Asa Thurston, two school teachers, a printer, a physician, a farmer and their wives, together with three Hawaiian youths formed that first little band that went to the great work. May I remind you that it took until March 30th to sail around Cape Horn and to reach those islands, which on your world map are mere dots on the Pacific,—a territory smaller than the State of New Jersey. There were no bridges between these islands. Imagine the hardships of those early missionaries who had to travel in small boats under the charge of natives, taking more than two days and two nights between the islands!

You know the story too well for me to tell you that only two years passed and those missionaries were speaking in the Hawaiian language to the native congregations. Vast audiences gathered throughout all the

islands at that time, and the missionaries had a wonderful response. Two years later Princess Kapiolani went down into the great pit of Kilauea, the greatest volcano of the world, and there defied Pele, the goddess of fire. I myself have stood over that crater and have gazed upon twenty acres of molten fire only two hundred feet below me. That brave woman picked ohelo berries, sacred to Pele, and threw these and stones into that pit,—the greatest defiance possible—and then said "Jehovah made these fires. I fear not Pele. Great is the goodness of Jehovah in sending missionaries to turn us from these vanities to the living God."

A great ingathering from that day until 1841 took place among the natives of Hawaii, 35,000 people out of the total population of 200,000 were baptized, after two years of probation, and enrolled in the churches. I have seen the records in some instances where the names were kept for several years before the missionaries were willing to enroll them. But when the incoming took place the missionaries could not sleep by night nor eat by day because of the thousands of inquirers asking for the message of Jesus. The baptism of those thousands was one of the greatest and grandest sights in missionary history. After that wonderful event the American Board, which had been supported, as you know, by all denominations in New England, became the parent of the denominational boards of many other sects. This was because the first great victory for missions had been won in the Pacific!

You know how in the year 1870 the American Board felt that a great work had been done in Hawaii, and how during the last 35 years and more the American Missionary Association and our Hawaiian Board of Missions have been gradually taking up and carrying on the work of the American Board. There are some great results from those early days, and I want to tell you of two or three of these results today, and then show a need of the future.

In the first place we find in Hawaii today a wonderful devotion to the cause of Christ. I was very much amused to hear a representative from California say that the greatest gifts per member in our nation were given in his State—\$4.00 apiece. We in Hawaii can beat that sum by four times: \$15.00 or \$16.00 a member is the amount given by Christians in Hawaii each year. Furthermore that sum becomes multiplied two and three times, yes, and four times, in certain years, for our schools and for your missionary work. Think of it! Where can that record be beaten anywhere in the

world? A few years ago when our government saw fit to meddle with sugar, one man in Hawaii took a large amount of money from his reserve that he might save our missionary work from reaching a point from which we could never have built it up again. And one of my friends gives 90 per cent of his income. Let me tell you of a part-Hawaiian who refused to put new shoes on his feet or paint his house in order that he might give \$1500 in three years to build up the churches in his region. Giving? Why, they give until it hurts, and the people keep on giving no matter what the proportion may be of your gifts to theirs. I tell you there is devotion in Hawaii today, a devotion that sent members of one of our churches with their pick axes and shovels to build a road through the lava in order to get the lumber and cement hauled up to repair their church building.

Consecration is required of our workers even to some self-denial. We missionaries cannot take a glass of beer out there, and we ought not to smoke either. One of the honored members in this Council today had an interesting experience on a visit to Haleakala, the greatest mountain on our island, 10,000 feet high with a crater big enough for the whole city of New York to be dumped into it. This brother minister from the Mainland, was treated most kindly by a Japanese to whom he offered money by way of thanking him. This the Japanese refused. Then the minister took a good cigar out of his pocket. The Japanese shook his head and said: "Me no smoke. Me Christian."

Patience is also needed. I have sat for six hours at a time in a little church fifteen feet wide by twice that length, debating with the members whether to raise the walls two or six inches when the building was being repaired. I have had to sleep out of doors many a time at night, and often on the floor. I can fully sympathize with the experience of Jacob when a stone felt comfortable as a pillow.

In our great missionary heritage there, one of the remarkable facts is that all our work is union. The reason is this. In the early days the American Board was supported by all denominations. That work was absolutely union and was caring for people of all sects, all colors and all tongues in Hawaii. That is the same work that we are doing there today. And if the people in one single church should attempt to become Congregational or Presbyterian in name, we would all oppose such an attempt. We have the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal, and the Methodist churches doing missionary work in these islands. The Methodist church was specially invited to come

and take care of the Korean work. All the rest of our work in the Territory is absolutely union; 36 different denominations comprise the Central Union Church of Honolulu. We have six or eight different denominations among the workers of our Hawaiian Board. The heritage of the American Board is that there, in these little islands of the sea, Christians can come from all parts of the world and see absolutely union work carried on. Today as a result of that union effort we have one person out of every twenty-two of the population as a member of our union churches, and if from both sides of the ratio we exclude the Japanese who have the largest proportion of the population and are still nominally Buddhists, we have one member in every seventeen persons—a wonderful record which I challenge you to easily surpass.

It is very interesting for me to hear friends from California speaking of the glories of that State, but we sent potatoes and wheat to California in '48 and '49.

Yes, we are a part of the United States today, and please refuse to put any more 5-cent stamps on your envelopes to Hawaii.

There are in that population of 200,000 80,000 Japanese. We have no fear of them, thank the Lord. I am sorry to see Diamond Head fortified by the most powerful of guns, and Honolulu, in these islands of peace, turned into an armed camp by a population of 7,000 to 10,000 soldiers, I deplore the fact that any intimation, intimation, I say, be made to our brothers across the seas in China, Japan and Korea, that we have any fear of them whatsoever. I leave my watch, or my purse, or money on my table in my house. All is perfectly safe because I have Japanese servants. When we make any contract with a Japanese on our big plantations, that contract is simply put down in a note book by the Japanese and in a note book by the Superintendent, and that is all there is to it, until the money is paid. We could not get along without the Japanese in Hawaii. And why do we dare to trust them? Because the missionaries and their sons are there on the job, and because they have for the last fifty years stood side by side with the foreigners. We have been the open Bible to these people and they know us, and trust us. We know them and trust them.

Do you know the reason why you dared to take Hawaii as a part of the great United States of America? Why? Because the sons of the missionaries united with the Hawaiians in making the definite request for admission. And you trust the New England missionaries!

The great motto of Hawaii is this: "Ua

mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono." "The life of the land is preserved in righteousness." If you went with me today into Hawaii you would find the vast majority of the Hawaiian Christians with the Bible open at the morning and the evening prayer. You would find the father, the mother and the children doing what some of the Christians are doing here, repeating a verse of Scripture they have learned, and having the evening praise.

Once a Hawaiian came to the house I live in when Father Alexander was there, as a missionary. He asked the caller to offer a morning prayer, and the old Hawaiian took the job seriously and prayed for twenty-five minutes. Then rising from his knees and drawing a deep breath said, "Pau kela pilikia," "That difficulty is over with." But mind you they are still praying there. They have not forgotten the old customs.

I want to tell you that the future success of our American commerce will depend on the Pacific, which Humbolt 100 years ago said would be the great ocean of future trade. You are doing no bigger job in the world today than in Hawaii. You must send out the blue blood of New England into those places there where we stand with the Japanese, with the Koreans, with the Chinese, with the Filipino and with every other race under the sun. The Melting Pot of the Nation? Yes, but we in Hawaii do not know what color line means. Nor do we know what separation by language means. We do not know what it is to have any such ill feeling toward the Japanese as have the people of San Francisco today. Pray we never shall have.

Dr. Scudder sent his greetings to you. I chanced to hear him talking with Rev. Mr. Kimura the great Evangelist of Japan. Dr. Scudder said to him, "Well, Kimura, are we going to have a war?" and Mr. Kimura said, "No, No." And then Dr. Scudder said to him, "If we have a war you must shoot me first," and Kimura's reply was, "I will never shoot you nor any other man."

We need the best men that you can pick for us in your colleges and your institutions of learning, and we are getting them, too. We need the best men that you can give us in the jobs in our Hawaiian Young Men's Christian Associations and on our plantations and everywhere in these islands of the sea. Why? Because the future of the Pacific and the welfare of the Pacific depend to a great extent upon Hawaii today.

One thing more we need besides your good men. We need your love. The one thing that sent these men years ago from Boston, and from New England, was love

for the Hawaiian. We still need your love. But we will ask you to do one thing more for us and that is pray for us. Wake up, oh, America, to your opportunity in Hawaii, these little islands, only 200,000 inhabitants—smaller than the State of New Jersey—by holding the gate for America to the Pacific, to the people of China, to Japan, and to Korea. May God grant that the American churches, our great Congregational churches here, will not forget that the work there, begun and carried on by the American Board, is today being carried on by the American Missionary Association and the Hawaiian Board of Missions. The one thing we must have above all else is the support that you can give us in your daily prayers.

♦ ♦ ♦

Evangelism and Theology

THE subject of Billy Sunday is as fresh and alive as it ever was, particularly so in this community where we are expecting him in a few months. We have looked at him from various angles already, but probably the most important is yet to be considered, namely, "Billy Sunday and his theology."

He has a number of ardent supporters among those who claim to be absolutely averse to the doctrine he preaches. They claim that his doctrines are negligible. Some way they figure it out that his moral force and power and his genuineness and his control over men are the main things. They argue that the righteousness that follows in his wake is somehow connected with his personality, but may be disassociated entirely with the things he preaches concerning God, the Bible, everlasting life and death. Many people who want him to come to Honolulu, (who might be classed among the modernists), talk something after that fashion.

A recent writer in the *Congregationalist*, a professor in Union Theological Seminary of New York, makes some very distinct inquiries to people of the above state of mind. In effect he asks them what they are going to do when Billy Sunday goes. They have been sedulously preaching a very different doctrine. They say that Billy Sunday's kind is archaic and belongs to a lumber room of past ages, and yet they applaud him to the echo when he consigns their "modernist" views to a limbo a great deal worse than a lumber room. He tells them things about evolution at which they are constrained to smile, but which they dare not oppose. He rages like a wolf against

modern criticism and rationalism and they hold their peace.

Now finally asks our Professor, "What are you going to do when Billy Sunday goes." You have reaped presumably, this big harvest of inquirers and earnest souls seeking after righteousness, you take them into your church. Then what are you going to do with them? Are you going to tell them that what he says concerning eternal punishment is tommy rot? Will you have any success in making them believe that what Billy Sunday *preaches* and what he *is* are two absolutely different things? Moreover, what about your own attitude? Would they not be justified in asking you: "You yourselves took part in this campaign and made no protest against what he preached, how can you reconcile that fact and your final attitude toward these things?" It looks as though you would be in a considerable plight.

Now, we insist that Billy Sunday and his gospel message are one and inseparable. Assume, if you will, that his eccentricities are personal, but believe this most assuredly, —*The Holy Spirit of God does not lend Himself to a gospel built on the errors and absurdities upon which modernists base their criticisms.* By the very fruit of the Billy Sunday missions the Holy Spirit has been in the movement. If this is open to question, then why tolerate the man? If admitted, are there any in Christ's church who dare take the risk of opposing the Spirit of God?

Moreover, Mr. Sunday preaches practically the same gospel of Mr. Finney, Mr. Moody, Mr. Torrey and Mr. Chapman, and if there is any other successful evangelist who has not preached it, we do not know him. In this connection, in all Christian kindness, we issue the following challenge: There is no evangelist in America or elsewhere who has been notably successful in leading men to personal allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ who has not taken his stand on the integrity of the Scriptures, and in distinct opposition to the modern rationalistic and critical school. Let those who follow this latter banner, name us one man of their following who has any broad and general usefulness in the evangelistic field.

—T.R.

The above was written before the coming of Messrs. Brown and Curry. We joyfully reaffirm our position.

Hawaiian Games

By W. D. Westervelt.

A STORY IS TOLD among the Hawaiians of a brother who went into the spirit world to visit his sister. His own spirit had to be separated for a time from the body in which it had been living—but it was able to return to that body after its experiences in ghost-land.

Among the many places visited was the great field set apart by the king of ghosts for the sports of his people. Here the spirits could come and find companions. Here they could enjoy their favorite games.

These were the same games they had played as mortals, but now were shadow or ghost-games such as no mortal could see, and in which material hands and feet could have no part.

The visitor found himself by the sea side. He looked out over the surf (nalu) and on the surf waves saw many spirits with their semblance of surf-boards sporting in the surf—full of the joy of surf-riding. This was the same sport as the *hee-nalu* or riding the surf the spirits had known while living in their bodies by the sea.

There was a long, smooth place along the beach called *Kahua-maika* or "the place for rolling stone discs". Here ghostly stones were rolled and bets were made as to the distance a gamester could roll his stone or whether he could strike a stick or roll between two or more sticks set up near the end of the course.

Not far away a group of spirits gathered around those who took part in the game *uma-uma* or "boxing." Here one man would take a firm position and let another try to knock him over. *Uma-uma* means "the heart." The boxers stood face to face, sometimes both striking and sometimes striking turn and turn about.

At another place was *ku-la-ku-lai* or "wrestling." Here the ghosts were leaping at each other, scuffling and trying all kinds of catches and holds to throw each other to the ground. Closely connected with this was the *lua* or "back breaking," an art taught carefully in the boxing schools.

Another group played the *loulou* or pulling crooked fingers hooked in the fingers of the opponent. Associated with the *loulou* was the *honu-honu*, or pulling with hands and the *hukihuki* or tug of war.

Another group of ghosts was seated in rows. Before some of these rows were little humps of sand. Before others were piles of the native kapa cloth. One of the ghosts on one side would hold a small ghostly stone concealed in his hand. He would pass

along thrusting his hand into the sand heaps, or under the kapa piles. His adversaries would watch carefully every muscular change in his arm in order to detect if possible the place where he would hide the stone. This game was called *puhenehene*. The hidden stone was called the *noa* and the act of slipping the stone into its hiding place was *noa-pahee*. This was a most popular game among the living Hawaiians, and was accompanied by unlimited betting by the people in the rows opposed to each other. It is not strange that the residents of ghost-land carried the sport with them to enliven the underworld. Attention might well be called to the name given to the sand hills in this game. *Pue-pue-one* means "the round bunches of sand." Those who were to guess where the stone was hid waited until the hand had been thrust in all the piles, then they tore to pieces the sand in which they thought the stone could be found.

The *kilu* was a game in which polished coconut shells or gourds were used. This also was most popular game and was mentioned again and again in the ancient chants and legends. It was attended with extravagant gambling. The hard, well smoothed floor of a house was most loved for this game. Sometimes a special floor was prepared shaded by a thatched roof. In the center of the floor was a part to which the coconut shells must be sent curling and twisting over the floor. The player who could cause his shell to perform the most intricate motions and still strike the post was always the winner of the game and of the property wagered. The act of spinning the cup was called *oniu*, which means twisting or spinning.

Konane was a game played on a large smooth surfaced stone. Over the face of this stone was an irregular number of rows of small holes. The contestants played with small black and white stones. The first foreigners in the islands called the game "Hawaiian checkers", because it was somewhat like "checkers", but it was more like the Japanese game called "Go." It was not played by *moving* the stones from place to place, but rather one stone after another was *placed* on the board—each player chanting some charm or incantation as he put down his stone. Frequently in the legends one player was supposed to have the aid of some ancestor god in confusing the thoughts and plans of his an-

tagonist. This of course was partly true of all the games connected with gambling.

Lele was the game of leaping down precipices, or diving in deep waters. *Kulou-poo* was diving with the head down. *Kowali* was a swing made by using long vines. This was a game mentioned several times in legends referring to adventures in the Hawaiian underworld.

Pana-iolo was the sport found in hunting rats with bows and arrows. The arrows were frequently pointed with human bones taken from the bodies of enemies and used to bring disgrace and shame upon the spirit of the dead person.

Kini-popo was a game in which a round ball was used. It covered all kinds of ball playing.

Kukulaeo was a bird with long legs. The word was used when using stilts or racing with them.

Hei was a very ancient game similar to "cat's cradle" and was used to symbolize house building and other arts.

Po-hee was the name of a contest or game in which darts or spears were made to skip along the ground or over grass. Children used sugar cane stalks and reeds as their darts. Somewhat similar to this was the more dangerous spear-throwing in which Kamehameha was so notably proficient.

The *holua* was the game of racing down steep grassy hill sides, riding on long narrow sleds. Various adjectives were used describing different forms of this sport.

Of course the *hula* or dance was universal, appearing in a multitude of forms and for many purposes, almost always having some vulgar thought associated with it.

The use of the *maa* or sling stone belonged to battle and yet was taught as an art or contest in the schools for warriors.

The ghosts took all these games and sports as well as their ordinary occupation into the spirit world when they left their abode with men.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE PAHOA MISSION.

Among the new Christian enterprises that are worthy of more than passing notice is that of the Pahoa Mission in the district of Puna on the island of Hawaii. Through the efforts of Rev. T. F. Anderson, evangelist of the Hawaiian Board for the district of Hilo, and with the co-operation of such men as Mr. C. F. Eckart of Olaa and Brigadier General Johnson of Pahoa, the Christian work in Pahoa under the Board now possesses a substantial and adequate home. The edifice was dedicated on Oct. 31st. Two weeks later, on Sunday, Nov. 14th, a unique service was held at the Mis-

sion by Messrs. Anderson, Desha and Judd. There were about ninety persons present that morning, seventy of whom were Filipinos. The service was conducted by Rev. T. F. Anderson, the language used being chiefly Spanish. Rev. S. L. Desha of the Haili Church, Hilo, spoke in both English and Hawaiian. Rev. H. P. Judd spoke in English, his remarks being interpreted into Visayan by Mr. Foronda of the Hawaii Hardwood Co. Mr. Anderson spoke in Spanish. Hymns were sung in both English and Spanish. It is not often that four different languages are used in a church service, such as was employed that morning. It would seem as if the Mission is meeting a promising situation in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Anderson is not only serving the Master loyally and zealously at Pahoa, but also at Pepeekeo and Hakalau, where he preaches to congregations of Porto Ricans, Spaniards, Filipinos and Portuguese.

In addition to visiting the Pahoa Mission while he was on Hawaii recently, Mr. Judd also gave addresses and preached in Hilo, Pepeekeo, Hakalau, Laupahoehoe and Paauilo, besides getting in touch with various phases of the general work of the Board. In company with Dr. J. W. Wadman many of the schools of the Hilo and Hamakua districts were visited and talks

given concerning temperance and good citizenship. Heavy rains at Honokaa and Kukuihaele prevented holding the meetings that had been scheduled there. H.P.J.

❖ ❖ ❖

The following letter has recently been received from Mr. Umetaro Okumura, Yale Divinity student, who is intending to return to the islands for Christian work before long. Mr. Okumura was a Hawaiian Board delegate to the National Council.

"My Dear Dr. Scudder:

"I appreciate immensely your kindness in enabling me to sit with many distinguished leaders and delegates from all over America. The speeches which I heard at the meetings of the Council and American Board meant a great deal to me,—they have completely changed my attitude toward Congregationalism. I have always thought Congregationalists (ministers) were "nothing but cold, dry argumentarians", men who preached only their opinions and not God to hungry people.

"But after coming in contact with men like Dr. Jordan, W. Gladden, H. King, Lyman Abbott and Aked, all my former prejudices and ill-feelings which I have harbored against Congregationalism have

"The Tie That Binds"

In the case of the Cousins Society and the Hawaiian Board it is mutual love and respect for the missionary fathers and an earnest wish to perpetuate their good works.

After fifty years we are to have a common home! Not one there is who does not warm to the thought.

Do not forget that this family includes THE FRIEND. In fact, THE FRIEND is that member of the family that does the "tying" and "binding". Therefore "Blessed be THE FRIEND."

Non-resident members of the Cousins' Society and those interested in the work of the Hawaiian Board will welcome with renewed interest reports of activities thru the medium of THE FRIEND.

We contemplate a special feature number of this interesting publication in connection with our removal to the Mission Memorial Building. We solicit your subscription now that you may not miss this and succeeding numbers for 1916.

One Year One Dollar. Will you not subscribe for yourself and a distant friend or two? DO IT NOW.

Cordially yours,

THE FRIEND,

Box 489, Honolulu.

disappeared, and I am really happy. I feel as if I were reborn a Congregationalist.

"I was greatly impressed by the 'good-naturedness' and 'aggressiveness' of Mr. Dodge. We ought to be very happy that Hawaii has a great Christian leader like him. Friendship with such a man will mean a great deal to me when I take up my work in Hawaii.

"With sincerest prayers for your work,

"Sincerely,

"UMETARO OKUMURA."



Central Union News

The Brown-Curry Meetings



JOHN BROWN



C. P. CURRY

The spirit with which the people of Honolulu have responded to the Brown-Curry campaign is a gratification not only to the evangelists but to ministers and all Christian workers. In the next number we hope to tell of the result of the revival.

God moves in strange ways. Just as this community had definitely decided to get Billy Sunday to come to Honolulu next Summer—when in fact preliminary plans were already being laid for his coming, and we were all beginning to look ahead to the spiritual awakening which we felt sure his presence would bring to our city, Mr. William Waterhouse of Pasadena, well known to many of our people, arrives from the coast and informs us that he has arranged to have Evangelist John Elward Brown with his singer Prof. C. P. Curry come to Honolulu on the S. S. Manoa November 30, and if we want them they will hold a two-weeks' Evangelist Campaign in Central Union Church.

"Why not?" everyone said. "It won't make the Billy Sunday campaign next summer any the less effective—it may indeed be just the preparation which the churches need to make the most of his meetings, to have this series of revival services right now." The matter was submitted to the Standing Committee of the Church and it was unanimously voted to accept Mr. Waterhouse's offer and to invite the other English-speaking churches of the city to unite with us in a Union Meeting with these men. That is how it came about that all unexpectedly this community is, as we write these notes, on the threshold of what promises to be a

very successful revival. In a most remarkable spirit of unity and spiritual earnestness the people of the Methodist and Christian churches, and the Young People of the Portuguese Church and The Young People's League, made up of the English-speaking Hawaiians of the city, have rallied to the movement. Unless all promises fail we are to see a thorough awakening among the Christian people of the city and already conversions are taking place, before the meetings have scarcely begun. Who knows but what God's time has come for Honolulu and that there shall be a great turning of many to Him, who now are cold and indifferent to everything religious.

By way of preparation for the coming of the Evangelists, there were held during the past ten days numerous neighborhood prayer meetings. The city was divided into ten districts and in each district the members of the co-operating churches were called together for prayer. These meetings were well attended and did much to quicken a lively interest in the campaign.

On Sunday Evening last the Young People's Societies of these same churches met in a Union Rally in the Parish House of Central Union Church. It was an inspiring meeting from first to last. To this gathering of young people Father Endeavor Clark, who is in Honolulu, recovering from a serious illness, sent a personal letter that stirred everyone deeply. It is such a splendid letter that we publish it herewith. No more appropriate or timely message could have come to us at the opening of this Evangelistic Campaign than this letter of Dr. Clark. The young people of Honolulu are looking forward with eager anticipation to hearing Dr. Clark some time before he leaves the Islands, and the hope and prayer of us all is that his sojourn in our genial climate may quickly restore him to full and abundant health again.

Dr. Clark's Letter—

"Honolulu, Nov. 28, 1915.

"My Dear Mr. Bowen:

"Will you please tell the young people tonight, at their rally in anticipation of the Evangelistic Meetings, how much I regret that I cannot be with them, but I am in Honolulu 'on sick leave', as they would say in the army, and am not allowed as yet to attend or take part in many meetings. I hope, however, before I leave Honolulu, to be able to meet my Christian Endeavor friends and other young people in some union meeting.

"I write at this time to express my great sympathy with the forthcoming Brown-Curry meetings, and to assure my friends of my earnest hope and prayer for their largest success.

"May I also say that I think they will give the young people of our churches an unusual opportunity, especially when the meetings are over to gather the new converts among the young into the churches

and their young peoples' societies, and thus train them for the *expression* of their new found hope by word and deed. I can think of no more important function of the young people's societies than this. The first Christian Endeavor Society was born in a revival, and similar societies have always flourished best in a revival atmosphere. Since evangelism is coming to be a more and more important factor in the life of the church, I shall make a point of urging more and more strenuously upon the Christian Endeavor societies in America and throughout the world their great mission and opportunity in connection with such revival services.

"May God bless you one and all,

"Faithfully Your Friend,

"Francis E. Clark.

"President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union."



SCIENCE FACTS FROM MANY LANDS.

There are more than 3,000 domesticated elephants in Siam.

Scientists estimate that there are 19,000 species of fish in the world.

Designed for bakers, a new electrical machine will scour 2,000 pans an hour and grease them for use again.

After making more than 2,000 observations a Swiss scientist has decided that snails have no sense of sight.

Recent official figures show that the sewers of the cities of the United States are long enough to girdle the earth.

A novelty for fishermen is a hook equipped with a clip to hold a living fish as bait without injury so that it can swim naturally.

An angry ostrich is a great fighter. He strikes out with his feet, and his legs, being immensely strong, he can, with no great amount of exertion, kill a man.

The butterfly, like the bat, invariably goes to sleep head downward on the stem of the grass on which it rests. It folds its wings to the utmost and thus protects its body from the cold.

In the Falkland Islands there are five men to every woman.

A UNION C. E. RALLY.

Rev. Akaiko Akana, president of the Territorial Christian Endeavor, has issued a call to a Union Rally to be held at Kawaiahao Church, Sunday evening, January 2, at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, "the father of Christian Endeavor", will be the principal speaker of the evening.

It is hoped that members of the C. E. throughout the territory will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing at first hand Dr. Clark's message.

Digest of Reports for Third Quarter, 1915

Read at the November meeting of the Hawaiian Board by Acting-Secretary H. P. Judd.

The two main features of the quarter were: *First*, the holding of the Annual Meeting at Kaunakapili Church, July 15th to 22nd, and *Second*, the arrival of new workers to reinforce the staff of the Board workers in various parts of the territory.

1. ENGLISH SPEAKING DEPARTMENT.

In this Department, four new workers have come: Mr. George E. Lake, Mr. W. B. Coale, Mr. L. R. Mathews and Mrs. L. R. Mathews.

Mr. Lake began his work at Hana, Maui, in the latter part of June. The parsonage of the Hawaiian church at Hana has been repaired and placed in good condition, to be used as headquarters for Mr. Lake's work in East Maui. With some of the refuse lumber, Mr. Lake has been able to construct equipment for the playground and for games of the young people of the community. During the quarter he has not been able to do much work outside of the town of Hana, but later on it is expected he will visit other stations and churches of East Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Coale arrived in the islands on September 21st and went at once to Maui. For a few days they stayed at Wailuku, but afterward went over to Lahaina, where a new parsonage is being constructed for them. Mr. Coale has been supplying for Mr. Dodge at the Wailuku Union Church during Mr. Dodge's vacation on the Mainland, and Mr. Bowdish is occupying the vacant church of Kahului until the arrival of Mr. Ellis E. Pleasant, who is to come in December to occupy the Kahului pulpit.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews arrived the latter part of August and a large reception was given for them on August 31st, at which they were cordially welcomed by the people of Wailuku and other parts of Maui. Mr. Mathews will take charge of the gymnasium and general settlement work of Alexander Settlement and Mrs. Mathews will take the work which Miss Turner did for the Chinese and Japanese of Wailuku.

2. HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

An event of great interest to all the Hawaiian churches was the Annual Meeting held in Kaunakapili Church in July. This was largely attended by the Hawaiian pastors and nearly every church was represented by a delegate.

Some interesting features of the work on Kauai have been the repair of the Anahola church building, and the renovating, reconstruction and equipping of the Lihue church parsonage and also the building of a new chapel at Kekaha.

The parsonage of the Ewa Hawaiian church on Oahu has been finished, and is now occupied by Rev. William Kamau and his family.

The work of the Young People's League has been progressing steadily during the summer under the able leadership of Mr. Akana. The emphasis during the past quarter has been along evangelistic work and this keynote will continue throughout the coming months.

Mr. Erdman, the superintendent of this department, left on August 25th for a three months' vacation. During his absence the acting secretary has looked after the affairs of the Hawaiian churches.

But one Association meeting was held during the quarter, that of Maui County at Wailuku, September 2nd to 4th. Several interesting addresses were given and a hopeful tone prevailed throughout the meeting.

3. PORTUGUESE DEPARTMENT.

In the Honolulu Portuguese church, the attendance during the summer in the Sunday School was smaller than usual, but the church attendance kept up very well. Five families of the church spent two weeks at the Waiialua Fresh Air Camp. The parish house was nearly completed and will be a great help to the Sunday School work as well as to the general welfare of the church. Services have been held at Kahuku in spite of the opposition of the priests, by Rev. Soares. At Hilo the main emphasis of the preaching has been placed on personal responsibility and to complete surrender to God's spirit. A spiritual awakening seems to be taking place in the church, and opportunities for preaching the Word in season and out of season have been seized by the pastor. The work of raising and renovating the church building has been started. This undertaking will cost about \$1500. A start has been made in the Boy Scout movement. It is gratifying to note that the church services are well attended.

4. CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

This department is now taking a great step forward because of the arrival of the new superintendent, Rev. Norman C. Schenck on September 6th. Mr. Schenck is making a forward movement not only among the churches of Honolulu, but also throughout all the Islands. Special evangelistic work has been done in the country districts on the island of Oahu.

An event of more than usual interest was the organization of the Second Chinese Congregational church during the month of September. It has started with an enrollment of one hundred members and bids fair to become a powerful organ for righteousness in this city.

During the absence of Rev. Lo Dart Tong in California during the summer, Mr. Wong Tso Tang occupied the pulpit of the Fort Street Chinese Church. This arrangement has been so satisfactory that he has been continued as preacher for this church, ministering to the Punti people. On July 4th, Mr. Yuen To Pui, the new Hakka preacher, delivered his first sermon. With the faithful work of Messrs. Yuen and Wong, the future for this church is promising.

5. JAPANESE DEPARTMENT.

The Japanese enjoyed and greatly profited by the Annual Meeting, particularly by virtue of the privilege of being housed together. They are especially thankful to Mills School for that privilege.

On the 19th of July Mr. S. Nagamori, of Waiialua, was ordained in the Nuuanu Street Church.

Changes:

On July 12th Mr. C. Sagawa of Olaa was transferred to Papaikou.

Mr. S. Aoki arrived from Japan on September 28th and began work at Kealakekua.

Mr. S. Fujii of the Hawaiian Board's Bible School, supplied at Olaa from July 10th to October 20th. He is a most promising worker.

Proposition to Churches:

A letter has been sent to all the churches asking them to make a monthly contribution of a fixed amount, to their minister or evangelist, to relieve the financial hardships

(Continued on Page 280.)

"THE ERA OF GREAT RIGHTEOUSNESS"

Honolulu, Hawaii.
Nov. 15, 1915.

My dear Mr. Scudder:

Nearly all Japanese have done something in the way of making donations, erecting monuments, etc., to commemorate the coronation of their Emperor. The Honouliuli Gijiku wishes to commemorate the event by making a little donation to the Hawaiian Board. I am enclosing a money order for twenty-two dollars (\$22.00).

Sincerely yours,
S. SOKABE.

In Honolulu Shops

Friendly Hints to Christmas Shoppers

Massive walnut and mahogany that came "round the Horn" is being replaced by furniture better suited to the tropics. Wicker is meeting with increasing favor, being light, cool and durable and adaptable to either lanai or indoor furnishings. The finishing touch of harmony and comfort is in the upholstery. The Coyne Furniture Co. will do this for you.

♦ ♦ ♦

The monstrous "dutch oven" constantly in use at Love's Bakery will roast your turkey to a "queen's taste". Arrangements have been made to prepare the fowl—which includes the all-important stuffin'. Send your turkey along, alive or dead, and he will be returned to you a beautiful brown and piping hot.

♦ ♦ ♦

The slogan, "Take a kodak with you" is particularly applicable in Hawaii where out-of-door life and beauty of scenery are a constant attraction. Hawaiian weather is kodak weather, and the Honolulu Photo Supply, Fort St., the mecca for picture enthusiasts. A fine selection of mouldings suggests framing—and thus preserving—prints already on hand.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Christmas mail schedule is very gratifying this year. The Wilhelmina on the 21st and the Chiyo Maru on Christmas Eve will bring gifts from the mainland in the best of time. Lovers of Haas Candy (Benson, Smith & Co., agents), are rejoicing that Christmas candies from this well known firm will be strictly fresh. Place your orders now.

♦ ♦ ♦

Well dressed folk never neglect their feet. Correct shoes for every occasion at the Regal Shoe Store, Fort and Hotel Sts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Business houses like individuals must specialize if they would be a success. The Sweet Shop has done this to the extent of equipping a candy factory, the output of which is tremendous. Its a home institution and worthy of patronage. Telephone your order or call and sample the many varieties.

♦ ♦ ♦

Practical suggestions for the Christmas season are always welcome. Furniture usually supplies a real need, and generally lasts a life-time. When purchased from J. Hopp & Co., this gift may be paid for gradually.

♦ ♦ ♦

A well selected library is an every-day gratification, and, if properly cared for, a permanent investment. Globe Wernicke cases solve the problem of how to preserve your literary treasures. They are sectional—buy as you can. Office Supply Co., Agents.

New Englanders, whether by birth or in a hyphenated sense, look forward to their annual plum pudding. Of recent years the preparation of this part of the Christmas menu has been very much simplified. The puddings now come in cans and require nothing but steaming and a made-at-home sauce. A fine line of plum puddings, mince meats, nuts, raisins, candies, etc., at Day & Co., Fort St.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Traveling man" doesn't necessarily mean drummer. Most of us have a traveling man—in the sense that he takes occasional business and pleasure trips—for whom to provide a suitable gift. The assortment of leather goods at Silva's Toggery is replete with suggestions. Leather bags, comb and brush cases, handkerchief cases, collar boxes, manicure sets, purses, folding umbrellas, etc., are shown in great variety.

♦ ♦ ♦

Everything the baby handles goes into his mouth—even chubby toes sometimes—and modern mothers are seeing to it that the nursery is as near as possible "germ proof." Wicker baskets are now enameled, bath tub accessories are of spotless white and rattles—which always go into the mouth—are of celluloid. This material is also employed in brushes and combs, and all toilet articles. Tiny coat hangers are of dainty ribbon and sachet, but the strictly sanitary ones are fashioned completely of celluloid and can be "scrubbed." Featuring an exceptionally attractive line of novelties, B. F. Ehlers & Co. has on the second floor a Christmas tree hung entirely with things for the baby. It's a pretty sight and replete with suggestions.

♦ ♦ ♦

"DON'T KILL YOUR WIFE"! reads a Honolulu Gas Co. ad. Washing machines, ranges and water heaters promote not only longevity, but peace of mind and a well ordered home.

♦ ♦ ♦

Every design in an oriental rug has a meaning to the weaver. Connoisseurs understand and appreciate the intricate patterns and the quality of the camel's hair. Lewers & Cooke handles the very finest of these rugs and each year at the Christmas season a special display is made. A genuine oriental rug never wears out, but grows finer with the years.

♦ ♦ ♦

It was a real love feast when Melba was here. The marvelous voice of the prima donna and her gracious personality completely won the hearts of Honolulu folk. And she liked us, too, and promised to come back some time for a long visit.

Having seen and heard her in the flesh, Melba's songs on the Victrola are more than ever appreciable. An evening with this and other great musicians of the world is a pleasure within the reach of almost every one. Order your Victor machine now and buy the records as you can. Bergstrom Music Co. has the largest stock in the city.

A "Made in Hawaii" window at the Cunha Music Co. received second prize in the recent window dressing contest under the auspices of the Merchants' Association. The jovial manager was the "big attraction", but Hawaiian ukuleles received their share of attention. Since the opening of the Exposition ukuleles have become increasingly popular on the Mainland. In Hawaii everybody plays 'em.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of the "Things Hawaiian", tapa cloth lau-hala mats and baskets, native seed ornaments, koa calabashes, trays, etc., are to the front in large assortments. Camphor wood trunks, Shantung silks and laces from China, brasses and prints from India, and a wealth of Japanese curios; all these rival attention at the Hawaii and South Sea Curio Company. This, "the largest Pacific Souvenir Store in the World", offers thousands of suggestions for gifts to mainland friends.

♦ ♦ ♦

The European war has sobered the world. More and more do we talk of "practical gifts". Doubtless, this is because the frivolities of life seem small and undesirable compared to the vital and tragic things of the moment. Dimond & Co., dealing with general household supplies, is prepared to meet every practical need of the home.

♦ ♦ ♦

A special feature of leather goods is made by N. S. Sachs & Co. this season. Articles of this sort combine utility with beauty, and are useful for a variety of occasions. Writing sets, card cases, hand bags, etc., were noted in the display.

A "Christmassy" atmosphere pervades the entire store and in every department is a wealth of gift suggestions.

♦ ♦ ♦

If your small youngster doesn't fairly revel in pounding nails you really should be worried about him. Take him to the doctor by all means, and if a tonic is prescribed buy him a tool box and give him a corner of the washhouse or garage. Better than medicine and cheaper in the long run. E. O. Hall & Son can supply you.

♦ ♦ ♦

The feminine world looks to Vogue for the latest word in fashions. And what Vogue advertises may be depended upon to be an up-to-minute suggestion. One of these, in the form of a novel pin holder, has come to Honolulu and is shown by Wall & Dougherty. A dainty French basket in filigree silver is filled (seemingly) with beautiful clusters of black-berries, but on close inspection these are found to be black, blue and purple pins, so cleverly arranged as to closely resemble luscious fruit. A practical and decorative piece for any dressing table. To the right, as you enter this beautiful establishment in the Young Building, is a table devoted to a display of suitable gifts. A wealth, indeed, of holiday suggestion!

Everything from massive pieces of furniture to tiny bits of carved ivory, are included in the assortment shown by Wing Wo Tai, the Chinese importer. The goods in this store are distinctly Chinese in character and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. The store is on Nuuanu, two doors below King.



Even Milady's shoes have a distinctive touch these days. Some most attractive combinations of black and white, with either color predominating, are shown at the Manufacturers' Shoe Company. A pleasing variation is shown also in bronze leather in models for either street or evening wear.



Japanese coats are quite the rage and Sayegusa, Nuuanu Street, is rushed with Christmas orders. In the other side of the store, which caters to American trade almost exclusively, is the usual assortment of pretty and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts.



Beautiful toilet articles, in sets or by the piece, are always acceptable as Christmas gifts. An attractive assortment of this line of goods was noted at the Vieira Jewelry Co., Fort Street. Vanity cases are also shown in new and attractive designs. A large stock of jewelry offers unlimited possibilities for the Christmas shopper.

The always welcome suggestion for men's gifts is here found in belts with silver buckles. Individual designs in engraved monograms give the individual touch.



Many articles that were previously Japanese "curios" are become things of necessity. Japanese sandals are worn quite universally now, and crepe kimonos and bath robes meet an every day need.

The annual pre-Christmas Sale at the Japanese Bazaar is over, but the store is crowded each day with eager purchasers.



For every-day-in-the-week breakfasts or a Sunday night supper with the servants away, electric cooking utensils, including chafing dishes, toasters, percolators, etc., are a great boon to the housewife. The Hawaiian Electric has a large assortment from which to choose. Electrically lighted ornaments for the tree are a permanent investment.



Wrist watches in gold, platinum, and silver, gold and silver novelties, gold and platinum jewelry, fine leather handbags and distinctive stationery embellished with engraving and die embossing. This, in brief, is a list of holiday offerings at H. F. Wichman & Co. Never has there been such a wealth of beautiful things from which to choose. Personal inspection is always a joy, but orders by mail will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

Some really fine art bits, including print reproductions of the old masters, are to be found at the Pacific Picture Framing Co., Hotel St. near Nuuanu. Hawaiian scenes, etc. and colored posters are also here in great variety.



Digest of Report for Third Quarter, 1915.

(Continued from page 278)

of these workers. Hilo and Makiki Churches have each responded favorably, and Waialua and Paia have declared their intention to do something in line with this suggestion. We hope for other favorable responses soon.

Tour:

The Superintendent made a tour of Maui, receiving much assistance from Mr. and Mrs. Mathews in the work done at that time.

6. FILIPINO WORK.

On Kauai the Rev. Jose Alba has continued his active ministry, with the result that in August, 1915, a large convention attended by 250 people, mostly Filipino Christians, was held at Koloa, and there it was decided to take steps to organize a Kauai Filipino Church. Mr. Alba is the only minister of the Board among eighteen hundred Filipinos, and he is steadily winning his way into the hearts of his countrymen.

On Oahu a new church was organized at Ewa, on Sunday, September 5th, with an enrollment of forty-five, which number has been later increased to about one hundred. The church has been called the Oahu Filipino Congregational Church.

During the summer Mr. Catalino Cortizen, a student of the Bible School, has been assisting Mr. Ygloria in preaching, and Mr. Rufo Agustin, a preacher in the employ of the Board, has also assisted Mr. Ygloria. Preaching services have been held at Waipahu and Waialua.

A new work on the island of Hawaii has been begun by Rev. T. F. Anderson, at Pahoa, and a chapel has been built under his direction with the co-operation of influential men in that vicinity.

7. SCHOOLS.

The Bible School began on September 21st and is being cared for by Messrs. N. C. Schneck, F. S. Scudder and H. P. Judd. The enrollment of pupils totals ten, and the curriculum has been somewhat modified from that of last year, the purpose being to make the school increasingly efficient.

Good reports have come from the Kohala Girls' School and Maunaloa Seminary on Maui and reports show a satisfactory enrollment for the new school year.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

October 20, 1915 to November 21, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

A. B. C. F. M.....	\$ 3.00
Board Building Fund	260.00
Beretania Settlement	194.00
Chinese Work	10.00
English-Portuguese Work	200.00
Educational-Social Work	7.50
Filipino Work	30.00
Hawaii General Fund	7.10
Investment	45.73
Invested Funds	713.30
Japanese Work	110.00
Kauai General Fund	34.00
Land Fund	6.50
Maui General Fund	115.45
Oahu General Fund	866.55
Suspense Account	175.00

7,305.40

EXPENDITURES.

Board Building Fund Expense.....	\$ 6,177.20
Beretania Settlement	272.00
Chinese Work	87.55
Salaries	719.25
Coan Land	114.90
English-Portuguese Work... ..	143.05
Salaries	1329.50
Educational-Social Work	299.40
General Fund	755.24
General Fund Incidentals	57.60
Hawaiian Work	2.50
Salaries	742.00
Hawaii General Fund	2.75
Invested Funds	18.65
Japanese Work	192.00
Salaries	972.25
Oahu General Fund.....	19.00
Oahu Aid	20.00
Office Expense	48.12
Real Estate Fund	40.00
Suspense Account	748.00
Sunday School Work	272.35

\$13,033.31

Excess of Exp. over Receipts.....\$ 5,727.91



Index of Contents, 1915

America's Battle—D. S.....	173, 197
Anderson, Thos. G., Evangelist.....	84
And He gave some, Apostles—W. B. O.....	8
Andrade, Dr.—T. R.....	203
Animalism Run Riot—D. S.....	76
Annual Meeting, Review of year, etc.,.....	
H. P. J.....	180, 184
D. S.....	171
Asiatic Institute	132
Baker, Dr. Purley A.—J. W. W., 33.....	D. S. 51
Baldwin, Henry Perrine—D. S.....	100
Bethlehem's Babe—Rev. F. E. Clark, LL.D.....	272
Bible in Literature, The—Mrs. I. M. Cox.....	85
Bible Institute, Los Angeles.....	233
Bible School Records, Efficient—J. A. Urice.....	31

Pomona College

♦ ♦ ♦

James Arnold Blaisdell, D.D., President.
Located at Claremont, California, 30 miles
from Los Angeles. Offers its educational
privileges to the people of Hawaii.

THE LARGEST INSTITUTION WEST OF
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

devoted to exclusively collegiate work. Its
standards of scholarship have nation-wide
recognition. Broadly Christian, coeduca-
tional. Its faculty of 45 represent leading
universities and colleges.

For catalog and descriptive bulletins ad-
dress The Secretary.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD

General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposits and Savings Account
Accepted.

CORNER BETHEL & MERCHANT STS.
S. AWOKI, Manager.

K. Segawa

CONTRACTOR AND
BUILDER

House Moving—Well Boring
Stone Work.

602 Beretania St. Tel. 3236.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. LIMITED

HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fertil-
izers for Sugar Cane, Rice, Pineapples,
Coffee, Garden Truck, etc.

Bible Tableaux	231
Bishop, Chas. Reed—D. S.	148
Bishop, Chas. Reed, Philanthropist. 156, 157, 159	
Board Secretaryship, The—D. S.	171
Brown-Curry Campaign—D. S.	244, 267
Carnival, The—D. S.	51
Charter Election—D. S.	147
Child Labor and Hawaii—D. S.	27
China and Japan—D. S.	220
Christianity, What is—Kanzo Uchimura.	207
Christian Science Challenged—Fredk. W.	
Peabody, L. L. B.	251
Citizenship Education—P. S.	239
Civic Convention, Kauai—J. M. L.	204, 225
Civic Federation, The Late—T. R.	7, 29
Civil Service, Pres. Wilson and the—D. S.	4
Coale, Rev. and Mrs. W. B.—E. V. W.	226
Coan, Lydia Bingham—M. S. A.	14
D. S.	198, 201
Community Bereavement, A—D. S.	5, 35
Compulsion of Christmas, The.	252
Conch shell calls to Church, Where the.	
F. S. S.	245
Congressional Party	75, 129
Consumptives, Protecting the Children of.	228
Coronation of Emperor Yoshito, Local Cele- bration.	245, 267, 278
Crime, Curing—D. S., 124, Carnival of.	147
Chicago Conditions	229
Criminal, The Caught—D. S.	28
Damon, Francis W.	147
A Fruitful Life—E. V. W.	152
Resolutions	154
Davis, Clarendon—T. R.	202
Defense, A Feasible Plan for—D. S.	195
Defense, Millions for—F. S. S.	198
Dentistry in China—Sau Yee Chang.	135
Deputations, London Missionary Association.	195
Foreign Mission Ref. Ch.	202
Ebina, Dr. D.	182, 206
Emerson, Nathaniel B.—D. S.	172, 184
Evangelism and Theology—T. R.	274
F-4, The Common Sorrow—D. S.	75
Far East Again, The—D. S.	101, 102, 150
Ferguson, Dr. W. P.	5, 6, 35
Filipino Work, Progress in.	255
Ford, Henry	207
Germans, Maxim Gorkie about the.	200
Gilbertese, Pilgrims Progress in.	205
Goodwill, The Campaign of—D. S.	4
Guests, The Month's—D. S.	195
Gulick, Rev. and Mrs. O. H., 60th Anniver- sary	157
Gulick, Rev. O. H., Laying Corner Stone.	169, 173
Gulick, Dr. S. L.—D. S.	76
Immigration Problem	76, 77
Tour of the Islands—F. S. S.	80
On Hawaii	99
Harris, Rev. Howard—R. B. D.	106
Hawaiian Games—W.D.W.	275
Hawaii, The Lure of—D. S.	125
Hawaii, Ten Years in—R.B.D.	273
Horse, The Delivery	39
International Flag	153
Inter Island Song Contest—Mary Dillingham Frear	182
Japan and China—D. S.	220
Japan, What will J. do with Kiauchau?	
D. S.	3, 27
Japan and the World Conscience—D. S.	102
Japanese, Are They Honest?—F. S. S.	110
Japanese Asso'n, The—M. Kakehi	38
Japanese Boys' Day Celebrated Here.	112
Japanese Civic Spirit—D.S.	267
Japanese, Two Valuable Suggestions—D. S.	77
Educators	78
The English Problem—F. S. S.	78
Japan's Demands on China, Translated Docu- ments	110
Legislature, Good Humored—D. S.	100
Lepers of Japan—Miss H. Riddell.	154
New Pulpit Furniture at Kalaupapa 79, 225	
Lure of the Friendly Isles, The—D. S.	125
Kamaiopili, S. K., Ordination of.	255
Kamehameha School for Girls, Early History,	
The Second Decade, Reminiscences, The Making of a School, To Honor Lydia Bingham Coan	10, 14
Reinforcements	197
Kanamori, Paul M.—D. S. 196, F. S. S.	204
Kohala Girls' School—D. S.	243
J. F. Cowan	254
Kohala Waking Up—D. S.	243
Kohala Hawaiian Church, and Union Church, Historic Sketches	250, 251
Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R.	202
Mathews, Dean Shailer—D. S.	76
Maui, A. C. B.	29

Fukumura & Waiamau

ARCHITECTS.

♦ ♦ ♦

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL
CLASSES OF WORK.

PERSPECTIVE WORK
A SPECIALTY.

♦

Second Floor, Waity Building.
HONOLULU, T. H.

Cable Address "QUINO," Honolulu
Telephone 1444

E. W. QUINN

Modern Plumbing

Plumbing Supplies and Bath Room,
Gas Fitting, Hot Water Heat-
ing, Tiling and Sheet
Metal Work.

Sole Agent for Lorain Steel Stoves
and Ranges.

28-34-42 Pauahi Street,
HONOLULU, T. H.

McCHESNEY COFFEE CO

Coffee Roasters to the Trade, and Dealers
in Green and Roasted Coffees.

—:—

Choice OLD KONA COFFEE
a Specialty.

—:—

16 MERCHANT STREET
Honolulu, Hawaii.

* SAYEGUASA *

JAPANESE SILK GOODS, OBJECTS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Embroidered Mandarin Coats,
Kimonos, Jackets, Silk Scarfs,
Handbags, Screens, Dress Pat-
terns, Waists and Table Covers;
Satsuma Vases, Hatpins, Buck-
les, Ivory and Brass Ware.

1118-1120 NUUANU ST.

CHINA GLASSWARE SILVERWARE CUTLERY	STOVES REFRIGERATORS KITCHEN UTENSILS
---	--

For a quarter of a century W. W. Dimond & Co. Ltd., has been acknowl-
edged THE HOUSE OF HOUSE-
WARE. We are "specialists" in our
lines. Our friends will attest to our
efficient service.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., Ltd.

"The House of Housewares"

53-65 King Street, Honolulu.

Tel. 1467.

P. O. Box 602

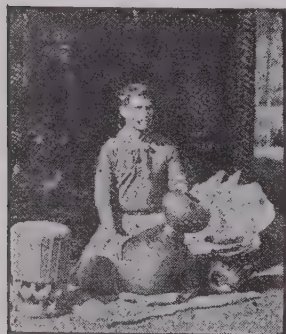
D. J. CASHMAN
Tents and Awnings.

Old Clock Tower Bldg.
Fort St., nr. Allen.

Honolulu, T. H.

HAWAII AND SOUTH SEAS CURIO COMPANY.

Young Building, next the Cable Office



Silks,
Drawn-work,
Souvenir
Postals,
Mats, Tapas,
Grass Linen,
Sandal
Wood Fans,
Embroideries,
Largest
Pacific
Souvenir
Store in
the World.
Goods
carefully
packed for
mailing.

YOUNG BUILDING.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, T. H.

Maunaolu Seminary—A. C. B.	151
Mauna Loa, Winter Ascent of—A. S. B.	5
McClure, Arthur	151
Mid-Pacific Institute—D. S.	148
Mission Memorial Building 55, D. S.	171
Illustration	155, 173
What went into Corner-stone	173
Addresses—D. S., 175; F. J. Lowrey	176
Missionary Sayings, Great	228
Moving Pictures; Depravity in, 162, 176; In- fluence of, 233; Film Exchange, 243; Sun- day Movies, D. S., 123; Japanese Minis- ters petition Mayor Lane	130
Munitions Petition, A—D. S.	219
National Defense—D. S.	124
Naval Preparedness—D. S.	124
Nihil Nisi Bonum—T. R.	7, 29
Oleson, W. B., D. S., 99; O. H. G., 104; Mem- orial Services, 105; Appreciation, P. L. Horne and L. C. Lyman	131
Our Law Making Guests—D. S.	75
Panoramas I have seen—Henry Allen	225, 253
Peace, National Convention, 208; At any Price, F. S. S., 227; Hymn, J. A. Symonds, 233; The Peaceful Year of 1915, D. S., 3; Peace Pageant, 30, 50, 57-62, 82; Inter- national Flag, 112. Patriotism of, D. S., 53; Peace Questionaire, D. S.	52
Police Force, the Honor of the, F. S. S.	133
Preachers, Minimum Wage for	271
Prepareditis—S. D.	268
President Wilson's Veto—D. S.	28
Prison, Oahu's Model—D. S.	244
Quo Vadis—D. L. Withington	246
Rainy Sunday Morning, A—F. S. S.	224
Reinforcements—D. S.	220, 226
Religio-Medical Masquerade—F. W. Peabody, LL. B.—T. R.	251
Reminiscences—Jos. S. Emerson	41
Roads, Blissful—D. S.	28
San Francisco, Comfortable Quarters at Fair	135
Religious Activities in	33
Save Mexico—D. S.	124
Scudder, Ruth, Memorial Fund—H. C. An- drews	134
Shipping Situation, The—D. S.	196
Simpson, Fannie M.	176
Sinclair, John Elbridge—D. S.	221
Speer, Robert E—J. P. E.	105
Spirit of the House, The—D. S.	175
Spoils to the Victors—D. S.	149
Sport of Kings, The—F. S. S.	10
Statehood—D. S.	77
States Dinner, Second Annual—Mrs. I. M. Cox	31
Sunday, Billy—T. R.	83, 274
Superintendent's Reports	56, 278
Temperance; A Noted Visitor, J. W. W., 33; College Men and Liquor, D. S., 52; Vario- us subjects, See below, under Anti-Sa- loon League.	
Tichenor, Mr., On Army and Navy YMCA	222
Timely Expose—J. W. W.	159
Tipping the Lord—M. R. W.	133
Turkey, Asiatic—D. S.	221
Turner, Miss Charlotte, L. D. S.	220
E. V. W.	223
Waiolani Temple of Nuuanu Valley, WDW	128
War, Anti, D. S., 4; War and Food, D. S. 221; War and Rules of War, C. F. Dole, 226; What should be said about it in our Schools? Fannie Fern Andrews	7
What Are You Thinking—A. A. E.	158
Whitney, Judge—D. S.	149, 199
Will Japan Do It?—D. S.	27
Williams, Dr. Robert Day, D. S., 123; and Mrs. W.	129
Woman's Board and Woman's Society of Cen- tral Union—Mrs. B. F. Dillingham	66
Woman's Society, Annual Report—H. C. An- drews	134
Wood, H. P., Promoter—F. S. S.	155
Ye Shall Know Them by Their Fruits—Bert- ram Von Damm	199
Ygloria, Rev. Simon	225

Y. Yamamoto

PHOTOGRAPHER

Portraits a specialty.
Artistic mounts and tone effects.

4 N. Hotel St., cor. Nuuanu.

C. J. DAY & CO.

FINE GROCERIES

Old Kona Coffee, Taylor Brothers'
Tasmanian Jam and Finest Kuren-
watte Ceylon Tea.

P. O. Box 678.

Phone 3441

Kukui Jewelry Mounted in 14 Karat Gold

LATEST DESIGNS
IN SOUVENIR SPOONS

Vierra Jewelry Co.,

LIMITED

113 Hotel St.

Cunha Music Company

SHEET MUSIC
UKULELES

Victor Talking Machines
and Records

PIANOS AND ORGANS

78 S. King St.

P. O. Box 1304

Telephone 1491. 177 King St.

J. ABADIE'S FRENCH LAUNDRY

Branch office Union St.
Tel. 2919

STOP!

Why be annoyed by leaking closets?
Install aDOUGLAS GUARANTEED
CLOSET

Thereby reducing waste of water.

Plumbing

& Sheet Metal

Work promptly
attended to.

E. R. BATH.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.

1053 to 1059 BISHOP ST.

Alexander Young Building.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOX COUCHES,
MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstering and Repairing.

TONG SANG

Tailor

22 HOTEL STREET
HONOLULU, T. H.

Latest

Style

Clothes

Made

to Order

and

Guaranteed

to Fit.

Young People's League—H. P. J.....201
Yuan Shih Kai, D. S., 103, 219; Tranlation of
Documents Handed to—by Japan.....110
Anti-Saloon League, 33, 55, 88, 206, 229, 256;
Allies Allied Against Liquor, III, J. W.
W.; Convention at Atlantic City, 229; C.
H. Dickey; 16th Convention, 177, T. R.;
A. S. L. of Hawaii, 183, J. W. W.
Church and Sunday School: Central Union
News, 66, 87, 108, 113, 129, 257; A. A. E.
Central Union An. Meeting, 36, A. F.
Griffiths; Religious Education, 108; Women's
Society An. Report, H. C. Andrews, 134.
World's Sunday School Convention.....39
Christian Associations:
Y.M.C.A., 15, 65, 88, Japanese Branch, 17,
88, P. S. Y.W.C.A., The Greater, 32,
Evelyn MacDougal.
Cousins, Hawaii, 39, Annual Reunion, MSA 106
In Memoriam:

Alexander, Mary J.207
Austin, Mrs. Caroline Clark—O.H.G.....107
Bishop, Charles Reed.....148, 156, 157, 159
Coan, Lydia Bingham, (14).....198, 201
Cruzan, Emma Angeline Ide.....17
Emerson, Nathaniel B.....172, 184
Ferguson, Wilbert Perry, D.D., 5, 6, 35
Hardy, Judge Jacob203
Oleson, William Brewster, 99, 104, 105, 131
Pope, Ida M., A Tribute to.....11
Simpson, Fannie M.176
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary39

Poetry:

Advent, Mary D. Frear.....265
A New Leaf, January Cover—M.D.Frear 1
Dago, Sheeny and Chink—Bishop Mc-
Intyre103
International Song, Philip Henry Dodge 250
Little Things132
Reassurance—Collins G. Burnham56
Shall We Forget?—Philip H. Dodge.....36
The Dead Palm—E. S. Goodhue.....132
The Galilean—Collins G. Burnham.....16
The Greater Y.W.C.A.—E. MacDougal.32
Two Empires By the Sea—Prof. George
Huntington80

❖ ❖ ❖

EVENTS.

October.

16. Tenth anniversary of Kaiulani Home and
fortieth anniversary of Princess Kaiulani, for
whom the institution was named, celebrated by
large public reception at Home.

17. Rev. L. L. Loofbourov, new pastor of
M. E. Church, preaches intital sermon to con-
gregation. "Good Citizenship Day" is observed
in Honolulu churches.

18. Polo Association plans lease of Kapiolani
Park; National polo Matches and Inter-Island
racing meets in prospect.....Dr. Donald H. Cur-
rie named to succeed Dr. Geo. W. McCoy as
director of leper work in territory.....Sugar
chemists hold annual convention in Honolulu.

19. Under patronage of Maj.-Gen. William
H. Carter entertainment is given in Opera House
for benefit of soldiers' library at Schofield Bar-
racks.....Over sixty well known sportsmen peti-
tion Supervisors to protect birds; say present
enforcement of closed season is farce.

20. Mrs. L. L. McCandless re-elected presi-
dent of Humane Society; and Mrs. Sanford Dole
made honorary president; report of annual
meeting shows double number of cases handled
in 1915.

21. Outdoor Circle approves plan of Japanese
to erect tea garden in Kapiolani Park and sub-
mits matter to City Planning Commission.

23. Judge H. E. Cooper finds private busi-
ness matters urgent and resigns as Director-

The Sweet Shop

On Hotel St. furnishes the best meals
in town at modest prices.
Both Cafeteria and a la Carte service.

HOME MADE CANDIES and
ICE CREAM our Specialty.

See us for Catering.

THE SWEET SHOP

On Fort St. an exclusive ice cream
parlor and Candy Store.
Dainty Luncheonettes served all day
and evening. Hot and Cold Drinks.
Tfy us and you will be pleased.

Tel. 2478.

Box 951

CITY MILL CO., LTD.

Established 1899.

CONTRACTORS.

Large Importations of Lumber Constantly
Received.

Mouldings, Blinds, Sashes and Doors.
Estimates given on Buildings.

LIME and CEMENT—RICE and BRAN,
HARDWARE.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

SUGAR FACTORS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agents for Pacific Mail S. S. Co, American-
Hawaiian S. S. Co., and all principal
Trans-Atlantic Liners.

MAIN OFFICE, HONOLULU, T. H.
New York Office - - - 82 Wall St.
San Francisco Office - - 310 Sansome St.

Branches at Hilo and Kailua

NIPPU JIJI CO., LTD.

We make a specialty of Book-
binding and Job Printing.

Consult us about prices.

We print the enterprising Jap-
anese newspaper.

Afternoon Edition Daily.

Hotel St., nr Nuuanu, Honolulu, T. H.

Cook With Gas

ITS CLEANEST,
COOLEST AND
BEST.

Our ranges and plates are
of the most up-to-date
models.

Honolulu Gas Co.

Cor. Alakea and Bere-
tania Streets.

W. W. AHANA & CO., Ltd.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired.
62 King Street.

Phone 2525. P. O. Box 986

BIG BARGAINS IN NARROW SHOES FOR
WOMEN.



W. L. Douglas
Shoes for men,
and the equal-
ly famous
SOROSIS
make for
women.
Popular Styles
for Children.

L. AYAU
SHOE CO.
1005 Nuuanu
near King

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

DENTAL ROOMS.

Fort Street - - - Boston Building

Just

HATS

FUKURODA

28 Hotel Street

General of 1916 Mid-Pacific Carnival.....National Guard plans welcome home for Sergeant Thomas J. K. Evans, who won championship in rifle match at Jacksonville, Florida.

25. Semi-annual report of Postmaster Young shows parcel post in Hawaii doubles business in year past.....Fred L. Waldron, Ltd., awarded agency for Great Northern S. S. Steamer to make first regular call at port December 3.

26. Renton Hind presides at third annual convention of Sugar Mill Engineers.....A. E. Murphy, for many years clerk of Federal court, dies after long illness.

27. H. P. Wood cables Henry Ford, noted automobile manufacturer, will visit islands in February.

28. Seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of Punahou to be celebrated in June; big pageant and other events planned.

29. U. S. Cruiser Maryland and three "F" class submarines depart for San Francisco via Hilo.....Failing to find successor to Judge H. E. Cooper, directors of the Mid-Pacific Carnival decide to handle 1916 fete.

November.

1. Baron Shibuzawa, noted "friendly relations" agitator, arrives from Japan and is feted by merchants at Country Club.....Night raid made on chambers of federal jurists. Desks of Judges Clemons and Dole broken into.....Anxiety in certain quarters over pending court appointments thought to be at bottom of secret investigation.

2. Henry Gaillard Smart dies in Charlottesville, Virginia; little son now sole heir to Parker millions.....John Marcellino, for many years clerk of circuit court, placed under arrest; admits embezzlement of \$30,000 in securities belonging to J. J. Egan, a former Honolulu.....Governor fosters plan to aid native Hawaiians; would set aside land at Waialana for homesteads. Will lay plan before Secretary of Interior.....Bishop Estate takes legal steps to eject "Princess" Theresa Wilcox Belliveau from Gore lot where latter recently built auto stand.....Promotion body plans exhibit at San Diego Fair; cannot move San Francisco exhibit owing to restrictions of the enabling act of legislature.....

Tel. 315.

T. HARADA, Mgr.

Sanko Co.

Sanko Building, Nuuanu Street, corner
Vineyard, Honolulu, T. H.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
PAPER HANGERS, PAINTERS
AND CEMENT-WORKERS.
Expert Miniature Gardeners.

Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,
HARDWARE AND PAPERS.

Bar Association forwards wireless message to President praying reappointment of Judge Dole.

3. Mid-Pacific Carnival directors decide on native pageant as big carnival event.....John J. Carty, chief engineer of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., declares Honolulu and Paris may talk by wireless telephony.

WING WO TAI & CO.

IVORY, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS AND
ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS.

941 NUUANU ST.

Telephone 1020. P. O. Box 945

M. OHTA, PLANING MILL
Carpenter

Contractor, Builder and Painter

No. 636 Hotel Street, near Alapai Street.
Telephone 2642.

Silva's Toggery

♦♦♦

CLOTHING and
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

♦♦♦

The Up-to-Dateness
of the Stock is our
Special Pride

♦♦♦

ELKS' BLDG. TEL. 1751

KODAK all interesting
sights



and scenes --- and thus have a
pleasing "Illustrated Diary of
My Honolulu Visit."

Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

SEE LOVE IN THE ALLEY

opp. Union Grill, when you want your
Furniture, Piano moved, or your baggage
attended to.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Phone 1281. JAS. H. LOVE.

H. F. Wichman & Co.,

LIMITED

LEADING JEWELERS.

❖ ❖ ❖

GOLD AND

SILVERSMITHS.

❖ ❖ ❖

1042-1050 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Honolulu Iron Works Company

Established 1862.

Engineers, Builders of Sugar
Machinery

C. Hedemann, Manager.

Agents National Tube Co., Milliken Bros.,
Geo. Stadel, Berlin, Germany; Link-Belt Co.,
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., Hersey Manufac-
turing Co., Krajewski-Pesant Co., Hooven,
Owens Rentschler Co., John Fowler & Co.
(Leeds), Atlas Engine Works, Valvoline
Oil Co., Standard Gas Engine Co., American
Tool and Machine Co., Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery, Riveted
Pipe, Steam Boilers.

Quotations subject to change without notice.

Dealers in Engineers' Supplies, Plumbing
Supplies, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Boiler
Tubes, Machinery.

Specialties — Krajewski Cane Crushers,
Hamilton-Corliss Engines, Lillie Evaporators,
Hersey Sugar Dryers, Standard Sand and Ex-
celisior Filters, Fowler's Steam Plows, Stand-
ard Gas Engines, Valvoline Oils, Blake's

HONOLULU, T. H.

We are Sole Agents
for the

REXALL
REMEDIES

each one is sold under
a positive guarantee.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The REXALL Store

PACIFIC PICTURE FRAMING CO.

Office

Hotel Street.

Copley Prints—Framing Neatly Done.

HONOLULU CYCLERY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BICYCLES, BICYCLE SUNDRIES, MOTOR
CYCLE SUPPLIES, VELOCIPEDES,
GO CARTS AND TRICYCLES.

Telephone 2518 180 S. King St.
Honolulu, T. H. Waialua Branch, Tel. 968

MONUMENTS

OF GRANITE, NATIVE STONE
OR ENDURING BRONZE.

Any material in fact, known to the
trade.

We will be glad to submit designs
and talk prices.

J. C. AXTELL

P. O. Box 662 1048 Alakea St.

GOODYEAR TIRES

For Automobiles, Motortrucks,
Motorcycles and Bicycles.

"MONOGRAM"

OILS AND GREASES

"Nature's perfect lubricant"

VULCANIZING

AUTO SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Merchant and Alakea Streets.

Honolulu.

Telephone 4688

"At Ye Sign of Ye Free Air."

J. Hopp & Company

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers

❖ ❖ Rugs and Curtains ❖ ❖

Telephone 2111

Honolulu, H. T.

Honolulu School for Boys, Inc.

Ocean View, Kaimuki.

Military Organization. Seventy resident cadets. Campus of eighteen acres.
Preparatory, Grammar and High School Departments.

Address: L. G. BLACKMAN, Principal.

P. O. Box 502, Honolulu.

Bibles and Testaments in Chinese,
English, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portu-
guese, Russian and Spanish.

Hawaiian Board Book Rooms

Corner Merchant and Alakea

—:—

Sunday School Supplies.
Reward Cards.
Mottoes. Condolence Cards, etc.
C. E. Supplies; C. E. Pins in gold
and silver.

Love's Bakery

Bread and Cakes

1134 Nuuanu St.

PROMPT DELIVERY TO
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Telephone 1431.

Outing Shoes



White Buck with Rubber Soles
\$5.00.

Manufacturer's Shoe Store

1051 Fort.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS,
FILING CABINETS,
BLANK BOOKS and
OFFICE STATIONERY.

931 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

LEWERS & COOKE, Ltd.

LUMBER,
BUILDING
MATERIALS,
WALL PAPERS,
MIXED PAINTS,
Etc., Etc.

Honolulu, T. H.



The von HAMM-YOUNG

Company, Limited.

Honolulu and Hilo.

Agents for Packards, Cadillacs
Buicks and Hupmobiles.
United States Tires and a complete
line of automobile accessories.

Hawaiian Trust Co.

LIMITED.

Fire, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance.

SURETY ON BONDS.

Plate Glass, Employers'
Liability, and Burglary
Insurance.

923 FORT STREET,
Safe Deposit Building.



ALLEN & ROBINSON

LIMITED.

Lumber and Building Material,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils,
Etc.

55 Queen Street : : Honolulu

Consolidated Soda Water Works Co. LIMITED.

—:—

Telephone 2171.

Works : : Fort Street
FRESH FRUIT FLAVORS
Of all Hawaiian Fruits in Season.

DISTILLED WATER

And all Popular Drinks.

Exclusive Agency in Oahu for Hire's
Root Beer, Kola Mint, Iron Port.

Japanese Bazaar

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL GOODS
IN THE CITY.

PHONE 1470. FORT ST.
Opposite Catholic Church.

Regal Shoes

—Fitted accurately
by the Famous
"FOOTOGRAPH"
system—

Give that long wear which
makes their cost so little.

Regal Shoe Store

Pantheon Bldg. Fort & Hotel

The First National Bank of Hawaii

CAPITAL, \$500,000. AT HONOLULU. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$269,000

DIRECTORATE:

CECIL BROWN, Pres. M. P. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. L. T. Peck, V.P. & Cashier
G. P. CASTLE, G. N. WILCOX, H. M. von HOLT.

United States Government Depository

GENERAL BANKING.—Issues Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit, Travel-
ers' Cheques, and Cable Transfers available in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS INVITED

If You Are Wise

you will think of future as well as present needs. ❀ ❀

Begin by opening a saving account with this bank. ❀ ❀
Banking by mail, 4% interest.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.
Honolulu

E. O. HALL & SON

HAVE A FULLY EQUIPPED

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

including Garland Stoves and Ranges, Aluminum Ware, Enameled Ware. Kitchen Furnishings, Refrigerators, Garden Tools, Rubber Hose, Etc. Second floor, take the Elevator.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

P. O. BOX 716.

HONOLULU, T. H.

The Leading Dry Goods House in the Territory.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

DRINK
"Cascade"
Ginger
Ale

Rycroft & Artie Soda Wks., Ltd.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 2270.

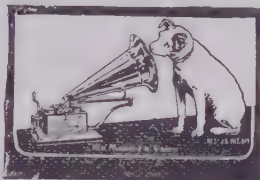
The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului

Kahului, Maui, T. H.

BANKING, EXCHANGE, INSURANCE.

Savings Bank Department,
Interest on Term Deposits,
Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent.

PIANOS, VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
AND RECORDS.



We are sole agents for the Weber, Chickering, Kroeger and Kreiter Pianos; also the complete line of Aeolian Pianola Pianos

Prices from \$450.00 up.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
RENTAL PIANOS.

Bergstrom Music Co.

1020-1022 Fort St., Honolulu.

SCOT TISSUE PAPER TOWELS

IN ROLLS

A soft clean towel for everybody at every wash

150 Towels for 50 Cents

Also paper cups. Safest and best for public gatherings.

Sole Agents for the Territory
**American-Hawaiian Paper
Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU

GEO. G. GUILD, Pres. and Mgr.

C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

General Mercantile Commission Agts.
Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

AGENTS FOR—Wailuku Sugar Co., Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Onomea Sugar Co., Pepeekeo Sugar Co., Honomu Sugar Co., Hakalau Plantation Co., Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Hutchinson Plantation Co., Olowalu Plantation, Waimanalo Sugar Co., Honolulu Plantation Co., Kilauea Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Oceanic Steamship Co.

LIST OF OFFICERS—E. F. Bishop President; Geo. H. Robertson, Vice-President and Manager; E. A. R. Ross, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. I. May, Auditor; C. H. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, G. R. Carter, A. Gartley, J. R. Galt, Directors.

We Are Agents

for "Knox" Ladies' Hats.
"Modart" Front-lacing Corset.
"Nemo" and "R & G" Corsets,
"Butterick" Patterns, "Delineator" and all the "Butterick" Publications.

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Corner of Fort and Beretania Sts.
Phone 1165.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LIMITED.

SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR—Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Pala Plantation Co., Kihel Plantation Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., Kahului R. R. Co., and Kahuku Plantation.

OFFICERS: J. P. Cooke, president; W. M. Alexander, 1st vice-president; J. R. Galt, 2nd vice-president; W. O. Smith, 3rd vice-president; John Guild, Secretary; J. Waterhouse, treasurer; D. B. Murdock, auditor.

DIRECTORS: S. A. Baldwin, W. R. Castle, G. N. Wilcox, F. C. Atherton.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Graduate of Dr. Rodgers Perfect Embalming School of San Francisco, Cal., also of The Renouard Training School for Embalmers of New York. And a Licensed Embalmer for the State of New York; also a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association of California.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES
FURNISHED. CHAIRS TO RENT.

LOVE BUILDING, 1142, 1144 FORT ST.

Residence, 240 King Street.
Telephones: Office, 1408; Residence, 2255.

Quicken and Equalize the Circulation by Sanitarium Treatments

WHAT THEY ARE

Electric Light Baths—Swedish Massage—Cool Needle Sprays—Salt Rubs or Glows—Alternate Hot and Cold Needle Sprays and Horizontal Jet Douches—Scotch Douches—Fomentations—Electric Vibratory Massage Sinusoidal and Various Electrical Treatments.

WHAT THEY DO

Equalize the Circulation of the Blood and Increase Mental and Physical Efficiency.

Reduce High Blood Pressure.

Relieve Rheumatism, Constipation, Insomnia, Nervousness and the Various Ailments due to a sluggish Circulation and Sedentary Habits in a natural way without the use of Drugs.

WHERE AND BY WHOM ADMINISTERED

MR. AND MRS. I. N. BARTHOLOMEW, SANITARIUM TRAINED NURSES.

Sanitarium Treatment Rooms, Hawaiian Hotel

Phone: 2347.

Hotel St. Entrance.

Phone 3038

P. O. Box 999

Ancient Chinese Works of Art

Guaranteed by us to be genuine.

PORCELAINS and PAINTINGS FROM SUNG
DYNASTY 960—1127 A. D.

AND FROM MING DYNASTY 1368—1644

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE
EMBROIDERIES

Also all kinds of Chinese Curios and Modern China-ware. Importers of Ebony and Teak Wood Furniture. Manufacturers of Koa and Pine Wood Furniture to order—*Inspection Solicited.*

FONG INN CO.

1152 Nuuanu St., above Pauahi.

Shipping Offices: Canton; Shanghai.

Telephones: Business, 2566. Residence, 2041.

Quality and Service Our Motto

If you intend Building or Remodeling your home, we will be pleased to have you call and inspect our

Modern Plumbing Fixtures

Talk over your plans and give you an estimate.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK AND SATISFY
OUR CUSTOMERS.

♦ ♦ ♦

JAS. NOTT, Jr.

Sachs Block

72 S. Beretania, nr. Fort St.

DATE DUE

GALLERIE

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



3 2400 00290 8436

2-73
4-15

C

Friend (Honolulu)

v.72-73
1914-15

